

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
State of Florida
FOR THE YEAR 1906



Tallahassee, Florida

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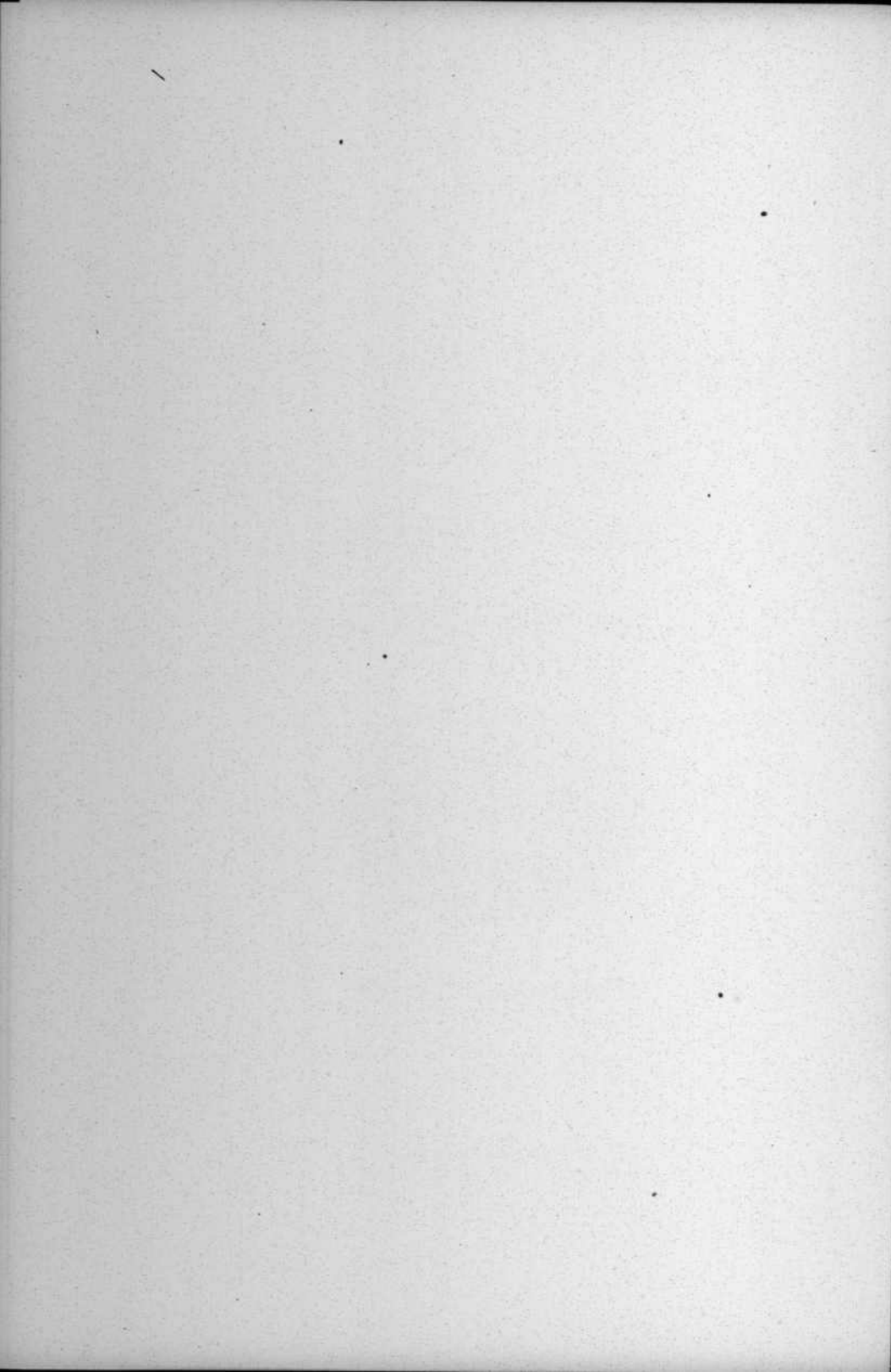


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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, December 31, 1906.

Hon. Napoleon B. Broward,
Governor of Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the year 1906:

RESERVE MILITIA.

The estimated strength of the Reserve Militia of this State is two hundred and twenty-eight thousand, three hundred and forty-three; which estimate is based upon the yearly increase of population as shown by census reports, there being no funds available for an enrollment of the militia by County Assessors.

FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

The present organized force consists of one brigade, composed of two regiments of infantry—one of nine and the other of twelve companies, bands for each regiment, and the Hospital Corps.

The Annual Return of Militia shows the following to be the organized strength of the Florida State Troops:

Commissioned officers:	
Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief...	10
General Staff, including Medical Department	20
Line	80— 110
Enlisted men:	
Non-commissioned officers	260
Field musicians	24
Artificers and cooks	47
Privates (including privates of bands).....	837—1,168
<hr/>	
Total strength commissioned and enlisted	1,278

The total strength authorized under the law is as follows:

General Staff, including staff corps and departments	38
Artillery Corps, including headquarters, one battery and three companies of coast artillery Band, 2nd Infantry, at Orlando.	
lery	467
Two regiments of infantry	1,776
Hospital Corps	34—2,315

MUSTERED OUT.

There have been mustered out of the service during the year, the battalion headquarters and one battery of field artillery, a band and three companies of infantry:

Battalion headquarters, Artillery Corps, at Jacksonville.

1st Battery, Field Artillery, at Jacksonville.

Company "D," 2nd Infantry, at Palatka.

Company "G," 1st Infantry, St. Augustine.

Company "M," 2nd Infantry, at Brooksville. (This organization retained in the service as a platoon of Company "B," same regiment).

MUSTERED IN.

There have been mustered into the service during the year a band and three companies of infantry:

Band, 2nd Infantry, at Tampa.

Company "D," 2nd Infantry, at Fort Myers.

Company "G," 2nd Infantry, at St. Petersburg.

Company "M," 2nd Infantry, at Tampa.

THE INFANTRY.

The First Infantry consists of a band and nine companies, located in the Northern Military District, which comprises all that section of the State north and west of Alachua and Bradford counties. One company of this regiment has just been disbanded because of having

fallen below the required standard of efficiency, which leaves three vacancies to be filled. It is a fact worthy of note that in the organizations located in this district the largest membership is maintained, and—with the possible exception of the post of Jacksonville—the greatest interest in the military is manifested at the places which are smallest in point of population. At DeFuniak Springs, Marianna and Apalachicola, companies have been kept recruited up to the maximum authorized by law, and much interest has been taken in military work, while at Pensacola, a city of over twenty thousand inhabitants, it has been found impracticable to secure active co-operation by a representative class of citizens in any effort toward organizing a company, and that city, with its surroundings, is practically without State military protection, except such as may be afforded by posts from sixty to a hundred miles distant. There certainly appears to be great need for an efficient and effective military organization at Pensacola. At Lake City, Live Oak, Fernandina and St. Augustine, interest, of late, has lagged, and the organizations have not been kept up to a proper standard of efficiency—either in point of numbers or instruction. That these conditions exist at Live Oak and Lake City is, it is believed, largely due to a lack of support and encouragement from the people of these respective communities, but at St. Augustine the absence of proper disciplinary and administrative methods has been felt, resulting, finally, in the disbandment of the company at the latter place. At Jacksonville, conditions have been much improved during the year. The attitude of the business men generally has been more favorable toward the military, and the organizations there have quickly responded to the increased encouragement given them. With adequate armory facilities, it would be possible now to maintain the organizations there upon a very satisfactory and creditable basis.

The Second Infantry has its full complement of companies. The vacancies occasioned by the disbandment of companies at Palatka, Bartow and Brooksville, have been filled by the acceptance of new companies at Fort Myers, St. Petersburg and Tampa; and the band at Orlando, which was disbanded because of inefficiency, has been replaced by the muster-in of a new one at Tampa.

While discontinued as a company, the organization at Brooksville has been retained in the service as a platoon and assigned to Company "B," the other platoon of which company is located at Leesburg. This arrangement has been made by way of experiment, with a view to overcoming, if possible, the difficulties which have been experienced in trying to maintain effective organizations in small and sparsely settled communities; should its operation not result satisfactorily, it may be found necessary to recommend the disbandment of the organizations at both Brooksville and Leesburg, as well as at one or two other small posts.

THE ARTILLERY.

On March 24, 1906, orders were issued by your Excellency's direction for the disbandment of the 1st Battery, Field Artillery, popularly known as the "Wilson Battery." This organization had in the past been a source of peculiar pride, not only to the people of Jacksonville, where it was located, but of the entire State. During the past few years, however, it had fallen far below its accustomed standard, and even the offer of the Federal Government to supply the organization with new armament and equipment of modern pattern failed to bring about such improvement as would have warranted its being continued in the service. The 45 calibre Gatling guns of the battery will be issued, one each, to the newly organized machine gun platoons of the infantry regiments, while the obsolete brass Howitzers and other equipment have been temporarily stored at Jacksonville.

It is regretted that the disbandment of this battery leaves the State without an artillery organization of any character; although the requirements of existing laws leave it open to question whether or not a field battery can be successfully maintained with the means available for the purpose from Federal and State sources. A more practicable plan for the organization of artillery would be to form two or three companies of coast artillery, the organization of which is provided for under existing law, such companies to be located at points adjacent to the United States coast fortifications. In this connection, attention is respectfully invited to the recom-

mendations contained in the report of this department for the year 1904, pages 7 to 10, inclusive.

With the view to rendering more effective our system of national defense, the War Department strongly recommends the organization of coast artillery for service at established fortifications in time of war. This plan would seem to deserve special and favorable consideration at the hands of the authorities of this State because of its geographical position with relation to the Isthmian Canal and neighboring dependencies, as well as because of its extent of sea coast—exceeding that of any other State. The proposition to include coast artillery in the organized militia of Florida would, therefore, seem to involve considerations of local as well as national expediency, which should be dealt with under a policy sufficiently far-seeing to contemplate emergencies which, while apparently only remotely possible, may unexpectedly develop.

Companies of coast artillery could, with great advantage, be organized at Tampa, St. Petersburg, Pensacola or Key West, and, as the small arms equipment for this branch of the service is the same as infantry, these companies would be available for duty in any domestic emergency.

The following letter has just been received:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington.

The Adjutant General,

State of Florida,

Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:—

I have forwarded today, under separate cover, the Annual Report of the Chief of Artillery, United States Army, for 1906, and have the honor to invite your attention to his remarks on pages 28, 29 and 30 on the subject of "The Militia and Coast Defense" and to urge that practical steps be taken to carry out the recommendations contained therein.

It may be noted in this connection that Regular Coast Companies are stationed as follows in your State:

<i>Nearest City.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Number of Companies.</i>
Key West	Key West Barracks...	3
Tampa	Dade	1
Tampa	DeSoto	1
Pensacola	Barrancas	5

Very Respectfully,
 ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
 Assistant Secretary of War.

The remarks of the Chief of Artillery, to which the Assistant Secretary of War refers, are as follows:

THE MILITIA AND COAST DEFENSE.

"It has been pointed out above that it will require 2,278 officers and 55,110 men to provide one relief for all coast defenses constructed and proposed in the United States, at the entrances of the Isthmian Canal and in the insular possessions. Under our form of government it is believed that it will be impracticable to provide this number of officers and men for the regular Coast Artillery. Attention must therefore be directed to some plan that will supply at the outbreak of war the deficiency from the organized militia. It is thought that most of the non-expert class of artillerymen, consisting of privates in the gun and mine sections, machinists' helpers, helpers around power plants and searchlights, blacksmiths, line-men, carpenters, clerks, etc., may be supplied from the militia, and if the State forces be given special training in Coast Artillery duties, as has been done in some States, notably in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, some of the second-class expert artillerymen, consisting of instrument readers, assistant plotters, computers, telephone and telautograph operators, range keepers, searchlight operators, switch-board operators, chiefs of detachment, hoist operators, mine planters, mine loaders, launchmen, etc., may also be provided by the organized militia.

"This question was carefully considered and ably presented by the Hon. Elihu Root in his report as Secretary of War for the year 1902. He sets forth therein the in-

fluences affecting and the principles that should govern the organization of reserves for re-enforcing the regular Coast Artillery, and for providing infantry defense for the land sides of our coast fortifications, to protect the latter against the attack of naval landing parties from the rear, as follows:

"One of the most valuable services which can be rendered to the country by its militia, and the one which can be made the easiest and most natural for it to render, is to supplement the regular force in manning the coast defenses in time of war. * * * Manning the coast fortifications is constitutional militia work, for it is always to repel invasion. It can be undertaken by citizens living in the neighborhood of the fortifications with less disturbance and sacrifice than any other military duty, because it does not take them far away from their homes and their business.

* * * * *
 * * * an effort should be made to procure the organization of a National Guard force of heavy artillerymen in the neighborhood of each coast defense fortification, with the understanding that whenever the President finds occasion to call out militia to repel invasion that organization will be called into that fortification. In the meantime, an immediate and special relation should be established between the militia organization and the fortification for the purpose of practice and instruction. They should be made as familiar as possible with the use of the guns and methods of defense at that particular point. In many cases it will be practicable to give them facilities for meeting and keeping their equipment on the military reservation, which would make unnecessary any outside armory for their use. Such an organization could readily perform all its duties to the State, serving as infantry, but it could at the same time be distinctly known and constantly prepared for service as the militia reserve of the fortification with which it sustains the relations described.

"Another very important function to be performed by militia, and having the same characteristic of not requiring militia men to render any service except for the defense of their homes, is the service to be rendered by infantry in the defense of our coast fortifications against

attack in reverse by land. That is a subject which ought to receive early and earnest attention on the part of the Federal Government. It is of great importance that an adequate force should be ready to perform that service, should be ready to take their places without confusion, and that there should be a perfect understanding as to where the force is to come from, where they are to be posted, and how they are to be supplied and maintained.

"The National Guard contains two widely different elements: One is composed of men who wish to perform their duty to the State as members of the militia, but do not wish, or do not feel at liberty, to leave their families or their business interests and become soldiers for all purposes, liable to be sent away for distant military operations. The other element wishes to go wherever there is adventure and a chance to fight. The amount of strictly local military work of the highest importance to be done in case of war is so great that the whole National Guard force of the seacoast States, at all events, can be made just as useful as if they all became volunteers for all purposes. In order to accomplish this, however, there should be careful prearrangement as to the distribution of duties."

"No better line of action could be followed in attempting to develop an adequate trained coast artillery reserve and infantry coast defense guard than this one so clearly marked out by Mr. Root. It is to be hoped that this most important question will be taken up seriously by the authorities of the seacoast States, in connection with the War Department and Congress, and that a certain proportion of the troops in these States may be set apart for home defense purposes, each State providing the coast-artillery reserves and coast-defense infantry that may be required for the defense of its own coast line. As Mr. Root has so happily pointed out, there must be many men in each coast State who, while ardently desiring to assist in time of war in the defense of the country, can not well leave family and business interests without ruinous sacrifices.

"Among these are many electricians, machinists, civil engineers, who constitute the best possible material for coast artillery troops. The plan should have for its chief object the organization of these classes of men into inde-

pendent coast artillery companies in each State. It is not to be kept in mind, particularly, that the regimental organization is not adapted to coast defense. After years of trial, the coast artillery regiments of the United States Artillery were abolished by act of February 2, 1901, as absolutely unsuited to the requirements of modern coast defense. It is recommended, therefore, that in case any of the States contemplate at any time the organization of coast artillery reserves they be advised by the War Department to adopt the organization now provided for the United States Coast Artillery—namely, a corps organization of separate companies. This need not in any way interfere with the organization of these separate companies into battalions and regiments for administration purposes and for employment as infantry whenever desired by the States or the United States, as has been stated above in the second paragraph of the quotation from Mr. Root's report.

"It is recommended, further, that each separate coast artillery reserve company of the militia be linked for instruction purposes in peace and for service in war with a company of regular Coast Artillery that is stationed conveniently to the home station of the former, and that the affiliation of the militia and regular companies be fostered in every way possible. In carrying out such a plan the officers and men of the regular Coast Artillery companies should act as the coaches to or instructors of the officers and men of the linked militia companies. The instruction to officers and gunners given at coast artillery posts should be opened to militia coast artillerymen. The senior officer of the coast artillery reserve of each State should be encouraged to consult with the commanding officers of adjacent coast artillery districts in regard to all matters pertaining to the training of the militia coast artillery. Finally, batteries of coast guns that are out of commission could be assigned in peace to the companies of militia and the latter encouraged to drill and have sub-calibre and service practice at these batteries whenever possible. The batteries so assigned and used should, as far as practicable, be the batteries to which the militia companies should be assigned for service in war."

ACTIVE SERVICE.

The troops have been called out only once during the year to aid the civil authorities. At 6.00 P. M., June 7, the following telegram was received at the Executive Office:

"Inverness, Florida,
5 P. M., June 7, 1906.

*"Governor Broward,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Send troops to Inverness at once to prevent lynching.
G. R. CALLEY, Sheriff,
By W. E. ARNOLD, Deputy Sheriff."

and was immediately transmitted to this department with directions to send a sufficient military force to Inverness to protect prisoners and maintain the public peace.

An examination of railroad schedules disclosed the fact that the request of the Sheriff was received too late to admit of moving troops by any of the regular trains going into Inverness either from the north or south. The nearest military post being Brooksville, telegraphic request was immediately made upon the District Superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to furnish a special train from that point, and orders were immediately issued to the officer commanding the platoon of Company "B," 2nd Infantry, stationed at Brooksville, to assemble his command and proceed at once to Inverness; advising that special train would be arranged for. Not knowing the character or extent of the disturbance at Inverness, orders were at the same time sent the commanding officer of the remaining platoon of Company "B," at Leesburg, to assemble his men and hold them in readiness to move.

At 6.25 P. M., telegram from the District Superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line advised that special train had been arranged for; but the subsequent report of the officer who commanded the troops shows that this train was not available until 8.30 P. M.

Notwithstanding that the telegraphic orders to the commanding officer at Brooksville required him to assemble his command and proceed "at once," and that in a second telegram he was directed to "hasten move-

ment and wire hour of departure," it appears that the special train bearing troops did not leave Brooksville until 10.40 P. M. This delay was inexcusable. The commanding officer explains, however, that his men were scattered over many miles of surrounding country, and that he construed the order to assemble to mean that he should, if possible, get his entire command together.

This occurrence has been the subject of special correspondence with all post commanders, who have been reminded of the necessity for putting the "squad system" into operation in all companies, so that orders may be conveyed to all members with the least possible loss of time; also, company commanders have been cautioned that response to orders of this character must be immediate, or as nearly so as possible, and that the movement of a command should not be delayed until every man can be accounted for. The system of promulgating emergency orders should be made effective and be understood in advance, and the failure of any man so notified to promptly respond should not occasion delay, but should be made the subject for disciplinary action immediately upon the return of the command to its home station; such action being taken, preferably, under Section 717, of the Military Code (General Statutes). In the case in question, however, it is not shown that any man to whom notice was given failed to respond.

For some reason unaccounted for, telegraphic communication with Brooksville and Inverness could not be had after 7.00 P. M. on June 7, and no information was obtainable from either place until the following day.

The official reports of the military officers who went to Inverness contained statements and related certain circumstances which, if not showing actual collusion upon the part of the sheriff with the persons who participated in the lynching of the prisoner (Jim Davis), were sufficient to justify doubt as to whether or not he had used all proper care and precaution to protect the prisoners in his charge and, accordingly, the matter was brought to the attention of Your Excellency. (After investigation, the sheriff of Citrus County was removed from office on August 4, 1906).

The reports of commanding officers upon the occurrence at Inverness are submitted herewith as Appendix A.

EXPENSES OF MILITARY DEPARTMENT FOR 1906.

Fund for Expenses of Florida State Troops in 1906.

Balance on hand January 1, 1906..	\$	961.48	
Appropriation for 1906		12,000.00	
To total expenditures, as per list of Comptroller's warrants, attached hereto as Appendix L.....	\$12,402.37		
To balance unexpended.....	559.11		
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$12,961.48	\$12,961.48	

EXPENSES OF EMCAMPMENT IN 1906.

By appropriation for expenses of an encampment and field exer- cises of the Florida State Troops during 1906		\$15,000.00	
To expenditures for—			
Pay	\$	5,140.55	
Quartermaster Dept., services.....		117.85	
Quartermaster supplies		1,371.81	
Q. M. Dept., expressage and freight		431.97	
Q. M. Dept., wagon transportation.		684.72	
Q. M. Dept., railroad transportation		5,160.47	
Commissary Dept., subsistence ...		1,726.66	
Medical Dept. Hospital supplies...		12.60	
Miscellaneous expenses		345.49	
Balance		7.88	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	

EFFICIENCY.

It may be said that the Florida State Troops have improved in efficiency during the year; in fact, there has been a general and continuous improvement extending over the entire period since the reorganization of the troops at the close of the War with Spain; but particularly has this been noticeable during the past three years; since the adoption of laws by Congress and the State Legislature designed to bring the organized militia to a

fuller realization of its constitutional purpose as a "National Guard."

It may be permissible to digress here long enough to state that the purpose and scope of the national legislation relating to the militia which has been enacted during the past few years is apparently greatly misunderstood by the public generally. The remark is frequently heard, and it is sometimes stated in the public press, that the adoption of the so called "Dick Law" has placed the militia entirely under Federal control—given the President increased authority with regard to calling it out, etc. This is not true. As a matter of fact, Sections 4, 5 and 6, of the Act of Congress of 1903, which prescribe what the authority of the President over the militia shall be, are, almost word for word, a re-enactment of the law of 1779 and the Federal jurisdiction over the militia is in no way extended.

There is, however, one feature of this new Act which has effected a very material change in the militia: but it must be admitted that the change is a very desirable one if the State troops are necessary and are to be maintained for a serious and military purpose, rather than as an excuse for banding together for strictly social enjoyment, wearing dazlingly ornate uniforms and indulging in annual junkets at the public expense. The Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power "To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, * * * * reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of all officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." By the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, Section 3, it is prescribed that—"The organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular and volunteer armies of the United States, within five years from the passage of this Act." The State law contains an exactly similar provision (See Section 699, General Statutes). The necessity for uniformity in these respects throughout all the military forces of the United States must be manifest to every thinking person. If the Regu-

2—AG.

lar Army and militia are to be brought together, as must necessarily be the case in the event of war, they can not be readily and quickly assimilated or formed into a homogeneous whole if differently organized, dissimilarly armed, and trained under varying systems, or, perhaps, not trained at all—except in the rudiments of drill. Here lies the change which has been, or, rather, is being effected in the militia; a change which is appreciated by those in the military service, and which is noticed by the general public, though but imperfectly understood.

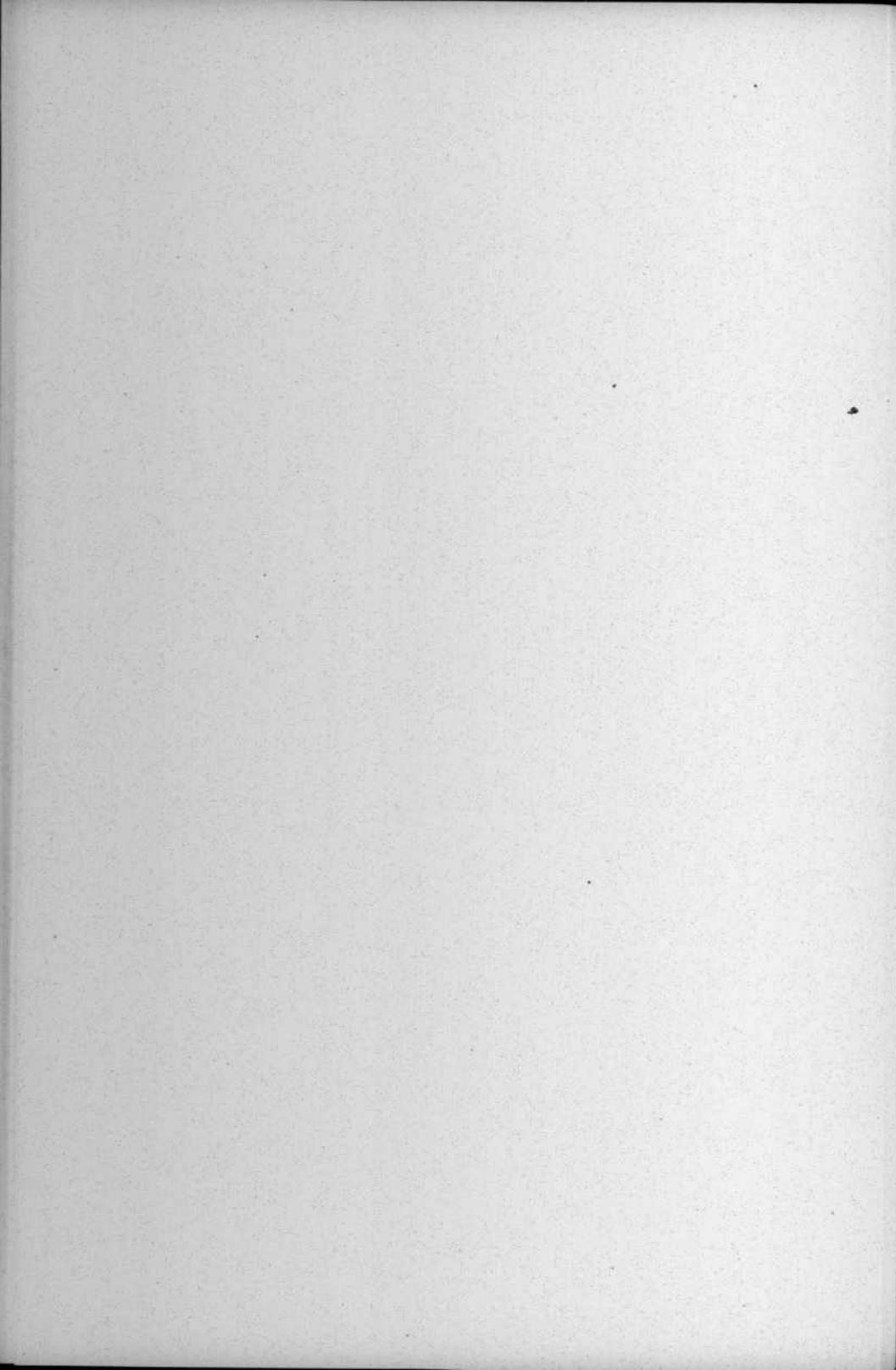
The call to arms at the outbreak of the War with Spain brought together the militia of the several States; organized and officered each upon a plan unto itself; equipped with obsolete arms of various patterns (firing black powder, which placed the users at a great disadvantage and involved unnecessary loss of life), and geared to suit their respective tastes. The troops of this State alone displayed not less than twenty varieties of "uniform"—if the term may be so applied. Not wanting in patriotism were these soldiers, nor in intelligence, nor courage; but woefully lacking in strictly necessary military information. The officers had little knowledge of the methods prescribed for securing clothing, equipments, medical supplies, and even subsistence stores; they had not a proper understanding of the importance of camp sanitation and hygiene, and had had little experience in the operation of troops in the field.

In the light of these events, the question may properly be asked whether the National Government could with justice call upon its citizens to perform military service under conditions which placed them at such great disadvantage. If the citizen soldiery is to be used as the bulwark of our national defense, it seems but proper that it should be provided with modern equipment and given that training which is absolutely necessary to the protection of its individual members, as well as to insure reasonably effective service.

Some idea of the development and improvement which has taken place in the militia of this State within the past few years may be gained by comparing the picture on the opposite page, showing a body of volunteers from the organized militia of Florida, assembled at Tampa for



Group of Florida State Troops as they volunteered for the war with Spain in 1898.



the war of 1898-1899, with the illustration on page 56 of a company in the Florida State Troops today.

The term "discipline" as used in the Federal and State statutes conveys to most minds only a suggestion of the punitive methods employed to secure obedience. It is really a much more comprehensive term, and covers all features of instruction and training as well as of administration and management. It is the application of the law as to a uniform system of discipline which brings about the greatest change in the militia, for this comprehends a progressive system of training in all features of military work, including drill, guard duty, camp hygiene, methods of subsisting and small arms practice; it involves the making of reports to show results attained, a systematic method of accounting for public property, and a certain necessary amount of study and preparation.

This change in methods and establishment of a higher standard for the militia—although admittedly necessary—makes greater demands upon the time of the individual soldier, and this is especially true of commissioned officers, who, to meet the fullness of their obligations, must give some study and an extra amount of effort and attention to the administration of military affairs; to the accounting for public property, making of reports, etc. A man can not be expected to jeopardize his means of making a livelihood, or make great sacrifice of his personal interests to render military service in time of peace; yet in the acceptance of a commission and taking of the oath of office certain obligations are assumed which must be discharged, for so complex is military organization that failure in the performance of duty by one individual will result in injury to the entire service. Therefore, as long as the individual remains in the military service a full and faithful performance of duty must be insisted upon.

The question is, how great a sacrifice of time may reasonably be expected by the Government of those serving as officers—voluntarily and without remuneration? This and other problems were doubtless foreseen by the framers of the Federal statute when they provided a period of five years within which to effect the changes in militia methods.

There are many reasons for opposing any proposition to give to the militia a fixed pay. To such a plan there would be the same objections as exist, under our form of government, to the maintenance of a large standing army. It would destroy that feature in the National Guard which is its chief characteristic—voluntary service. But the menace to our institutions which a large paid military establishment would involve furnishes the strongest argument for maintaining an effective militia, and those opposed to "militaryism," as typified by "the big stick," must of reason advocate the development and improvement of our citizen soldiery. This can best be done by any means which will secure to the service capable officers. Where you have a competent commanding officer you will find an efficient organization. It requires experience to make officers (the gift of a uniform and sword will not do it), and this can not be gained if the duties are so exacting as to bring about frequent changes in the personnel. A solution which suggests itself is the granting of a fixed allowance by the National Government to all commanding officers. This should be sufficient to cover the expense of necessary clerical work involved in the proper performance of official duty, and could not be regarded as pay.

If a monthly allowance of fifty dollars was made to each regimental commander, and of twenty dollars to each separate battalion and company commander, it would involve an annual expenditure of something less than five hundred and fifty thousand dollars; this estimate being based upon the number of organizations in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia, as shown by the last official register of the militia issued from the War Department. Such an arrangement would be of incalculable benefit to the service, in comparison with which the outlay would be inconsiderable.

To revert to the subject of this article, it may be stated that the recommendations and plans for increasing the efficiency of the Florida State Troops, as outlined in the report of this department for 1905, have all been put into operation within the past year—with varying success. The plan of rewarding organizations and individuals with appropriate trophies and prizes for special zeal and

efficiency has already given good results and promises very much more. The awards for the year 1906 are announced in General Order No. 36, current series from this office, copy of which is submitted herewith in Appendix M.

Under General Order No. 2, issued January 15, 1906, a sub-department was organized and was designated as "The Service School of the Florida State Troops"; Major J. A. Dapray, the United States officer on duty with the organized militia of this State, being announced as commandant. In this school three quarterly courses of study were prescribed for all officers, and, it is believed, were pursued to some extent. It has been found necessary, however, to abandon this undertaking; this for several reasons: 1st. It is hardly worth while to prescribe a progressive course of study unless it is possible to determine whether or not it is being consistently pursued, and this necessitates some form of examination. To hold these examinations when the troops are assembled in camp takes away from time which should properly be devoted to the field work, and no means are available for conducting them at any other time. 2nd. To adopt the correspondence plan for this school would, it is feared, be regarded as increasing the "paper work," and, with its other business, this office is already burdened beyond the capacity of the limited force employed.

It is quite necessary, however, that a course of study should be prescribed, and this seems quite properly to come within the province of the Brigade Commander, and might be coupled with the directions which he may publish and prescribe for practical instruction throughout the ensuing year. In this connection, the following excerpts from the reports of officers who have inspected the Florida State Troops during the past two years are submitted:

From the report of Major McCoy, 15th U. S. Infantry, on the encampment of 1905: ,

"I found the men willing, but the trouble is, too many inefficient officers—officers who care more to pose as such than to post themselves in their duties by study."

From the report of Captain M. C. Buckley, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, on the encampment of 1906:

"The main fault with the personnel was the fact that the officers, as a rule, did not study enough, or prepare

themselves sufficiently while at their home stations. They do not seem to appreciate the fact that the time to prepare themselves is at their home stations, and to put the knowledge thus gained into practice when in camp."

From the report of Captain Alexander Greig, Jr., Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, on the encampment of 1906:

"With one or two exceptions the officers were very energetic in camp, and showed great interest in the field exercises, but it is very evident that they neglect to study at their home stations."

The article on "Efficiency," embraced in the report of this department for the year 1905 is commended to the careful consideration of all officers of the State service.

ADMINISTRATION.

It is believed that there has been continued improvement in administrative work, at least to the extent that the purposes of reports and the method of using blank forms are better understood. For the convenience and instruction of all concerned complete sets of reports, embracing all blank forms issued from this office for use in the troops, are now being prepared and will be issued in bound form to each organization.

It is to be regretted, however, that the importance of rendering stated reports is not fully appreciated by all those who are charged with such duty. This office is greatly hampered with the unnecessary work involved in making repeated requests and demands for reports. The routine business of this office cannot be successfully conducted; nor can the reports, which are required by the Governor, be prepared unless subordinate officers meet their responsibilities in this matter. The amount of work of this character which is required of officers is limited to the minimum consistent with successful administration, and it is a fact that fewer reports and less "paper work" is exacted of the officers of this State than in any other where the organized militia is being maintained upon an efficient basis.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Every possible effort has been made by this department

to stimulate interest throughout the troops in target firing. There has been some improvement, to the extent that some firing for record has been done; but not so much as might reasonably have been expected, and it is quite plain that the same attention has not been given to small arms practice by commanding officers generally as to drill and other military duty. Reports show that the prescribed course of firing has been followed in only a few companies, records of firing having been received from only twelve organizations, and in these there have been qualified thirteen Expert Riflemen, nine Sharpshooters and fifty Marksmen. Certificates of classification and appropriate insignia have been issued them, and their names, with the scores which they made, have been published. (In General Order No. 36, A. G. O., dated December 31, 1906; see Appendix M.)

By General Order No. 13, dated April 10, 1906, a State Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice was appointed, and, under the auspices of this board, a State Rifle Competition was held on the rifle range at St. Augustine, Florida, August 16th to 18th, inclusive. (See General Order No. 20, A. G. O., c. s.) In addition to the annual match for the "Taliaferro Trophy," a series of individual matches were held. Gold and bronze medals, with small purses, were offered as first and second prizes; these were obtained through donation and subscription, and through a small charge made as an entrance fee to each event.

Attendance at the competition was voluntary. The railroads having very generously extended the special rate given for the encampment so as to include the competition, transportation was furnished by the State to teams from each company entering for the "Taliaferro Trophy Match;" all other contestants traveling at their own expense. A mess was established on the range and meals were furnished the officers of the match and all contestants; the cost of this service having been about twenty cents a meal. The competition brought together representatives from nearly every organization in the State, and it is estimated that there were about one hundred and fifty present and participating. Great interest was manifested in all of the events and the rivalry between contestants was very keen.

The Executive Officer of the competition was Colonel

Robert P. Carleton, the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, under whose supervision all of the matches were conducted.

The result of the individual matches was informally announced by the Executive Officer on the range immediately after the close of the competition, when the prizes were awarded. This officer has, however, so far failed to make official report upon the competition, although repeatedly called upon to do so, and the result of the "Taliaferro Trophy Match" has not been announced. The delay in this matter has naturally occasioned much dissatisfaction among all of those interested, and may be the means of defeating, at least to some extent, the purpose for which the competition was held. This has been made the subject of special report to your Excellency with a view to proper disciplinary action.

THE NATIONAL MATCH OF 1906.

During the progress of the State Rifle Competition a team was selected to represent Florida in the National Match of 1906. This team remained on the St. Augustine range for one week's practice and then proceeded to Sea Girt, N. J., where, commencing on September 4th, the National Match was held. The names of the members of the team, the scores made by each individual, and the relative standing of the team at the close of the match was announced in General Order No. 36, A. G. O., c. s. (See Appendix M.).

In the National Match of 1906 this State gained seven places over its position in the match of 1905, although there was a greater number of teams participating. The fact that out of a total of forty-one teams, representing five branches of the Regular Establishment and thirty-six states, Florida should have won fifteenth place, is regarded as most satisfactory, and has been the subject of much favorable comment. It will be noted that of the fourteen teams which lead this State, five were from the Regular Establishment and the remaining nine from states which have devoted much attention and considerable money to the advancement of target practice, and several of which have held first place in years past. Florida had the distinction of distancing all southern states, all western

states except two, the District of Columbia and several of the eastern states. That the members of the team from this State had only a week of practice when brought into competition with others who had been devoting months to preparation, also speaks well for their achievement.

RANGES.

Equipment for gallery target ranges has been furnished every post which has applied for it, and some which have not, where it was known that there were suitable accommodations for such ranges. In most instances the targets have been installed and considerable practice has been had, furnishing entertainment for the men, as well as opportunity for instructing them in an interesting way in sighting and aiming drill. Gallery ranges should be installed at every post in the State, as the necessary equipment can now be supplied upon requisition. The cost of 30 calibre ammunition for gallery practice would limit the amount of firing which might be done; but the Government is soon to issue a rifle for this purpose, the same in every respect as the regular rifle except that it will be equipped with a 22 calibre barrel, which will to some extent overcome the difficulty about the cost of ammunition, as 22 calibre cartridges can be purchased for about \$2.10 per thousand.

A few additional out-door ranges have been established during the past year, and it is earnestly hoped that during the ensuing year there may be provided at every station of the troops a range of some character. If it is found impracticable to acquire ground sufficient to accommodate a one thousand yard range, then a shorter one should be laid out. Marksmen may be qualified on a five hundred yard range, and sharpshooters on a six hundred yard range. The recent increase in the annual Federal appropriation for arming and equipping the militia has already placed to the credit of this State, "for the promotion of rifle practice," the sum of \$4,986.92, and it is thought that this fund may best be applied, at least for the first year, to the construction and proper equipment of a State range, where a large body of troops may be assembled at one time for practice. It is planned to do this as soon as the selection has been made of a perma-

ment camp site for the Florida State Troops, and as a commission now has this matter in charge, the selection will probably be made at the approaching session of the Legislature, so that commencement of work on the rifle range need not long be delayed.

INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspection of the troops at their home stations was made this year, under Section 14, of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, by Major John A. Dapray, U. S. Army, retired, who is on duty with the organized militia of this State, and under Section 729 of the General Statutes, by the Adjutant General. Extracts from the report of the United States officer, which have been furnished through the War Department, are submitted herewith, as a part of Appendix F.

While the attendance at all posts was somewhat better this year than at the inspections of 1905, it was not altogether satisfactory, and, in a few instances, showed lack of discipline and proper administration. The poor attendance in companies "A," "E" and "M," 1st Infantry, and in companies "A," "E," "H," "K" and "L," 2nd Infantry, was made the subject of comment by the Military Secretary of the Army.

Such action as seemed proper has been taken to remedy the defects and deficiencies noted during the inspections. Deficiencies in equipment were in most cases due, however, to the frequent changes in the personnel, and the fact that the lack of proper facilities at General Headquarters renders it impracticable to supply clothing and other military supplies to the several commands in quantities as required from time to time throughout the year.

Reports received late in the year indicated the need of administrative action in Company "E," 2nd Infantry, and it was deemed advisable to order a special inspection of that company. The report of Major Albert H. Blanding, 2nd Infantry, who made the inspection, is submitted herewith as a part of Appendix F. The post of this company is Starke, and there seems to be no lack of good material in that city and vicinity for a good infantry company. The citizens there are particularly anxious that the organization shall be maintained. That this company has

repeatedly been reported upon adversely is due principally to inefficient methods of administration. It has been practically impossible to obtain reports of any character whatsoever from the commanding officer, and to insure the safekeeping of public property. The resignation of the captain has been received, and, pending the settlement of his accounts, he has been relieved from duty and a battalion staff officer has been temporarily assigned to command the company. The continuation of this organization in the service will depend upon whether or not there can be selected a capable company commander with time enough to give the command the attention it requires.

ARMORIES.

The inspection this year disclosed the fact that the troops at the following named posts are quartered in buildings which are not suitable or adequate to their needs:

DeFuniak Springs: Assembly room is entirely too small and locker room very much crowded; but the building occupied is apparently the only one available at the present time.

Fernandina: The quarters are too small, and there is not sufficient secure storing room to properly protect public property.

Jacksonville: The building occupied as an armory at this post is entirely inadequate to the needs of the troops. There is not sufficient secure storing room for all public property; nor are there quarters enough to accommodate all organizations at the post. This being the headquarters of the entire brigade, as well as the headquarters of a regiment and of a battalion, there are a number of administrative officers who should be provided with office space. The only rooms now available for headquarters are three small apartments in the tower of the building, scarcely ten feet square, and a little more than closets. It would be impossible to assemble in these rooms at one time all of the officers at Jacksonville who have business there. The building was not planned or constructed for armory purposes and is not adaptable.

Key West: The building at this post was acquired by

the State in 1903 by purchase from Monroe County. On March 6, 1906, a report was received at this office from the Commanding Officer at Key West to the effect that the second floor of the building was in an unsafe condition and required immediate attention. This report was at once brought to the attention of your Excellency, with recommendation that the matter be considered by the Board of State Institutions, or other proper board having in charge the real property of the State. It was further recommended that authority be given the Adjutant General to employ some competent person to examine and inspect the building for the purpose of determining exactly what alterations or repairs might be necessary to render it safe. No action having been taken in the matter up to the time of the inspection at Key West by the Adjutant General, April 26, 1906, telegram was sent you on that date that, unless advised not to do so, a constructing engineer would be employed to examine and make report upon the building.

Mr. J. M. Braxton undertook the examination of the building and submitted a comprehensive report, showing the defects in construction and making recommendations as to the character of repairs necessary and best calculated to render the structure safe. This report, accompanied by drawings, was transmitted to the Board of State Institutions, with letter from this office under date of May 31, 1906; but, so far as known, no action has been taken.

In its present condition the building is unsafe. It would be dangerous to use the second floor for any assemblies of the company or other usual military purposes, and it would seem to be the part of wisdom to make the needed repairs at once, not only to make the building available for the purposes for which it was purchased, but to prevent further deterioration.

Examination of the Act under which this building was purchased (Chapter 5283, Laws of Florida; Acts of 1903), discloses the fact that this building was taken over by the State without examination as to its condition, and without recommendation from any military authority as to its availability for military purposes. It is sufficient comment upon this rather unusual method of procedure to point out that in little over two years from

the date of its purchase the building has been declared to be unsafe.

Live Oak: The building occupied at this post is unsatisfactory and unsuitable in every respect. It is a frame structure, uninviting in appearance and unsafe for the storing of arms and public property.

Miami: The troops at this post have never had a proper armory, and the Commanding Officer states that he has been unable to rent one. For a time the floor above the County jail was used, which, needless to say, was very unsatisfactory. At present a small store is being used, but this does not afford either sufficient room for the organization or a safe and suitable place for storing public property. It would appear to be a good business opportunity for some citizen of Miami to erect a building adapted for armory purposes, which could be rented; or add a floor to some building. Unless this is done, or some other suitable arrangement can be made, it may be necessary to discontinue the company there, as the safekeeping of public property must be insured.

Ocala: The building at this post is not suitable for an armory; but the property is secure.

Tampa: There are now at Tampa practically four military organizations—two companies of infantry, a band and detachment of the Hospital Corps. It has been found necessary to quarter these organizations in three different buildings in widely separated parts of the city. The law prescribes that, as far as practicable, all organizations at one post shall be quartered together, and for military reasons it is most desirable to do so. Neither the quarters of Company "F" or Company "M" are desirable or suitable. The post of Tampa is an important one, and proper accommodations should be provided there for the troops.

INTERSTATE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual convention of the Interstate National Guard Association was held in Washington, D. C., January 22nd and 23rd. It was perhaps the most largely attended meeting which has been held, there being present the adjutants general and large delegations from thirty-seven states. The representatives from this State were

the Adjutant General, Brigadier General John W. Sackett, commanding the Brigade, and Major Jacob Gumbinger of the Artillery Corps.

In addition to the delegates there were present the Assistant Secretary of War and representatives from the various staff departments of the Army. The Secretary of War visited the convention during its first session and made an encouraging address, setting forth in brief the attitude of the War Department toward the organized militia. On the afternoon of the same day the delegates were received at the White House by the President, who addressed them upon subjects in line with their work, advocating, particularly, that in the training of the citizen soldier more attention be paid to developing his marksmanship and to preparing him for possible duty in the field.

At the convention this year many matters of great importance to the organized militia were discussed. The bill then pending before Congress providing an increase in the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia was endorsed, and committees were appointed to urge its passage. (Became a law June 22, 1906.) Quite a number of interesting and instructive papers upon military topics were read and discussed. During its last session the Association was addressed by Governor Glenn of North Carolina, Representative de Morrell of Pennsylvania and other distinguished officials and citizens. The delegates were the recipients of many courtesies at the hands of the officers of the Regular Establishment in Washington and at Fort Myer and of the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

The next meeting of the Association will take place at Columbia, S. C., March 25 and 26, 1907.

THE FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the Florida National Guard Association took place at St. Augustine on the evenings of August 16th and 17th. While the attendance was not so large as the year before, that fact cannot be accepted as indicating a falling off of interest in the Association, or lack of appreciation of its purposes or useful-

ness. The meeting being held directly after the encampment, many officers who had already been absent from their homes and business for more than a week did not find it convenient to be present. There was considerable interesting and profitable discussion of military affairs, and plans were made for a large meeting, to be held at Tampa, March 27 and 28, 1907, when it is proposed to frame recommendations for future legislation in the interest of the militia.

It is earnestly hoped that your Excellency will arrange to attend the next meeting of the Association, and that all commissioned officers in the State service will identify themselves with the organization prior to that time.

STATE MILITARY LAW.

The changes in the State Military Code, which were outlined in the last report of this department, and which were provided for by Act of the Legislature of 1905, became operative the first of this month under the proclamation of Your Excellency, putting into effect the newly adopted "General Statutes."

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the accomplishment of the reorganization in the General Staff and Brigade Staff which is contemplated by the new law, but this will be brought about as quickly as possible.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS

It was expected that the new Regulations which have been prepared in this office would have been printed and issued to the troops before now; but this has been affected by the delay in the publication of the "General Statutes," and changes which have been made in the Federal militia law in the meantime have necessitated a revision of certain portions of the Regulations as originally drafted. It is hoped, however, that the book may be ready for issue within the next few weeks.

When these Regulations become effective it is expected that many difficulties now experienced with relation to matters of administration will be overcome. Under existing conditions it is not easy for officers to determine just

what the rules are which apply to the conduct of official business, and they are very much handicapped by not having a book of ready reference. Because of this consideration it has been necessary to show great leniency when neglects have occurred, and the pointing out of error and directing of proper methods have entailed much correspondence and materially increased the work of this department.

THE UNIFORM.

The War Department is still unprepared to make issues to the militia of the new regulation olive-drab service clothing, and it has been found necessary, during the year, to make additional purchases of the old pattern blue uniform. Great difficulty was experienced in getting clothing for issue prior to the encampment, and, as a result, some organizations went into the field not fully uniformed. Requisitions forwarded to the War Department in May were not completely filled until late in September. It was explained by the Quartermaster General of the Army that his department was experiencing great difficulty owing to heavy losses sustained in the San Francisco fire and failure of contractors to make deliveries of material conforming to specification requirements. The inconvenience thus occasioned the troops of this State might have been obviated if there were facilities for keeping on hand clothing and other stores in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the troops, as they occur from time to time.

The question of uniforming the troops involves many perplexing problems, not the least of which is the fact that the allotment to this State to the national appropriation for arming, uniforming and equipping the militia has not proven sufficient to provide for the needs of the present organized force, and, although this appropriation has recently been increased, the outlook for the future is not much improved, this owing to the great advance in the price of the clothing and equipment issued through the War Department. The troops should be supplied with one woolen uniform (either the blue dress or olive-drab service) and two suits of the cotton-khaki service clothing. Although the old pattern blue clothing has

been used so far, which costs about two-thirds less than the articles of the new regulation uniform, it has been found impracticable, with the funds available, to do more than replace a few blue uniforms in each company each year, and keep the men fitted out with one suit of the cotton-khaki. It is simply impossible, however, for the men to go into camp with one service uniform and present creditable appearance. With two suits to each man, the could be required to keep one laundered.

As soon as the supply of old pattern blue clothing on the Army has been exhausted it will be necessary to issue the new, which will more than double the cost. As illustrating this: The unlined blue blouse, at present in use, costs \$1.99, while the new blue dress coat will cost \$5.77, or the new olive-drab coat \$5.41.

Under date of August 1, 1906, your Excellency was advised by letter from the Military Secretary of the Army that "the Secretary of War has decided that equipment for field service is incomplete without overcoats, and that a supply sufficient for the needs of the militia of the State should be drawn and stored ready for issue, even if the State authorities do not consider them essential for immediate use. Blankets sufficient to supply the entire militia should also be provided."

Overcoats and blankets have never been issued to the troops of this State. Climatic conditions are such that an overcoat has not been deemed a necessary part of the equipment of a soldier, so far as State purposes are concerned. For service in the field, blankets have always been supplied by the several organizations, either by purchase from company funds, or at the personal expense of the individual soldier. It seems impracticable to meet the requirements of the War Department in this respect, not only for the reason that there is no State arsenal where the clothing and stores in question might be stored, ready for use, but because there are not sufficient funds available for their purchase. The price of an overcoat as listed is \$14.49, and of a woolen blanket \$5.24. The allowance of blankets for a soldier in field is two; but even if it was contemplated to purchase an overcoat and only one blanket for each enlisted man of the present organized force, it would involve an expenditure of \$23,044.64, which

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is \$8,083.86 in excess of the total amount available yearly for the purchase of all military supplies. While to purchase the two articles in question for the authorized strength (which is perhaps the proper basis for estimate) would mean a cost of \$45,547.95—more than three times the amount of the annual allotment to this State.

With these facts brought to the attention of all officers they ought to be impressed with the importance of more carefully husbanding the military property which has been entrusted to their charge. If the law and regulations in this respect were faithfully complied with, and if proper effort was made to care for and protect public property, a saving of several thousand dollars would be made annually in our allotment of the Federal appropriation. The number of shelter tent halves, poles and pins, ponchos, and even articles of ordnance and ordnance stores which are each year reported as lost or destroyed is far beyond a reasonable proportion; while it is known that at some posts campaign hats and leggins, and even blouses and trousers have been commonly worn by men not on military duty, with apparently no effort upon the part of responsible officers to put a stop to the practice. The Inspector General has treated of this in his report. Unless the proper remedy for these conditions is applied by post commanders, it will be impossible to keep the troops uniformed and equipped.

Either the organized strength of the troops must be reduced, or a stated clothing allowance must be fixed for each soldier—a reasonable allowance, embracing such number of articles as will provide for his needs during the term of his enlistment, and within the limits of which he must be required to keep himself fully uniformed and equipped and in condition to pass satisfactory inspection. Under this plan the soldier who is careless or wasteful will have to draw upon his personal resources to keep up to the required standard.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The magazine rifle, calibre 30, model of 1898, now in the hands of the Organized Militia, should be exchanged for the new Springfield rifle with which the Regular Army is now equipped. It is not necessary to submit any argu-

ment in support of this proposition, as the same reasons apply as did when the exchange of the old 45 calibre Springfield was advocated. The two branches of the service should be similarly armed, and it is hoped that the necessary action will be taken by Congress. To avoid the necessity for special legislation every time an improvement or change in the small arms of the Army is made, a law could be enacted directing the Ordnance Department to make issues of any new arm that may hereafter be adopted, as soon as the organizations of the Regular Army have been supplied, to the end that the armament of the Organized Militia may at all time correspond with that of the Regular Army.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

FUND FOR ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE MILITIA.

Allotment for the purchase of arms, uniforms and equipments:

Jan. 1, 1906—Balance on hand....	\$.....	
July 2, 1906—By apportionment for the fiscal year 1907.....		14,960.78
July 2, 1906—To overdraft, fiscal year 1906	472.76	
Dec. 31, 1906—To purchase of mili- tary publications up to close of calendar year	166.79	
Dec. 31, 1906—To purchase of ord- nance and ordnance stores up to close of the calendar year	3,188.56	
Dec. 31, 1906—To purchase of clothing and quartermaster stores up to the close of the calendar year	6,237.31	
To ammunition issued at Sea Girt, N. J., during "National Match" of 1905	280.29	
Dec. 12, 1906—To value of Q. M. property charged against the State after action of Board of Survey	65.68	
Balance to the credit of the State.	4,558.14	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$14,960.78	\$14,960.78

Allotment for the promotion of rifle practice:

July 2, 1906—By amount set aside for the promotion of rifle practice		\$4,986.92
Sept. 26, 1906—To ammunition is- sued to rifle team at Sea Girt... \$	87.02	
Balance to credit of State.....	4,899.90	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,986.92	\$4,986.92
Act of March 2, 1903:		
By balance to credit of State.....		\$58.13

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

There remains due to the State from the United States the sum of \$1,386.27, on account of expenditures in organizing the First Florida Volunteer Infantry for the War with Spain. This claim has been placed in the hands of attorneys for collection.

CLAIMS OF COUNTIES FOR REIMBURSEMENT ON
ACCOUNT OF ARMORY RENT.

The Legislature of 1905 created a commission composed of the Comptroller, Attorney General and Adjutant General, to receive and examine into the claims of counties for expenditures made by them on account of rent for armories during the period between June 7, 1887, and September 21, 1902. There have been presented to the commission claims aggregating about twenty-five thousand dollars, which claims, it is understood, have been examined by the commission and will be reported to the next Legislature.

There is doubt in the minds of many as to whether or not the State can properly be called upon to make this refundment. Notwithstanding the decision of the Court which declares that the counties have not authority in law to levy a tax, or to expend county funds for the support of the militia, and that the latter is a "State institution, etc.," the fact remains that this money has long been spent; it was paid out in good faith, and the counties

in which these organizations were located enjoyed a benefit not fully shared by others, for, while the troops may be used in any section of the State for legally authorized purposes, the very presence of a military company gives to the community in which it is located greater security and protection against any lawless element than is felt and enjoyed in places where there is none. It cannot be charged as unfair that the people of these specially protected communities were called upon to make direct contribution toward the maintenance of their home companies; it was not thought so at the time that the expenditures were made.

Some of the counties most largely interested have, fortunately, made no claims; but if it is contemplated by the Legislature to refund to all counties the moneys which may have been expended for the rent of armories and in maintaining the militia, it will require about one hundred thousand dollars. It could hardly be regarded as the repudiation of a debt if the Legislature were to discharge this obligation with a vote of thanks.

FIELD SERVICE.

The annual tour of field service of the Florida State Troops included this year an encampment of the entire brigade at Tampa, August 6th to 12th, inclusive, and the State Rifle Competition referred to under the heading "Target Practice."

The camp at Tampa was officially designated as "Camp Sparkman" by the Brigade Commander, in compliment to Hon. S. M. Sparkman, a resident of that city, and member of Congress from the 3rd Congressional District. The people of Tampa, through the Board of Trade of that city, very generously offered to donate the use of a site for the encampment; to erect kitchens, mess sheds and guard houses; to pipe the grounds and furnish good drinking water; to furnish a reasonable quantity of ice each day, and sufficient lumber to floor the hospital and certain other tents. This was a most liberal proposition upon their part, and really meant a much larger expenditure of money that may with reason be expected of a city in which the troops are located for such a short period of time as is covered by the annual encampment; but, owing

to certain circumstances which necessitated a change of the camp site after all of the construction work on the first site had been completed, the people of Tampa were put to even greater expense than was contemplated under their original agreement, and this, it is understood, has fallen pretty heavily upon the gentlemen who composed the committee of the Board of Trade having encampment matters in charge.

The matter of selecting a site for the encampment was taken up early in May. Tampa had been suggested as the place for holding the encampment of the year before, and as nearly all sections of the State had at some time been given the privilege of entertaining the troops, it was thought that the claims of South Florida should be recognized. The matter of determining whether or not there was an available site in the near vicinity of that city was taken up through the local military officers. Upon notification from Captain M. Henry Cohen, 2nd Infantry, commanding the post of Tampa, that the Board of Trade of that city had taken up the encampment matter and had appointed committees to make all necessary arrangements, including one to select a site, he was given the following directions (by letter from this office under date of May 22nd): "Before offering any particular location you should consult Major Oppenheimer (medical officer of the post and Brigade Surgeon), as to its availability from a sanitary viewpoint, giving him to understand that he is being asked to pass upon it officially." On May 26th the following telegram was received:

"Adjutant General,

"Tallahassee, Florida.

"Camp site adequate and recommended from sanitary standpoint.

"L. S. OPPENHEIMER, Brigade Surgeon."

Accompanied by the Brigade Commander, I visited Tampa on June 24th for the purpose of inspecting the grounds, and on that afternoon we were met by the Commanding Officer at Tampa and a representative of the Board of Trade and with them visited the site in West Tampa, which had been selected. The fall of rain at that season had been very slight, but the Brigade Commander expressed the opinion that during a rainy spell water would probably stand upon the ground. We were given

to understand that a cavalry regiment had occupied the same spot in 1898, and that it had proven in every way satisfactory as a camping place. With the express understanding that there was no other and more suitable place available, plans for disposing the troops were discussed, and, in a general way, outlined to the staff officer charged with the duty of laying off the camp.

On July 21st the Brigade Commander had occasion to visit Tampa, and again inspected the camp site. He immediately reported to this office that there had been some rain at Tampa and that the condition of the grounds there justified his first fears; that he had prepared a plan for surface draining by a system of ditches, the construction of which he deemed absolutely necessary, and had left such plan with the local authorities at Tampa. Upon receipt of this report the Commanding Officer at Tampa was immediately communicated with and advised that the system of ditches suggested by the Brigade Commander must be provided for, and that unless this could be done the order for the camp would have to be rescinded. The following telegram was received in reply:

*"Foster, Adjutant General,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

"Grounds now in good condition. No rain since Thursday. Matter taken up with Board of Trade Committee. If necessary, ditches will be provided.

"COHEN, Captain 2nd Infantry."

He was immediately notified by wire as follows:

*"Captain M. Henry Cohen,
Commanding Post,
Tampa, Florida.*

"It is General Sackett's opinion that the ditches are necessary to prevent serious inconvenience should further rains occur.

"FOSTER, Adjutant General."

All orders necessary for the movements of troops had been issued when, at noon of Saturday, August 4th, during a stop of a few hours at Jacksonville en route to Tampa, the following telegrams were received by the undersigned from the Inspector General and the Regular Army Officer on duty with the militia of Florida, both of whom had gone to Tampa a day in advance on official business:

*"The Adjutant General,
"Jacksonville, Florida.*

"Camp site practically covered with water. Surface ditching only begun today. In my opinion impossible to make grounds sufficiently dry for occupancy by troops next week. Major Dapray and Army Surgeon concur.

"CORBETT, Inspector General."

*"General J. Clifford R. Foster,
"Jacksonville, Florida.*

"Army surgeon concurs in opinion selected ground here not in condition for camping troops on Monday. He will so report.

"DAPRAY, Major."

Some of the troops had already moved from their home stations and prompt action was necessary. To telegrams from Tampa, some advising that floors would be provided for all tents, and others requesting that the encampment be postponed, the following reply was made by wire:

"Will arrive eleven o'clock tonight. If grounds too wet, will divert encampment to Orlando. Cannot postpone."

The Brigade Quartermaster at Jacksonville was dispatched by next train to Orlando to see if the grounds which had been used there the year before were available for use, and at the same time arrangements were made with the railroad officials to divert all movements of troops to Orlando on short notice if necessary.

Arriving at Tampa about midnight, I was met by members of the Board of Trade Committee and the local officers and at once proceeded to the grounds which had originally been selected. They were found to be almost entirely under water, and manifestly in no condition for use; whereupon the Committee was advised that unless some other more suitable piece of ground was available the troops would have to be sent elsewhere, but, that, in view of the generous preparations for the encampment which had been made by citizens of Tampa, who could not be charged with any errors of judgment and who were in no way responsible for the conditions then found to exist, it was felt that your Excellency would wish the encampment to be held in that city if possible.

Some one present suggested the use of a tract of land on Arlington Heights, and it was decided to ride out and look at it, although the objection was made that it was

too far from a water supply. At three o'clock on Sunday morning this site was visited and found to be admirably adapted for camp purposes with the one exception to which attention had been called. The members of the Board of Trade Committee present were told that if a transfer of all material could be made from the other grounds and pipe be laid to connect with the nearest city water main (a half mile distant), the State would bear a portion of the additional expenses and might be counted upon for not less than five hundred dollars. The conditions were extraordinary and, of course, entirely unexpected, but as this decision was imperatively necessary they were met in the manner which seemed best for the interests of the State—the purpose of the encampment and health and welfare of the troops being in mind.

A rough plan of the new camp was immediately prepared, and the Committee accepted the proposition. Under most trying circumstances, and with commendable energy, the Committee succeeded in putting the new site in condition for occupancy within the twenty-four hours which were left them before the arrival of the first body of troops. This involved the taking down of all kitchens, guard houses, mess sheds, etc.; tearing up of water pipes, and transfer of all material across the city, a distance of fully two miles, to the new site; the re-erection there of the same or similar structures, the extension of the city water main, laying of pipe throughout the camp and clearing of the new ground, besides innumerable matters of minor detail. The members of the Committee of the Board of Trade were untiring in this work, to which fact the success of the encampment is largely attributable. Special credit is due Messrs. Gordon Keller and D. J. Drawdy, who were directly in charge; without their practical methods the arrangements of the new site could not have been so quickly effected.

In order to meet the increased expense involved in the change of site, it was found necessary to shorten the tour of duty by one day.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties experienced, it is gratifying to be able to report that from a military standpoint the encampment was a distinct success, and it is believed that better results were obtained and that

the tour of duty was in every way more satisfactory than any which has previously been performed by the brigade of Florida State Troops. Special report upon the encampment was not made by the Brigade Commander, but the subject is treated of in his annual service report, which is submitted herewith as a part of Appendix D. Attention is respectfully invited to that report, with its accompanying papers and attached reports of subordinate officers; also, to the reports of the United States officers who were present at the encampment under special detail as instructors; (see Appendix E), and, in this connection, to such portion of the reports of the United States officer on duty with the Organized Militia of Florida; of the Surgeon General, Commissary General and Inspector General, as relate to the encampment.

Improper methods of management in the quartermaster and commissary departments of the 2nd Infantry have been commented upon by inspecting officers, and reference is made in all reports from medical officers to the fact that the hospital of the 1st Infantry was not promptly established. Responsibility in the latter particular would seem to be divided between the Commander and Surgeon of the regiment. It was the duty of the former to see that a hospital was promptly and properly established for his regiment, and any tentage in camp could have been commanded for that purpose; while it was the duty of the Surgeon to have been there and exercised personal supervision over the affairs of his department, and, so far as the records of this office show, he was not absent with leave.

The pointing out and remedying of irregularities, and directing of proper methods of management in the several departments, constitute an important part of encampment work, and, if the lessons of each year are thoroughly learned, increased efficiency will result. On the whole, administration is considered to have been good, and it is certain that the field work was very satisfactory. Many of the difficulties which presented themselves at this encampment, and which, under existing conditions, have to be contended with each year, will be obviated when a permanent and well equipped camp site has been provided.

The short durations of the encampments make it necessary that all arrangements preliminary to actual field operations, including the work of establishing the camp, etc., be reduced to the minimum. The period of the encampment, which has usually been eight days, but which was necessarily reduced this year to seven, is entirely too short; but even with the low rate of pay to officers, and by the practice of the utmost economy, the appropriation has not been found sufficient to provide for a longer tour of duty. In this connection attention is invited to the following expression contained in a letter addressed by the Secretary of War to your Excellency under date of November 17, 1906:

"As a result of the summer camps of instruction there seems to be a general concensus of opinion on the part of the commanding officers that regiments of the organized militia should be obliged to devote at least ten days to their tours of duty at such camps, as it is impossible to impart much instruction in a shorter period."

Observation justifies the belief that the designation of Company "I," 2nd Infantry, as the best appearing, best equipped and most efficient company in camp was a compliment to which that organization was justly entitled. While the newly organized companies of the 2nd Infantry, Companies "D," of Fort Myers; "G," of St. Petersburg, and "M," of Tampa, are entitled to credit for the degree of efficiency shown, considering their length of service and the fact that they had not received their full allotment of clothing and equipment.

The band of the 1st Infantry showed very marked improvement in every respect, and rendered excellent service; while the new band of the 2nd Infantry, which has just been mustered in, gives splendid promise, and although entirely unfamiliar with military ceremonies, it is a fine musical organization, in which the regiment may well take great pride.

On the sixth day of the encampment your Excellency was pleased to visit the troops in the field, when a review was tendered you, followed by a parade of the entire command through the principal streets of Tampa, complimentary to the citizens of that place, who had done so much toward making the encampment a success, and to make pleasant for the military their stay there.

Major John A Dapray, the United States officer on duty with the Organized Militia of Florida, attended the encampment in his capacity as general instructor, and was given supervision over matters of administration. Captains M. C. Buckey and Alexander Greig, Jr., U. S. Artillery Corps, were present as instructors, under special detail from the War Department, and were assigned to the 1st and 2nd Infantry, respectively, where they had supervision over all field work. The 1st Company of United States Coast Artillery was present by authority of the Secretary of War and participated in the encampment. Through a general order issued at the close of the tour of duty your Excellency extended thanks to these officers, whose advice and assistance contributed so much to the success of the encampment, and also to the officers and enlisted men of the artillery company, who, both by example and precept, taught a valuable lesson in practical soldiery.

In future a full and complete report should be rendered by the commanding officer as soon as practicable after the close of any tour of duty; which report should be accompanied by a field return of the troops. In order to do this a commanding officer has authority to call for such information and reports from subordinate officers as may be important or necessary. Reports from officers upon such duty as encampments should be more comprehensive than have in most instances been rendered. The important details of a report of this character by a regimental commander can hardly be compassed by one paragraph. It should show the force present in camp, and absent; should give a complete outline of the duty performed, including the number and kinds of ceremonies, drills, etc., and such other information as would make up a complete record of all events. Comment should also be made upon the work of the several departments, and comparative statement of the work of organizations might very properly be included.

CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAGS.

In the report of this department for 1905 a list and description was given of the Confederate battle flags

which have been turned in to the State and which are now in the custody of the Adjutant General.

The Legislature of 1905 made appropriation for the purchase of a suitable case in which to keep such of these flags as were recently returned by the War Department. This case, which has now been installed, is a handsome piece of furniture, and affords the means of so displaying these treasured relics that they may be seen by all visitors to the Capitol. The flags which have all along been in this office were appropriately framed a year or two ago and hung upon the walls in the lobby of the Capitol. The expense involved was paid from the fund for the contingent expenses of this office.

As was stated last year—"It is most fitting and proper that the Military Department of the State should be made the depository for all regimental and battle flags which went out from Florida in the war between the States and in all other wars, and of all relics and trophies as well, which are connected with the military history of Florida or with the military achievements of Florida soldiers. Every article of such character which may be received at this office will be faithfully cared for and preserved, properly catalogued and displayed."

CIVIL AND INDIAN WAR RELICS.

The following recommendations with regard to the war records of the State, which were submitted in the report of this department for the year 1904, are respectfully renewed:

"That some provision be made for establishing in this office the military records of all soldiers who have served from this State in the several wars. The only complete records now in possession of the State are those of the Spanish-American War, which have recently been bound, indexed and arranged for preservation. There are no records of Florida soldiers in the War between the States except one set of pay and muster rolls of the Eighth Florida Infantry, and a few miscellaneous rolls relating principally to "home guards." There are absolutely no records in the office of the service performed by Florida soldiers during the Indian Wars.

The law prescribes that the Adjutant General shall

"Keep all records of Florida volunteers commissioned or enlisted for the War between the States, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, and all other wars or insurrections;" also, that "he shall assist all persons residing in the State of Florida having claims against the United States for pension, bounty, or back pay;" "He shall establish and maintain in his office a Bureau of Records of the services of Florida troops during the said wars, and shall be the custodian of all records, relics, trophies, colors and histories relating to such wars, now in possession or which may be acquired by the State of Florida."

Records of the services performed by Florida's Indian War soldiers, could, it is thought, be obtained by the appropriation of a sum sufficient to have copied the records which were removed from this State to Washington. Records of the War between the States would have to be obtained through the survivors of that war, by such authentic evidence as they may be able to furnish, including certified copies of retained rolls, etc. There are in this State now a great many old soldiers who have served the State valiantly and faithfully, as well as worthy dependents, who are in absolute need, and, although entitled to pensions, are unable to obtain them because of inability to establish proof of their service. The State owes them assistance in this matter. During the past year there have been received at this office more than a hundred letters of inquiry and requests for assistance in securing certificates of service, which could not be satisfactorily responded to.

The Legislature of 1903 appropriated a sum of money for the compilation and publication of a *history* of the Florida soldiers in the several wars. This work has, it is understood, been undertaken, and will doubtless be executed in a creditable manner. Such a publication will be of interest to thousands of our people, and the data contained therein will be very useful. But it is equally—if not more important that absolutely *official records be established*, certified copies of which will be accepted both by the United States and this State as proofs for claims. The people of Florida evidently intend that those who have served the State as its protectors shall be provided for, at least to a limited extent, in their old age, and guarded against want, therefore it is believed that the

pension laws should be administered, not with a view to evading the granting of claims, but in the liberal spirit in which they were enacted, and so as to give applicants the benefit of a prompt and full investigation of their claims, as well as proper assistance in establishing them."

Since the above was written the book referred to, entitled "Soldiers of Florida," has been published, and a copy has been received at this office. It is an interesting document, and the historical data contained therein will prove of much value. The Spanish War rolls and a few other records and papers on file in this office were available in the preparation of this book, and all requests for the use of same were complied with. The compilation was not, however, made in or under the supervision of the military department of the State (as it should have been), and it is not known from what sources the other information contained therein was obtained. The fact that a large number of lists are shown, purporting to be copies of the rolls of companies which served from the State in the Indian and Civil wars, justifies the conclusion that these rolls must exist, and, if they do, effort should be made to bring them into the military archives of the State. If they are in the hands of any official or representative of the State, executive action should be taken to have them placed in the depository prescribed by law, and, if they are in the possession of private individuals, these persons should be urged to turn them in to this department in order that the military records of the State may be perfected. It is the duty of the State authorities to preserve and make the military records as complete as possible, and it should be the pride of every citizen to co-operate to that end. It would seem that this is a matter which might very properly be taken up by the "United Confederate Veterans," and other associations having for their purpose the perfecting of the military history of Florida and the perpetuation of the names and deeds of those who have served the State upon the field of battle.

A printed insert bearing the following notice was sent out with the book ("Soldiers of Florida") above referred to.

NOTICE.

"If any one who reads this book has in possession any old rolls or documents, relating to the history of

Florida's soldiers in any of the wars named in the preface, they will greatly facilitate the work of perfecting the compilation of the records of the soldiers of Florida by allowing the State to make copies of such rolls or documents. Personal reminiscences giving the history of individuals, of companies, regiments, brigades and of engagements will also be of much value and will be greatly appreciated. All rolls and documents will be promptly returned as soon as copied if it is desired by the owners; if not, they will be preserved in the archives of the State. Should the readers discover any errors in the rolls and remarks as published, or in any statement made in this work, they are respectfully requested to note such errors and send the correction, giving page, company and regiment to

FRED L. ROBERTSON,
Postoffice Box 96, Tallahassee, Fla."

It may be stated with reference to this notice that with the accomplishment of the provisions of Chapter 2203, Laws of Florida (Acts of 1903), by the compilation and publication of the history therein provided for, there is no other authority of law for the accumulation of military rolls and records in the name of the State, except by officials of this department; that this authority has not been delegated; and that no further compilation of such records has been authorized, nor, so far as known, is in progress except that which is being conducted in this office.

As the officer in charge of the military department of the State, and charged (under Section 737, General Statutes of Florida), with the custody of the records of the services of Florida soldiers during the several wars, as well as all records, relics, trophies, colors and histories relating to such wars, I desire to emphasize the statement already made that none of the rolls or documents which were gathered for the purpose of compilation have as yet found their way into the military archives of the State.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The following recommendations are made for legislative action which is deemed necessary for the proper or-

ganization, discipline and maintenance of the State's military force:

APPROPRIATIONS.

1. For expenses of maintaining the Florida State Troops and providing for their discipline, including allowances to companies and rent for armories:

Six months commencing July 1, 1907.....	\$ 7,432.50
Year 1908	14,865.00
First six months of 1909	7,432.50

2. For encampments and field exercises of the Florida State Troops:

In 1907	\$15,000.00
In the spring of 1908	15,000.00
In the spring of 1909	15,000.00

It has been the custom at each session of the Legislature to make provision for two encampments. As at least two months are required by this department in which to make necessary arrangements, contract for transportation and stores, and otherwise put the troops in condition for the field, and as these preparations can not well commence until after appropriation has been made, it has been impracticable to hold encampments earlier than September. Weather conditions in Florida are not propitious for service in the field during August and September. There is usually a great deal of rain at that season and encampment work has been greatly interfered with because of it. October and November are busy months, when the men can not get away from their civil occupations without great inconveniences, and the troops of this State are not equipped for service in the field during cold weather. It is believed that the ideal time for holding encampments in this State would be in the Spring; either during May or June, and if the Legislature will take the above facts into consideration this can be arranged for. The making of appropriation at the approaching session to cover three encampments would involve no additional expense; it would amount to the same thing, but would be a measure of economy in the end, as the encampment funds could then be applied to better advantage.

MORE GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Permanent Camp Site: It is hoped that the report of the Commission, appointed by the Governor under an Act of the Legislature of 1905, will be given favorable consideration and that its recommendations will be carried out. An argument presenting the necessity for the establishment of a permanent camp site was submitted in the report of this department for the year 1904, to which attention is respectfully invited.

Armories: 1. It is recommended that no further appropriation be made for the purchase of buildings for use as armories unless such buildings have been passed upon by competent military authority and recommended as adequate and suitable by the military department of the State.

2. Such legislative action should be taken as necessary to bring about a consummation of the purchase of the Franklin County armory at Apalachicola, which was provided for by Act of the Legislature of 1903. It is understood that certain minor defects in the title are responsible for the delay in effecting a transfer of this property, and that they are such as might be remedied by legislation. This is the best armory in the State, and, in fact, the only building designed for that purpose which is complete in all appointments. It is now rented from Franklin County at a cost of \$25.00 per month.

3. It is recommended that appropriation be made this year for acquiring at least one additional armory, which shall be designed and built according to most approved armory plans, and under the supervision of a commission composed of competent military officers. The essentials in armory construction are that such buildings shall be plain and substantial, but so complete in all appointments as to fully accommodate the military and meet the needs of successful administration, rather than to be of ornate design and unsuitable proportions. There is great need for an armory at Jacksonville. This is the largest post in the State, and the rapid growth of that city justifies the belief that the organized force there must ultimately be increased even beyond its present strength. It is the headquarters of the brigade, of one of the regiments of infantry, and should properly be the center of military administration. Being also the metropolis of Florida,

it would seem most fit that an armory should be erected there which would not only meet all requirements of the militia, but be commensurate with the importance and dignity of the State. The building at Jacksonville now occupied as an armory is rented from the county at a cost of \$100.00 per month.

During the past four years there has been a decided advance all over the State in rates of rental for buildings. To secure suitable armories it is necessary to pay more now than when the State was first called upon to provide them for the militia. The first estimate for armory rent prepared by this department was based upon an allowance of \$20.00 per month for each organization, but such a sum is now insufficient. Safe and secure armories must be provided for the protection of arms and all public property, and in this connection it may be stated that military property of the United States to the value of more than \$150,000.00, for which the State is responsible, is now in the hands of the troops at their several stations.

Additional Salaried Officer: It is recommended that provision be made for an additional salaried officer at general military headquarters, who may be assigned entire charge of and supervision over the supply departments. These duties properly pertain to the office of Quartermaster General; but, under the present organization of the staff departments, this officer, as well as the heads of all other supply departments (Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance), perform no duties except during the short period of the annual encampments, and then only such as can be conveniently assigned to them. During the entire year the duties which would ordinarily devolve upon these officers must, per force, be performed by the Adjutant General, because he is the only military officer in the State on active duty at all times.

In most States, and in some where the organized militia is not so strong as that of Florida, the affairs of the military department are administered by at least two salaried officers, and in the larger States, of course, by many more. In every State in the North, so far as known, and in most all of the Southern States, the Quartermaster General is a salaried officer who has charge of all

military stores and supervises the supply departments. Where this is not the case the duties are performed by a deputy or assistant Quartermaster General, and, in some instances, by an assistant Adjutant General; but the latter is not a proper arrangement. The duties of the Adjutant General and Chief of Staff are entirely dissimilar from those of the Quartermaster General, and, under the system of discipline which is now prescribed by Congress, *it is a physical impossibility* for one man to properly discharge the duties of both offices in this State.

It would be as much as one competent, trained officer could do to conduct the business incident to the supply departments, and to supervise the care and safe-keeping of all public military property. No man can undertake this while charged with the duties which relate to the Adjutant General's office and hope to realize his obligations to the fullest, or to properly protect the interests of the State and the United States.

A very considerable amount of property for which the State is responsible is being lost account of each year. This statement is made frankly and without waiting for the fact to be determined by inspectors.

If the State is to maintain a military establishment, adequate provision must be made for its discipline and management. It is believed that this could best be done by making the Quartermaster General's office an active one; but certainly sufficient competent clerical assistance should be furnished the military department. It is a fact, testified to by every military officer who has visited this office as an inspector, (and an inspection is made annually under Section 14, of the Act of Congress of Congress of January 21, 1903) that as much business is transacted here, and work done, as at the headquarters of a department in the Army—where there is a staff officer to look after each division of affairs, with ample clerical force as well. Since the discipline of the Organized Militia has been assimilated to that of the Regular Army, the same methods and detail are involved in its management, and there is perhaps more work to be done, for the militia is in one sense a school, wherein every man can not be expected to know his duty in every particular, but must be taught it.

A STATE ARSENAL.

There is great need for a permanent military headquarters and arsenal in this State.

Some views in this connection were presented in the report of this department for the year 1904, to which attention is again respectfully invited. The following additional information upon the subject is submitted:

The uniforms, arms and all equipments used by the Organized Militia of Florida are furnished by the Federal Government, and are accepted by the State under an agreement to provide for their care and safekeeping. Approximately twenty thousand dollars is now annually allotted to this State from the Federal appropriation for arming, uniforming and equipping the militia. This is being applied each year to the purchase of military stores.

The State is now accountable to the United States for military property to the value of more than \$150,000.00.

There is no place provided by the State for the care and safekeeping of military stores.

it is absolutely necessary to have such a place.

In nearly every state (certainly in all where the militia is maintained at an efficient standard) there is a State Arsenal. In some states, buildings are rented for the purpose; though for satisfactory results a building occupied as an arsenal should have been designed for the purpose.

Under the regulations of the War Department military stores can be shipped to only one point in a state—which must have been previously designated by the Governor as the permanent receiving place. There the stores necessarily have to be unpacked, sorted, repacked and reshipped to the various stations of the troops in quantities as required.

The only place in the Capitol which has been available for storing military property is one small vault in the basement. This is below the level of the ground, damp, and therefore an unfit place for keeping arms and equipments. It would require six times as much room as is therein provided to accommodate the arms and ordnance stores alone, which must be kept at general headquarters, not to speak of clothing, camp equipment, including tentage, etc.

To give some idea of the bulk of the stores annually re-

ceived and issued, it may be stated without exaggeration that the shipments of one year, if assembled, would fill the Hall of Representatives.

This comparison is suggested by the fact that (through the courtesy of the Custodian of the Capitol) for several years that hall has been used for storing, sorting, counting and packing clothing for shipment. The difficulties involved will suggest themselves and need not be enlarged upon.

Because of the lack of arsenal facilities it has only been possible to make one issue of clothing to the troops each year; this immediately after the receipt of the stores from the War Department.

Only such stores can be ordered at one time as are actually required then, for *they have to be reshipped immediately to be gotten out of the way.*

During the remainder of the year the needs of the troops can not be supplied.

This has interfered greatly with the maintenance of a proper standard of efficiency.

The means are not available to provide each company commander with a surplus stock of clothing and other supplies to be kept on hand. These extra stores should be kept at the State arsenal.

A man who enters the State military service is entitled to receive and should be supplied with such complete outfit of uniforms and other property as constitute the prescribed equipment of a soldier.

He should not be required to wear the cast-off clothing of another.

There are hygienic objections to such a plan.

There is the objection which an individual will hold who is careful of his personal appearance and reasonably self-respecting.

To keep the personnel of the troops up to a proper standard no other class should be enlisted, for pride in the uniform is essential to the make-up of a good soldier.

Under the present plan of issuing stores it is next to impossible for an organization to maintain, all the time, a creditable military appearance.

A very considerable loss is occasioned each year because *there are no facilities for repairing arms and accoutrements.*

The Federal Government furnished, without expense

to the State, the means for doing this—including all necessary tools, implements and spare parts; but there must be some place to install and operate these appliances. This would mean a great saving in the cost of keeping the troops equipped.

Not only is there new property to be kept on hand, but old stores, turned in by reason of the disbandment of companies, or for other reasons, must be stored and cared for. There is always a considerable quantity of such stores at the military headquarters. At present the lower halls of the Capitol are obstructed by boxes and cases of military property. They are not entirely safe or secure there, but no other place is available. It has also been found necessary to rent for temporary use storerooms at Palatka, St. Augustine and in this city, which now involves a monthly expenditure of about sixty dollars.

At present, all military stores furnished through the War Department must be shipped to Tallahassee. These stores have then to be reshipped, and most of them pass back over the same line, through Jacksonville, to their final destinations. This means an annual expense of several hundred dollars which could be avoided if there was a State arsenal at a point more central with regard to railroad transportation.

The rental now paid for the building occupied as an armory at Jacksonville is one hundred dollars per month. If a proposition is considered for the construction of an armory at that post, as has been recommended, there would seem to be great advantage in combining in the same building both an armory and arsenal. Reasons of economy for this would suggest themselves, but the interests of the military service would be materially promoted by having the active administration of its affairs centered at one point.

The merits of this proposition are apparent, and it has the hearty endorsement of the military authorities of the State.

It is earnestly hoped that legislative action will be taken to meet this, which is probably the greatest need of the militia of Florida. A State arsenal should be provided.

REDUCTION OF RANK OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The present rank of the Adjutant General, fixed by constitutional provision as that of major general, is entirely too high. It is clear to every military mind that the rank of brigadier general would be quite sufficient to attach to this office. No higher rank than that of brigadier general is held by the adjutants general of the largest States in the Union. The present rank of the Adjutant General is not only unusual, and very much out of keeping with the strength of the State's organized military force, but may even be a source of embarrassment under certain conditions.

CONCLUSION.

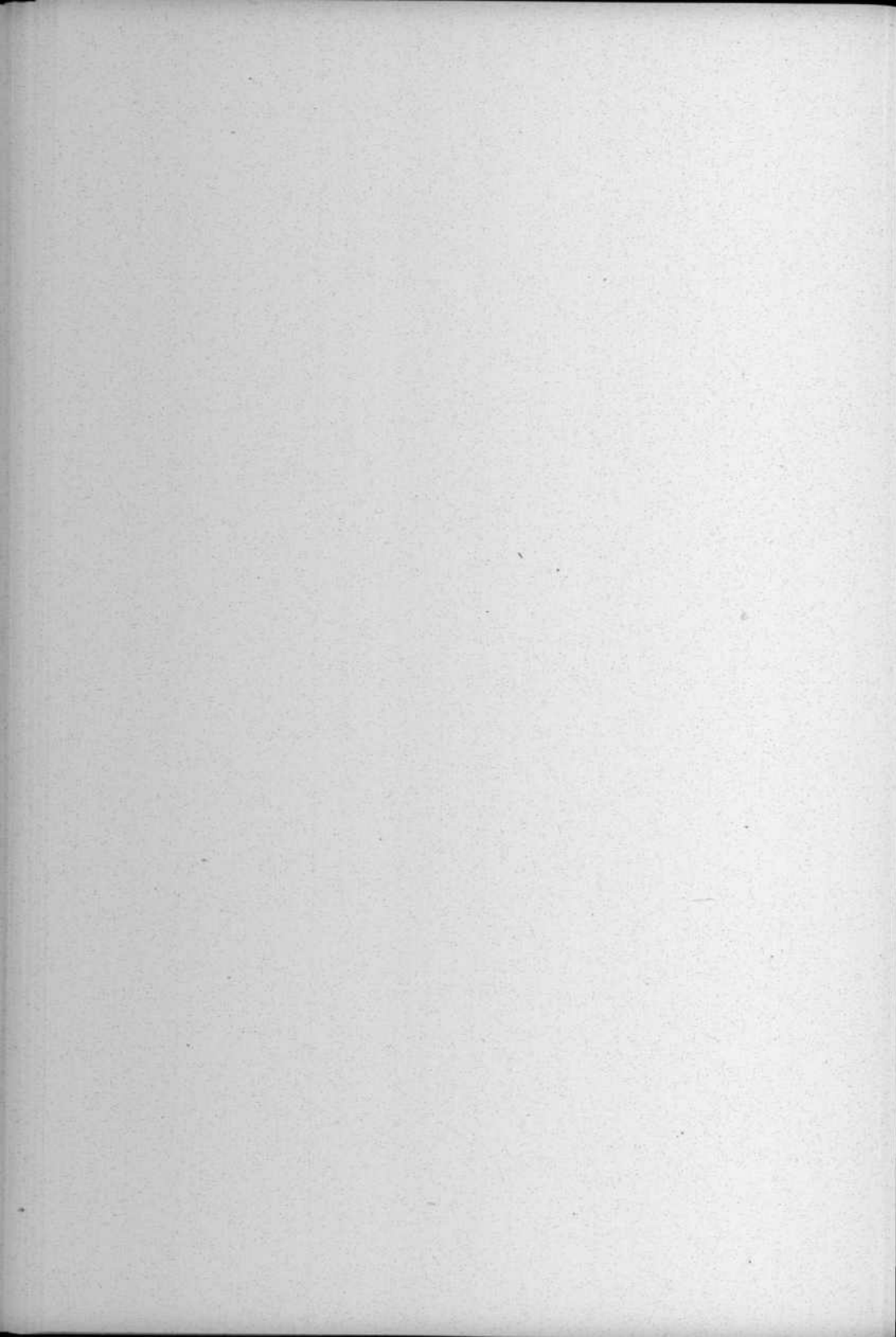
In closing this report, I think it but proper to say, that, although it has been made the vehicle for certain comment and official criticism upon the performance of duty by the officers and enlisted men composing the organized militia of the State, it should by no means be concluded therefrom that the present standard of our military establishment is in any way unsatisfactory. It has been customary to incorporate in the report of this department a summary of the military work of the year, and to include therein mention of any defects or deficiencies which have been discovered, with recommendations as to the best means for remedying the same.

It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that in point of efficiency, enthusiasm, and interest, the national guard of this State is the equal of that of any other operating with the same means, and where no larger force is maintained. In their achievements upon the target range, Florida soldiers have recently gone to the forerank of all of the Southern States, and their progress in other branches of military work has been equally as pronounced.

There is, of course, a great deal yet to be learned, and the constant charges which must necessarily occur render it necessary to teach again each year the lessons which were covered in the last; but so marked has been the improvement within the past five years, and so complete have been the changes effected, that the Florida State Troops now occupy a more dignified and important posi-



Company "I," Second Infantry, Holding the State Pennant for Highest Efficiency, 1906



tion in the eyes of the people of the commonwealth than they have ever before held.

In common with the organized militia of other States, our troops have been benefited by national legislation, which has brought them to a fuller realization of their constitutional purpose and made of them, in fact, a national guard. The officers and enlisted men have a broader conception and more comprehensive knowledge of military duty, and more fully realize the importance and responsibility of their official obligations. This has been the means of transforming into an efficient and effective force an organization which was, to say the least, formerly regarded by people generally as of little purpose.

In the early days, the excursions indulged in by the troops, and occasions for military assemblies, were frequently the cause of concern to the people with whom the troops came in contact. It was unfortunately true that the unrestrained pranks of men in uniform, even though prompted by no harmful intent, sometimes transgressed upon the rights of civilians, and served to put the military establishment in bad repute. Occurrences of that kind are now no longer to be feared; no serious breach of discipline having occurred in the troops in many years, and, consequently, the soldier is no longer regarded as a menace to the peace and good order of a community into which he comes, but is gaining for himself recognition as an agent of the law and a protection and safeguard to his fellow citizens.

It is a source of gratification to the writer of this report that these changes have been brought about under his administration, and that he has been enabled to play even a small part in shaping the legislation, both national and State, which is largely responsible for the present higher standard of the militia; as well as in administering such law and bringing into operation the new and more perfect system of discipline.

In another portion of this report, under the heading "discipline," something has been said of the relations of the Federal Government with the State militia. It was therein stated that no increased authority had been given the President over the militia by recently enacted law. It may be added that, so far as can be determined, the War Department is making no effort to exercise supervision over the military administration in the States.

Certain rules and conditions are prescribed to entitle to participation in the national appropriation, and for the care and safe-keeping of the United States property which has been issued to the troops,. This is the extent, however, of Federal regulation with regard to the militia—though, naturally, everything possible is done to encourage and develop a high and uniform standard of efficiency in the National Guard throughout the entire country.

To this end it is provided that, upon the application of the Governor, officers of the Regular Army may be detailed to attend encampments as instructors; and that upon the further application of the Governor one or more officers of the Army may be detailed to report to the Governor for continuous duty with the Organized Militia. These assignments are revocable at the request of the Governor, or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War. There is a natural and proper disposition upon the part of the people to resent any Federal interference with the administration of State affairs; and a United States Army officer, thus detailed for duty in a State, will not assume the right or privilege to dictate or in any way seek to control the actions of the proper State military authorities. Any assumption of such prerogatives would not be countenanced by the War Department and would give reason sufficient to justify a request for the revocation of his assignment. The status of such an officer on duty in the State is easily defined, and his activities will, naturally, be restricted to those channels in which they have been directed by proper authority.

The advantages to be gained by having on duty in the State an officer who is competent to give advice, when called for, upon questions of military custom and usage, but, particularly, who is qualified to give the troops that instruction in drill, camp administration, and other matters with relation to their duties in the field, is obvious; and the service of such an officer will become more valuable when the means are found for bringing him into closer and more constant contact with the troops. If it were possible to have an instructor visit the troops at their respective home stations, and spend several weeks with each organization, it would be the means of accomplishing great good.

It has been said, and perhaps with some truth, that officers of the regular establishment are too exacting when

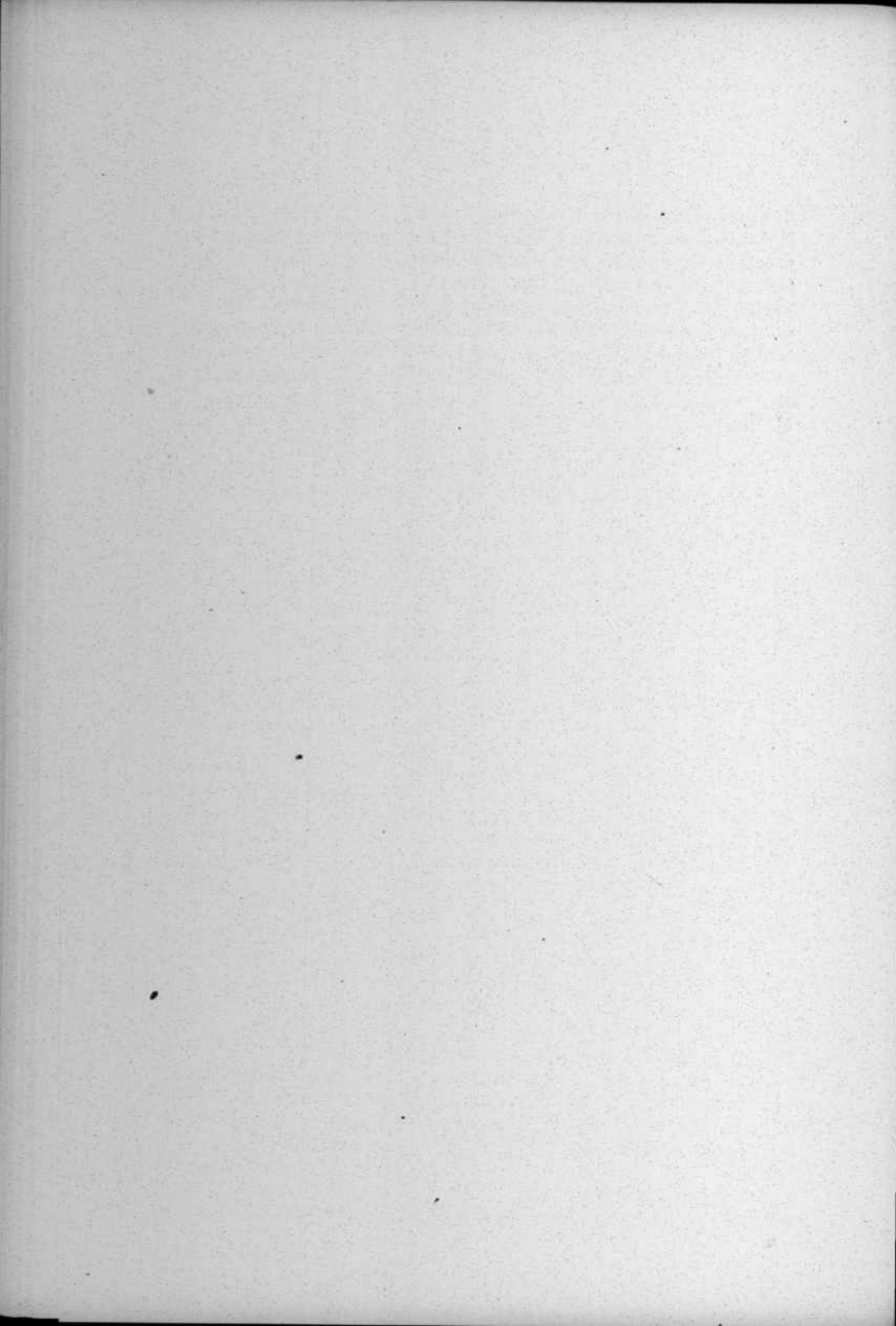
dealing with the militia, and it is, perhaps, difficult for them to appreciate the distinctions which must necessarily exist between the paid and volunteer branches of the service; their training and habits having been obtained under conditions which are responsible for this. But officers of the Army when brought into contact with State troops will soon appreciate the fact that better results are to be secured by the easy methods of encouragement and prompting rather than by harsh criticism. In all of these matters, allowance will have to be made for the personal characteristics of the individual, for no two persons will have exactly the same conception of duty; and in matters not definitely fixed, good judgment will have to be depended upon.

While upon this subject, it seems but fitting to say that the officer at present on duty with the organized militia of Florida, Major John A. Dapray, has, by reason of his special attainments and thorough knowledge of administrative methods, been able to render very material assistance not only to this department but to all officers to whom, under directions from the Governor, he has given counsel and instruction. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my appreciation of the services performed by this officer.

I desire to extend to your Excellency my sincere thanks for the hearty support which you have given me in the conduct of my official duties, and for the warm interest which you have always manifested in all matters affecting the interests of the Florida State Troops.

Respectfully submitted,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General.



APPENDIX A.

AIDING THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

SERVICE AT INVERNESS.

Armory, Company "B," Second Infantry.
Brooksville, Florida, June 9, 1906.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to render the following report relative to services of the platoon, Company "B," 2nd Infantry, at Brooksville, in aiding the civil authorities at Inverness on June 7-8, 1906, supplementary to the report of Lieutenant A. Forest Burns, commanding the platoon.

Pursuant to Special Order No. 49, Paragraph II, A. G. O., current series, I was en route to Brooksville on June 7th, and learned that the platoon at Brooksville had been ordered to Inverness to aid civil authorities. The train was late, and I did not reach Brooksville until 8:15 P. M. I went immediately to the armory and found the men gathering.

It appearing advisable, and upon the request of Lieutenant Burns, I accompanied the platoon. I suggested to Lieutenant Burns that he had best get together the men in town and not wait for country members. The platoon left on the special train at 10:40 p. m. We were delayed in Croom thirty minutes for train orders and did not reach Inverness until 12:25 A. M. Lieutenant Burns sent you a message from Inverness at 12:35, which the operator had been unable to get off up to the time we left.

From the Sheriff's own statement, he "did not try to deputize assistants, being of the opinion they would not serve." It appears that the Sheriff made no effort to protect the prisoner until the arrival of the troops. He stated

that "the prisoner was taken from the jail by the mob and lynched about nine o'clock."

The special train was not ready to take the troops till 8:30 P. M., and one hour and forty-five minutes being consumed to reach Inverness, it can be readily seen that it was impossible to have arrived in time to prevent the lynching. The troops remained in a car on a side track until morning, when, upon my direction, Lieutenant Burns, with the platoon, returned on the special train which had orders to leave Inverness at 5:20 A. M., June 8th, arriving at Brooksville at about 7:00 A. M.; the platoon being dismissed on arriving at the armory.

Respectfully,

F. C. W. KRAMER, JR.,
Captain Second Infantry,
Commanding Company "B."

Armory, Company "B," Second Infantry,
Brooksville, Florida, June 8, 1906.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report:

On June 7, 1906, at 6:50 P. M., I received the following telegram:

"Tallahassee, Florida, June 7, 1906.

*"First Lieutenant A. Forest Burns,
Brooksville, Florida.*

"You will assemble Brooksville Platoon of Company "B" at once and proceed to Inverness. Report to Sheriff Citrus County to protect prisoners. Use all necessary force to that end. Provide men with two days travel rations and move in light marching order, twenty rounds multi-ball cartridges for each man. Special train being arranged for.

(Signed) "FOSTER, Adjutant General."

With this was delivered to me another telegram as follows:

"Tallahassee, Florida, June 7, 1906.

*"First Lieutenant A. Forest Burns,
Brooksville, Florida.*

"Special arranged for, ready immediately. Hasten move-

ment and wire hour of departure. On arrival at Inverness report about situation. Act under orders of Sheriff.

(Signed) "FOSTER, Adjutant General."

I immediately sent out four men to notify the company to assemble at the armory, leaving only twelve members present in town; and at 9:50 the men sent out reported, or at least twelve of them did, and I left without the others. I had with me nineteen men and picked up a cook on my way. I issued to each man twenty rounds of steel ball cartridges, not having the kind specified for issuance. We also took with us tents and field range. We left the armory at 10:10 P. M. for the depot and left the depot at 10:40 p. m. on a special train for Inverness. Before leaving I wired the Adjutant General as follows:

"Brooksville, Florida, June 7, 1906.

"The Adjutant General,

"Tallahassee, Florida.

"Left Brooksville at 10:40 with twenty men. Kramer is with us.

(Signed) "A. F. BURNS."

At Croom I sent the Sheriff of Citrus County the following telegram:

"Croom, Florida, June 7, 1906.

"Sheriff Citrus County,

"Inverness, Florida.

"Have twenty men. Will reach you at 11:50. If advisable, flag train at jail.

(Signed) "A. F. BURNS."

We were delayed thirty minutes at Croom waiting for railroad order for the conductor on the special. We left Croom at 11:40 P. M. and reached Inverness at 12:25 A. M. We were met at the train by the Sheriff of Citrus County, and he informed me that the negro, Jim Davis, was taken out of jail about 9:00 o'clock and hanged; that he saw the crowd go by the Court House before 9:00 o'clock—he thought it was about 8:50—the Court House being very nearly a half mile from the jail.

The special train to carry us was not ready until 8:30. This train leaves Brooksville regularly at 4:40 in the afternoon, returning at 6:50. On the night of June the 7th, the train was somewhat over an hour late, not being

ready to start until 8:30; and the hour and forty-five minutes that we were on the road would have put us in Inverness at 10:15, which would have been an hour and a quarter too late.

The Sheriff of Citrus County informed me that there would be no further use for the troops, that everything was quiet and there was no probability of any further trouble. I sent the Adjutant General the following message from Inverness, at 12:35 A. M., June 8, 1906:

"Inverness, Florida, June 8, 1906.

"The Adjutant General, State of Florida,

"Tallahassee, Florida.

"Arrived here at 12:25 A. M. Sheriff states prisoner was lynched at about 9:00 P. M., yesterday. No need of troops. Everything quiet. Impossible to have reached here in time. Advise further movements.

(Signed) "A. F. BURNS."

The conductor on the special train received orders to leave Inverness for Brooksville at 5:20 A. M., June 8th. Captain Kramer directed me to leave with the platoon, which I did at 5:20, arriving at Brooksville at 7:00 A. M., June 8, 1906. I marched the platoon to the armory, where I dismissed it. At 8:30 A. M., June 8, 1906, I received the following message from the Adjutant General:

"Tallahassee, Florida, June 7, 1906.

"First Lieutenant A. Forrest Burns,

"Brooksville, Florida.

"You should leave immediately. Do not delay to assemble members from country. Go with members present in city and available.

"FOSTER, Adjutant General."

Had I received this message the night before I would have left promptly at 8:30.

Respectfully,

A. FORREST BURNS,

First Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry.

Armory, Company "B," Second Infantry,
Brooksville, Florida, June 9, 1906.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:

I enclose you my report on tour of service performed by the Brooksville platoon at Inverness, also pay-roll and account of expenses incurred. I am very sorry that we did not reach there in time, and I believe that it was never intended for us to arrive in time. There are a great many things in connection with this affair which cause me to believe that the Sheriff at Inverness did not wish the assistance of the troops. He was not in Inverness at the time, nor was he at the jail when the prisoner was taken out. The keys to the jail were left in a safe up town, and the safe did not have the combination on. The mob went to the store and got the keys. (How did they know where the keys to the jail were?) The cell that the negro was in has a combination lock, and the combination was not turned on. This shows the situation of affairs at Inverness.

I could not detail these circumstances in my report, for they are not connected with my duties as a member of the Florida State Troops. I am ready to help at any time and will do all that is possible; but if the people or Sheriff of Citrus County desired the assistance of the troops, they could have had a military guard in Inverness by six o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th of June. The negro was put in jail about one o'clock on that day. I do not know when the Governor received the message requesting that troops be sent to Inverness; but it does seem that if they had wired you at one o'clock, I certainly would have received a message from you before 6:50, for I know you too well to think that you would delay so serious a matter. The last message mentioned in my report was not received here until 8:25, June 8, 1906, and was sent by you the day before. I would greatly appreciate it if you would let me know at what time you sent my orders and the time of the receipt of the message from

Inverness requesting that troops be sent to that point.

Respectfully,

A. FORREST BURNS,
First Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry,
Commanding Brooksville platoon of Company "B."

Armory, Company "B," Second Infantry,
Brooksville, Florida, June 16, 1906.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:

Your letter of the 13th inst. to hand and I am writing you this morning that you may use the letter referred to as a portion of my report; but if you are going to do so, I would like to add a few further remarks.

All the information that I have received in regard to this matter was given me by the Sheriff and Jailer and two other men at Inverness. I neglected to state in my former letter that the Sheriff arrived on the south bound train from Ocala that afternoon. He told me that at Dunellen some men had advised him to go to Inverness that night, and that they had tried to prevent him from going. He also stated that he was guarded in the Court House—"well guarded, too," were his words. He did not say whether any members of the mob wore masks or not. He did not see the jailer until after the lynching.

The jailer told me that he had three guards, but that no shots were fired, and that the mob at the jail behaved in a very orderly manner. When asked for the keys, he told the mob that he had none, and one of the mob said that he knew where they were and went after them. The combination on the cell of the prisoner was not on.

I further learned that the negro was arrested at about 11 o'clock a. m., and no message was sent to the Governor requesting military aid until about six o'clock p. m. It was known in Inverness that troops had been ordered.

Respectfully,

A. FORREST BURNS,
First Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry,
Commanding Brooksville platoon of Company "B."

Armory, Company "B," Second Infantry,
Leesburg, Florida, June 9, 1906.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the movements of Company "B," 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., assembled to aid the civil authorities at Inverness:

I received the following message from the Adjutant General at 7:30 o'clock p. m., June 7, 1906:

"Tallahassee, Florida, June 7, 1906.

*"Captain F. C. W. Kramer, or Lieutenant Taylor,
"Company "B," 2nd Infantry, F. S. T.,
Leesburg, Florida.*

"Assemble your company and hold in readiness to move to Inverness. Have ordered Brooksville platoon over to save time, but situation may be serious enough require Leesburg platoon also.

(Signed) "FOSTER, Adjutant General."

The company was immediately assembled in the armory. I sent the following message to the Adjutant General at 8:30 p. m.:

"Leesburg, Florida, June 7, 1906.

*"The Adjutant General,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

"Leesburg platoon in readiness to move.

(Signed) "F. A. TAYLOR,
"Second Lieutenant, Company "B," 2nd Infantry."

At 9:45 o'clock I received the following message from the Adjutant General:

"Tallahassee, Florida, June 7, 1906.

*"Lieutenant Taylor,
"Leesburg, Florida.*

"Your message received. Hold men in armory tonight. Try to keep wire open.

(Signed) "FOSTER, Adjutant General."

The men slept in the armory that night. I received the following message from the Adjutant General at 12:15 P. M., June 8, 1906:

"Tallahassee, Florida, June 8, 1906.

*"Second Lieutenant F. A. Taylor,
Company "B," 2nd Infantry, F. S. T.,
"Leesburg, Florida.*

"You may relieve your company from duty.

(Signed) "FOSTER, Adjutant General."

The men were dismissed immediately.

Very respectfully,

FRANK A. TAYLOR,
Second Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry,
Commanding Leesburg platoon of Company "B."

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF U. S. OFFICER ON DUTY WITH ORGANIZED MILITIA OF FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, Florida, December 31, 1906.

To His Excellency,

Honorable Napoleon B. Broward,

Governor of Florida,

Tallahassee, Florida.

Sir:

In accordance with the suggestion that a report from me covering my observations of matters pertaining to the State military service in the past year would be acceptable, I have the honor to submit the following remarks and recommendations:

First of all things, I beg to say that I am especially glad of the opportunity to testify in a general way to the splendid promise which the Florida State Troops give of continued improvement and future increased efficiency, and if I point out what to my mind seems the best ways to effect that desired improvement and increased efficiency, I trust that nothing submitted by me will be construed either as super-critical or in any way presumptuous. The regular Army officer on duty with the organized militia of a State holds a dual office, one feature of which obligates him as the accredited military adviser of the Governor, to strive constantly to discover what is best for the welfare and improvement of the State militia, and it is in the performance of that pleasing duty that I have the honor to address to you this communication. And it may be well to say in the beginning that if my report becomes longer than I would ordinarily make it and embraces details and discussions which should not find place in a mere casual review of a year's routine administration of military affairs, it is because this is the

"Tallahassee, Florida, June 8, 1906.

*"Second Lieutenant F. A. Taylor,
Company "B," 2nd Infantry, F. S. T.,
"Leesburg, Florida.*

"You may relieve your company from duty.

(Signed) "FOSTER, Adjutant General."

The men were dismissed immediately.

Very respectfully,

FRANK A. TAYLOR,
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last year when reforms and corrections can be made in the military organizations of the states, so as to make the organized militia conform in all respects to the standard and requirements of the regular Army establishment. To be more explicit, I may recall to the Governor's attention the fact that the "Act to promote the efficiency of the militia," passed by Congress and approved January 21, 1903, allowed five years from the date of the approval of the Act for the States to make their organized militia correspond in organization, armament and discipline with that perscribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, and therefore there remains but the ensuing year to perfect whatever the Florida officials may have in mind to improve the Florida State Troops. Fortunately for the military service the present State military law corresponds generally with the requirements of the Militia Act of 1903, and if the rules and regulations already prescribed for the government of the organized militia of this State are strictly enforced and complied with, and the corrections and reforms herein recommended are even in part effected, then there need be no apprehension that Florida will meet fully all the requirements and expectations of the War Department under the Militia Act above referred to.

But, perhaps, before proceeding directly to my criticisms of defects and recommendations for desired reforms and necessary corrections, it may be well for me to recount briefly my methods of observation.

METHOD OF OBSERVATION.

My service with the Florida Militia began actively on May 30, 1905, when I reported in person to the Governor in accordance with the orders of the Honorable Secretary of War, and consequently my period of observation of the Florida State Troops and the administration of military affairs in the State embraces about nineteen months. During that time it has been my agreeable duty to act as coadjutor and adviser of the Adjutant General of the State in whose office I have been located, and from time to time to meet and confer with the various officers of the organized militia from the Brigade Commander down to junior subalterns, and I may state with grateful appreciation that in no instance has the advice, counsel or as-

assistance asked of me personally or officially by any of them, and cheerfully given by me to them all to the best of my ability, been received or treated other than in a spirit of cordial comradeship.

During my duty in this State I have been able to observe more or less closely all the organizations of the Florida State Troops, having seen them twice in annual encampment and once in the early part of this year inspected each organization as well as all the brigade, regimental and battalion headquarters at the home stations, and it affords me pleasure to say that after considerable experience with militia troops and much general observation of the organized militia of other states, the Florida State Troops are second to none in aptness to learn and alertness to do intelligently and faithfully to the extent of their knowledge the practical duties of soldiers. And this opinion is not based alone upon cursory observation of the troops at fixed times and special occasions, but at other times when they were unconscious of being observed. Indeed, inasmuch as my action and line of duty with the Florida militia are under the direction and with the immediate approval and authority of the Governor, he may be pleased to know that the general method pursued by me has been in accordance with the conception on my part that the regular Army officer on duty with the State militia should, except when making the annual inspection of troops required by the War Department, regard himself as one of the Florida State Troops, setting aside all formality and rendering aid and assistance to all alike without regard to rank, who may, either in confidence or otherwise, come to him as comrade. In this way I have acted as Aid-de-camp, Adjutant General of Brigade, Regimental Staff officer and Camp Adjutant, as well as personal friend and private adviser, endeavoring whenever occasion permitted to show by the actual performance of duty or the preparation of orders, reports, etc., just how military things should be done according to the prescribed regulations. And it has been my happy experience to find that officers and men appreciated the spirit of my willingness to advise and assist them, and their cheerful recognition of the fact that complacent co-operation on our respective parts would redound to their advantage, has made my task as general instructor a very agreeable one. Indeed, I feel that I may go even farther and

say, and not without some feeling of personal pride, that although I have heretofore done duty with and been a close observer of militia in other states, the progress made by the Florida State Troops in the past year and a half has never been exceeded by any other body of militia under like conditions in equal space of time. In making this assertion I am not unmindful of the fact that some persons, some few who judge from different points of view, may hold different opinion on this point, but during the period of my own observation I have had the opportunity to see all the organizations of the entire brigade twice make and break camp with nearly a year's intervening time for improvement, and to their credit be it said that the lessons learned in that one year were so well practiced at Tampa in the last encampment as to command from me the statement that the last was the best and most soldierly appearing military camp it had ever been my pleasure to witness among the militia of the States. Of course there were defects, defective administration and unsatisfactory sanitation, and a sad lack of compliance with regulations and orders, especially on the part of officers, but the camp, taken as a whole, viewed in the concrete as a camp of well behaved and orderly soldiers, was bound to win applause.

THE ENLISTED MEN.

Verily the soldier, and by soldier I mean the enlisted man of the Florida State Troops, has demonstrated in the past year or two his willingness and ability to learn his share of the military lessons taught in the annual camps of instruction, or at least so much of them as may be taught in part, and it is a pity officers do not show the same degree of improvement. Of course the soldier, that is the private or noncommissioned officer, has much less to learn than the commissioned officer, but if he learns his part, however little it be, he comes nearer doing his duty than the commissioned officer who allows himself to continue in service month after month and year after year with military knowledge so imperfect as to make the officer an imperfect teacher of those under him, whom it is his duty to teach, as well as to command and lead.

I do not wish to be understood as conceding that the enlisted men had so far improved when last observed

in camp as to be thoroughly instructed in all their duties, for such was not the fact. On the contrary there was little improvement noticed in the knowledge of guard duty or the things taught in the school of the soldier and the squad, but the enlisted men's improvement in those things depends upon their commissioned officers, and however willing and intelligent the enlisted men may be, the commissioned officers must be capable and willing to teach before their men can or will learn. What I saw in the Tampa camp last August, however, and the general bearing and deportment of the troops in and out of camp, convinced me that the Florida soldier is far above the average of state militiaman and only needs to be given the chance to equal any other militiaman on earth. When I first saw him he was living up to the reputation given him in prior years, by going into camp in a boisterous and unsoldierly manner, without evincing any of the outward signs of the trained or disciplined soldier; but when I last saw him in the camp of instruction he was neatly dressed, or as neatly dressed as his limited uniform allowance permitted; he was orderly and never boisterous or even unduly hilarious, always respectful when approached or spoken to or passed by superior officers, and, as a rule, ready and alert to give military salute whenever occasion required that act of official courtesy. He showed plainly, in fact, that he had profited by the lessons taught in the preceding encampment when rigid rules were enforced to make men quietly attentive to duty and respectful to superiors, and it was a pity other lessons could not also have been taught and learned in the few days allowed for camp instruction; but five working days in camp will never do much lasting good for the State troops whose annual encampment should not be for less period than fifteen days.

ABOUT ANNUAL ENCAMPMENTS.

Indeed, it is a very serious question worthy of very serious consideration whether money expended for annual encampments that last only eight days, is the most advantageous investment that can be made of that part of the public funds intended for the training and improvement of the State's militia. A period of eight days

encampment means practically but five or six days of actual military work—such work as should enter into the annual field exercises and instruction in all military camps of instruction, and unless those few days are to be faithfully devoted to the carrying out of a previously planned system of camp instruction in accordance with law and duly issued orders, the camp becomes simply an annual outing for the troops, which it goes without saying is not contemplated by the laws providing for them. Of course there are advantages even in bringing troops together—advantages even in the mobilization of a brigade if for no other purpose than to bring the officers and men in touch with each other and let them all see their respective places in battalion, regimental and brigade line. But I repeat that it is a serious proposition, and not altogether a wise one, to use up all or nearly all of the annual appropriation for the proper training of the militia simply for the purpose of bringing them together to show what they already know, as was largely the case when in the last annual camp at Tampa the troops without learning much if anything that was new made such a satisfactory showing of what they had learned in the previous encampments. There is much to learn by the troops outside of the annual camps—much that should be learned on the target ranges and on battalion and company practice marches, and unless the annual encampments are to embrace a longer period of progressive field exercises and extended order drills for the larger units, that is for the battalions and the regiments, a better use of the appropriations for camps in occasional years would be the employment of means to help directly the companies and battalions. But to make this possible the appropriation annually for the military training of the militia, instead of being made specifically for annual encampments should be made for the general purpose of “military training of the Florida State Troops in such manner as may be decided upon by the Governor upon the recommendation of military or advisory Board duly authorized to be appointed by the Governor for the consideration of military training and other matters to be referred to it.”

A DESIRED MILITARY ADVISORY BOARD.

In making this recommendation, I hope I need not again disavow any intention to reflect upon anybody's management of military affairs in this State. Public discussions of public measures for the public good should transcend mere personal preferences or individual prejudices, and neither persons nor personal considerations should estop a public official in the honest official expression of his sincere convictions of what is needed for the public good. Indeed, I repeat that, with the limited facilities available, those charged with the direct management of military affairs in this State do amazingly well, but no man is so infallible, nor is his judgment in military affairs so perfect and unerring as to make his decision absolutely the best that can be rendered upon any one question. The old saying that two heads are better than one, has been applied in the management of military affairs in nearly all the progressive countries of the world, and even in our own country where the prejudice against adopting foreign methods was so strong as to make us cling to an old and unsatisfactory system of military administration long after it had proved too defective for continuance, the one man or one mind idea finally gave way to the General Staff system which now enables the Commander-in-Chief, through the Secretary of War, to direct the affairs of the regular Army under the advice, guidance or recommendations of the General Staff of the Army composed of selected officers of varying rank and divided into divisions under a Chief of Staff of the Army. What is good for the regular Army—indeed what is necessary for that Army—might at least be well considered when weighing the best things to do for a State's militia. And, therefore, I recommend the appointment of "A Military Advisory Board," of which the Adjutant General of the State shall be the Chairman, and two members of the General Staff resident in the capital of the State, or at such place as militia headquarters may be hereafter established, shall be members, whose duties shall embrace consideration of all matters referred to it by the Governor acting as Commander-in-Chief, and decision of all discretionary matters pertaining to the organization and training of the organized militia of the State.

Of course this idea is only crudely outlined and suggested, and in establishing such a Board duly considered rules and regulations should be prescribed for its government. Among other additional duties of such a Board should be included those in regard to considering eligible officers for transfer to the General Staff in accordance with the rules governing those selections for the regular Army. It is not well to make any one man the sole judge of the merits or peculiar fitness of the eligible officers for appointment as brigade commander or selection for the General Staff. It is indeed a responsibility which any conscientious man might well wish to avoid or to be rid of inasmuch as it entails embarrassments, especially embarrassing to the man in political life—the embarrassment of passing judgment upon one's own best personal or political friends, either turning them down when they should be turned down, or else perhaps selecting them for appointment by the Governor or Brigadier General, on the General Staff—for whose important duties they may not be at all fitted. It is much better to make General Staff selections depend solely and entirely upon military considerations, for in that way alone will the best interests of the State militia be subserved, and the Governor be enabled to discover just who is best fitted for military reasons for the offices which he is required to fill, when he himself has no preference whatever and only wishes to do what is best for the military service. Besides there are various other military matters not of general routine, which must be left by the Governor and to others under him for consideration and recommendation, and the wiser and safer way for all concerned would seem to be to make the source of such recommendation non-personal—that is, based upon the decision of a Board instead of one person.

DESIRED EFFICIENCY OF OFFICERS.

I hope it is hardly necessary for me to disclaim or deny any intention in my remarks above to make a sweeping reflection upon the commissioned officers, many of whom are exceptionally well equipped for the positions they hold; but it must be admitted that it takes longer time and requires much more application and harder study to make a competent officer than it does an efficient private,

or even a well-instructed corporal or sergeant, and the improvement of the officers in the past year was not up to expectation. In the regular Army it is seldom that an officer reaches a captaincy until after years of study and experience in the lower grades, while the field officers' grades are seldom reached before an officer has had from twenty to thirty years training and study in the military service. Of course, it is not to be expected that officers of the militia can or should be required to keep up such a degree of study as the regular Army officers whose entire time is devoted to military duty and study, but nevertheless, no man should accept a commission as officer in the militia unless he feels and knows that he can and will give to his military duties sufficient time and attention to make him capable at least to meet the expectation that he will be able to master the mere elementaries of the military profession. It is absurd to say that the new conditions require too much of the militia officers, and that military exactions encroach too much upon their time. The regulations prescribed under the new Federal Militia Laws in reality require very little of the militia, amounting so far as the War Department is concerned to only twentyfour drills a year, a fair knowledge of the military drills, especially in extended order, as well as the use of small arms, and a readiness in point of uniforms, arms and equipment for active duty in the field whenever emergency calling for the same should arise, and that degree of discipline which insures obedience to orders and rendering of all required reports. That it is neither impracticable nor impossible for officers as well as enlisted men to maintain the standard of proficiency expected of them all is evidenced by the fact that there are in the organized militia of Florida and other States officers of high military attainments and marked ability as instructors and commanders of soldiers, but if any man insists that his commission as an officer places too heavy a burden upon him or demands the sacrifice of private business interests rather than neglect his military duties he should resign his commission and give way to some man who has time and opportunity to meet the demands of the office.

It might be well to say this year, as I stated last year, that the officer is entitled to some consideration in the matter of uniform and equipment. The enlisted men have everything they need as soldiers furnished to them without

expense, whereas the officer who receives no salary, and like the enlisted man gets no compensation except when ordered out to assist the civil authorities or to go into an annual encampment, is required to buy with his own money, and money which few of them can well spare, his entire outfit as an officer at a cost that may reach up in the hundreds of dollars if the officer buys even second grade uniforms of all prescribed kinds. Fortunately, however, only the dress and field service uniforms are necessary for duty in this State, and those should be furnished to the officer, together with his prescribed arms, by the State, or from funds allotted to the State. Like the enlisted soldiers, the officers give their services to the State voluntarily without pay, and the least they could expect are military clothes to wear on duty.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

As the Governor will remember, there was established a service school, of which I was appointed the superintendent, and courses of military study were mapped out and published in advance in official orders quarterly, the plan and purpose being to require officers to study progressively and prepare themselves for examinations at some time to be prescribed. The examinations were unwisely, but, perhaps, unavoidably fixed to occur in the last annual camp, but delays and obstacles occurred and the examinations were found not to be practicable in the few days remaining of the encampment. As a result of that expedience and discouragement orders were subsequently issued discontinuing the service school so far as officers were concerned, and I believe the Adjutant General contemplates some new experiment in the line of compulsory study. For my part, however, I do not see any practical good to come of the so-called service school for officers except that the orders prescribing study courses may serve as guides for those who are in need of direction. Scattered as they are, however, over the State, with no one in immediate authority to superintend directly their compulsory study or enforce strict compliance with the school orders, officers may as well be left to their own volition in the matter of study, and placed upon honor to perfect themselves in knowledge of their military duty, be required to present themselves for examination whenever it shall appear that any of them

are culpably negligent or ignorant. All that is needed to make officers study is a proper sense of personal pride, and professional military esprit, as well as conscientious realization of their official obligations under the oath of office. Without those manly feelings and incentives, officers will not study, no matter how many orders issue, and the sooner the State discovers such as they, if unhappily any such exists in Florida, the service will be better off without them.

SYSTEM OF ELIMINATION, PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

In this connection might well be considered the advisability of establishing some system of elimination of undesirable officers, who, refusing or failing to study and equip themselves for their respective duties, stand rooted in their grade unable to pass the required examination for promotion and yet entitled to hold on indefinitely unless some method be devised for relieving the active list of them. Undoubtedly the present law contemplating that promotions shall, as far as practicable, be made by seniority is a good one, and perhaps the best way to compel study is to require officers eligible for promotion by reason of seniority, to pass a satisfactory examination, and in the event of failure to pass, be suspended for a certain specified time and then be accorded a second examination. In the event of second failure to pass the required examination the officer should be dropped from the service. It is not wholesome, nor is it good military policy to allow officers themselves to decide whether or not they will take examination for the promotion to which their seniority would entitle them if duly qualified, or to waive their right to promotion either because they prefer lower rank or deem themselves incompetent to pass the test for promotion. Nor is it good military policy to make promotion depend upon competitive examinations or to adopt any system which would enable a junior to jump or supersede a senior while the latter still remains in active service. And further it is not believed to be good military policy to make the retired list an avenue of escape for incompetent officers. Retirement from active service with retention of rank and the right to wear the uniform is a distinction

merited only by the faithful and meritorious officer who has earned retirement either by long service or physical disability contracted in the line of duty. Any other incentive or reason for retirement would reflect upon the retired list—that honor roll of deserving veterans which should be ever jealously guarded by the State. The laws, it is true, prescribe a period of service upon which may be based application for retirement, but the granting of retirement is a discretionary act, and the officer who seeks retirement as a panacea of pique or sudden discontent under discipline, or as an evasion of proper test of his fidelity to duty, might well be denied that distinguished favor and honor.

Another point to be considered in connection with the commissioned personnel of the State troops is the method of selecting company officers. Assuming that there is no way to avoid or supplant the present elective system, whereby the members of a company may choose their officers, there nevertheless ought to be a way by which, in the event of a vacancy in the captaincy of a company the first and second lieutenants of the company shall accede to the next higher grade to which they are each respectively entitled to be promoted. It is not good military policy after lieutenants shall have been duly elected by the company and commissioned by the appointing power, and shall have had more or less service as such even to the extent of acting as company commander, to be superseded and jumped by some private soldier or inexperienced civilian outsider who may on the spur of the moment, or after as the result of a bit of minor politics, be elected captain. It would seem easy to remedy this deplorable defect which works serious disadvantage to the military service at times, by simply having a rule made announcing that in electing company officers the selection must be made with due regard to the fact that the lieutenants shall be promoted in the order of their rank to the vacancy occurring above them. This would not in any way impair the right of a company to select its own officers, and if understood in advance the selection of lieutenants would or should be made with an eye to securing the best material for officers eventually to command the company, and the result would be to raise the standard of merit and give the lieutenants an incentive to equip-themselves for the prospective ultimate succession to the

captaincy of the company. In several instances I have seen the bad effect of the present system which enables a newcomer without any military experience whatever to leap either the company ranks or civil life into the position of Captain over the heads of the lieutenants and deserving noncommissioned officers of the company, of more or less long service and experience, whose chagrin and discouragement made them of little use in the company thereafter.

Besides, the fact must be remembered that conditions are somewhat different now from what they were when companies were independent and to a great extent social organizations owning all their own company arms and equipment. Now the arms and equipments and uniforms are the property of the Federal government for which the Governor of the State is responsible, and each captain of a company becomes the agent of the Governor for the safe custody and care of that public property. It would seem but natural that the State should feel some interest in the kind of agent the Governor is to have, a policy if adopted in all the States long ago would have saved the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars of arms and equipments injured or rendered practically worthless through the culpable neglect of their immediate negligent custodians.

THE COMPANY ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

While I see no way now to change the elective system it may be possible to so modify some of its methods as to leave the company free to name its own officers, but once named, the company should have nothing to say or do concerning their tenure of office, nor would the company officers then feel that they must truckle or cater, or in any way yield unduly to the wishes of any clique of men whose good favor might be necessary to insure re-election. Recently I was amazed when my attention was called to the fact that all three company officers in deference to a company by-law had at a company meeting which preceded an annual dinner resigned their respective positions as captain and lieutenants, and were all three re-elected to the positions. It goes without saying that if the Military Code of Florida means any-

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thing at all, it means that resignations of officers can be tendered in one way only, and once tendered, can only be recalled by permisison of the Governor, and a company that pretends to receive and accept resignations of company officers and re-elect them, etc., etc., simply indulges in child's play, which is not military, and besides company by-laws should be carefully scrutiniezd to see that they do not conflict with the provisions of State laws.

The company is one of the most important military units and upon it must depend the efficiency of the larger units, as for example the battalion and the regiment, and there can be no good company with a poor captain, nor can the best colonel the world ever saw make a good regiment out of a dozen incompetent captains with uninstructed and undisciplined companies, unless, of course, he rid the regiment of the poor captains and himself directed the desired improvement. And particularly in Florida is the good captain a military essential, for, situated as he is generally away off by himself in command of his isolated station, which the battalion or regimental commander seldom or perhaps never visits, he must of necessity be a man of exceptional ability, character and good judgment. After all, whether we like to admit it or not, the Brigade of Florida Troops, despite the theoretical organization, really consists of so many companies which, with exception of those three listed in a battalion at Jacksonville, are thrown upon their own resources and act about as independently as separate companies are supposed to act, with no regimental officer to observe or direct them except for a few days in the annual encampment. It is eminently desirable, therefore, that the State shall be able always to secure as captains of companies the very best available material in the service, who, instead of being under the control of their men subject to be changed annually if the men chaff under their rules of proper discipline, should at all times be allowed to feel that they can and must command at all times be allowed to feel that can and must command their companies according to the rules prescribed, without fear of offending any company veterans.

DELINQUENT OFFICERS.

Anent the subject of failure to care for and account

for public property entrusted to certain officers, it may be proper to invite attention to the method of allowing responsible officers indefinite time after their relief from office to account for the public property issued to them in some capacity or other, meanwhile placing those officers on the supernumerary list, which, in my opinion, the law never contemplated should be used for such a purpose, and which if adhered to, is likely to swell the number of officers far above the number prescribed in the limited organizations. While the State military code authorizes a supernumerary list, it would seem to refer to a list of officers relieved from duty, whose places were not to be filled until they had passed from the supernumerary list out of active service.

At any rate, to provide a special list for delinquent officers who may indefinitely postpone and delay their settlement of accounts for the very purpose of indefinitely enjoying rank and the right to wear their uniforms, would seem to place a premium upon wrong doing by creating a military roll of delinquents whose only disadvantage, if in their way of feeling disadvantage it really be, would rest in absolute relief from all military duty, save that of making occasional excuse for inability or disinclination to close accounts with the State. There ought to be a provision of law in Florida as elsewhere, holding a man to responsibility for public property duly issued to him, and even if an officer responsible for public property resigns from the military service of the State the responsibility remains attached to him and he should of necessity be sued in the proper courts. Not only is the present system in my opinion a bad one, but no man can estimate the loss that will ultimately result from it, to say nothing of that confusion which must attend the final settlement of each Governor's account with the War Department when he relinquishes office.

PROPER CARE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

This brings to mind a matter which it was intended to submit in a different connection, namely, the necessity for providing for a proper salaried custodian of public property pertaining to the military department of the State government. This property, aside from its intrinsic value or cost of production, is either issued to the State by the Fed-

erad government pursuant to law under well defined legal restrictions or conditions, or purchased by the State with public money, and is in the possession of the military department of the State government for a specific purpose. Unlike other public stores, it should not be deposited or hidden away in neglected places, for the very nature of its mechanism and make and intended use demands that it should be at all times kept in good usable condition. For example, rifles, revolvers, bayonets and canteens, all liable to rust and deterioration, should be carefully looked after and not be allowed to become as rusty and absolutely unfit for use as I found so many of the arms and canteens at the last annual inspection I made of the companies in their armories and at the previous inspection in the annual camp when the arms and equipments were supposed to have been in better condition than usual.

Of course, the general custodian would not and could not be expected to see personally to the cleaning and care of this property, but if he were made a salaried official, as he should be, he could devote all his time to the matter and ascertain whether the required attention is being given to the preservation of the weapons and equipments issued for actual use in an emergency. The condition of many of the soldiers' rifles at the last three general inspections was bad enough to warrant the severest disciplinary action, for in many cases the neglect manifest was culpable to the extreme. In emergency, the soldier needs a clean or at least, shootable gun, and usable ammunition, as well as a serviceable canteen, because there comes a time when water is as necessary to the effective fighting man as weapon, but I venture the opinion that unless greater care is hereafter taken, especially of the canteen, which is a military essential, the Florida soldiers will be lacking in this vital respect of one of the chief necessities of a military establishment, namely, portable water.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

In this connection I wish to assert most emphatically that in these comments and recommendations I have only the general good of the State's military service in

view, and do not mean to cast any reflection upon the present general management of military affairs. On the contrary, I cheerfully concede that never have I seen any public military official do more work or do it better than the present Adjutant General of the State, who, in my honest opinion, is, under existing conditions, a God-send to the troops at this time. He is capable, alert, and possesses a wonderful grasp of military and general business affairs conscientiously devoting his time night and day when necessary, and it is generally necessary almost the year round, to keep up with the current business of the Adjutant General's office. But, with all respect for his energies and abilities, I am free to say that he is either being required to do too much or else overlooks the way in which he might be properly and advantageously aided by others.

There are, of course, quite a number of General Staff officers, and even Assistants Adjutant General, but I am compelled in this connection to make note of the fact that some of those officials have never to my knowledge in the nineteen months I have been on duty in Florida and in position to observe the conduct of military affairs, performed any military duty whatever pertaining to their respective offices, while other have rendered only nominal service by being present in camp for a few days in the year. Whenever I have called attention to this fact, I have been met with the reminder that those officials are not salaried and can not justly be commanded or expected to give their time to official matters without remuneration, but from such an opinion I must respectfully dissent. Every public office carries with it certain obligations, and the General Staff officers of the Florida Militia know full well in advance when they seek or accept their office the disadvantages involved and should likewise know the burden of responsibility they assume. To accept such an office with its well defined duties and intend only the wear the uniform and enjoy its distinction without rendering anything to the State in return, would be unbecoming to say the least, and the State should not permit it. There should be no military figure-heads in Florida or any other State in these days of progressive military instruction and preparation.

And further, so far as the argument is concerned, that

because a General Staff officer is not salaried by the State he can not be required or compelled to render military service pertaining to the particular office he holds, it is respectfully submitted that neither is any line officer nor any enlisted soldier salaried by the State, and yet they are all required and compelled to do their respective military duties. Of course, it would be a hardship upon a general staff officer to come from some distant place to Tallahassee at his own expense and remain away from his private business indefinitely; but such need not be the case because there would be wisdom in a policy that required that at least two of the General Staff officers should be residents of Tallahassee so as to be always near Militia Headquarters where they would be available for duty at hours that need not interfere with their private occupations. The fact that there are some of the brightest men in the State holding official civic positions under the State Government ought to make such a policy practicable and secure for the State military very desirable helpers, either of whom would be eligible to take charge of the Adjutant General's office in his absence; but, of course, the Governor should always designate the officer so to act and, unless under some standing rule one particular officer acts habitually "for the and in the absence of the Adjutant General" during the absence of the latter.

AN ADDITIONAL SALARIED MILITARY OFFICIAL.

But if the conclusion is reached that there is no way to divide up the duties of military administration among the various heads of the General Staff departments then effort should be made as soon as possible to secure authority for at least one other salaried military official, who might best of all be a Quartermaster General, with a salary of not less than \$1,500.

As a matter of fact, two salaried general staff officers, with others to act for them in their absence, are all that are really required for the practical conduct of this State's military affairs, and yet two would at least be a decided advantage over one as at present. The Adjutant General would then be able to devote his time to the administrative affairs and be relieved of the endless duty of the supply departments, leaving to the Quartermaster

General the receipt and issue of public property and its proper care and preservation, including all arms, ordnance accouterments, equipments and other military articles issued by the War Department in compliance with the Federal militia laws. Both of these salaried officials should be provided with necessary clerks, at least three for the Adjutant General and two for the Quartermaster General. It would seem only reasonable to expect for the military department of the State Government the importance and usefulness of which can no longer be disputed, the same generous and sensible provisions as are made for other departments of even lesser importance wherein ample clerical help is already allowed. I have seen the Adjutant General at work holidays and Sundays up to late hours at night himself working on a typewriting machine, and the thought always occurred to me that the State might well profit by his superior mentality, manifestly needed in other ways, by allowing him sufficient clerks to do the drudgery of his office.

Then, again, there is no doubt that the present conditions tend to make the Adjutant General self-dependent and self-reliant to an extent that renders him, unconsciously, perhaps, to an unusual and impolitic degree the very mainstay and sole basic foundation of the whole structure of the State's military affairs, which but for him might fall. This is not a desirable condition of public affairs. State military administration, like every other feature of State Government, should in my opinion, rest on a well organized system which would not depend upon any one man or number of men, and which could be continued without interruption or embarrassment no matter if its present director should die or resign, or become otherwise disqualified for office. Such, however, would not be the case if any emergency should occur to leave the office of Adjutant General vacant either temporarily or permanently, for if the present incumbent were to become incapacitated for duty tomorrow, unpleasant as the comment is, I do not hesitate to assert most positively that no official in the State could intelligently take up the burdens of his office and let military administration proceed without a hiatus, and this would be possible of course in an emergency or at some vital moment when it should not be possible to occur at all at any time.

For this reason, as much as out of necessity to have a custodian of public property, the creation of a salaried office of Quartermaster General should be urged, on the ground of immediate wisdom and ultimate economy, for it will save many a dollar to the State. Having his office adjacent to that of the Adjutant General he could keep in touch with its affairs and in the absence of the latter should be designated as Acting Adjutant General. The wisdom of this must be apparent to everybody who has had dealings with a public office, and it goes without saying that an official whose duties are likely to require absence from his office ought to have some one to represent him and attend to office affairs without delay. Besides, no matter how willing and capable any one man might be, like the present Adjutant General of the State, to do more than his share of public duty, the best interests of the State demand that no branch of public administration shall, under any circumstances, become a one-man institution, especially when the system of governmental organization, in theory at least, distinctly provides for proper succession in office and such a divided responsibility as would never leave an office without a legitimate and proper head.

PROPER BRIGADE ADMINISTRATION.

Closely connected with these considerations is the problem of what is best to do to secure the proper brigade administration contemplated by the military code. Theoretically, the Brigade Commander being senior line officer, is the direct military commander of the brigade of Florida State Troops, responsible directly to the Governor for the efficiency of the command, but in practice there is no organized system of brigade administration or at least none that is calculated to cover properly as contemplated the entire field of the Brigade Commander's duty. First of all there is no provision for a public office in Jacksonville where the Brigade Headquarters are supposed to be, and no public records or files for the accommodation of the brigade staff officers, and absolutely no direct administration of brigade affairs. To remedy this condition an allotment of the military funds is urgently recommended sufficient to secure suitable office rooms and office furniture, etc., and provision should be

made for a competent clerk, after which the Brigade Commander should be expected to do all his duty. It is unreasonable to expect the Brigade Commander to maintain a brigade headquarters without any allowances for the expense thereof. True, his position being one of importance and distinction, carries with it certain obligations, which his acceptance of office makes him bound to respect, but, on the other hand, in conferring upon the brigade commander his office with its obligations, it is the duty of the State to supply him with the means, in part at least, to meet those official obligations. Indeed, in my opinion the Brigade Headquarters at Jacksonville are as much entitled to consideration and allotments as the Militia Headquarters at Tallahassee, and once duly established all brigade officers should be required under the supervision of the Brigade Commander to do his full military duty. In this way much of the work now improperly and in my opinion not altogether legally centered in the Adjutant General's office at Tallahassee could be placed where, according to law, it properly belongs, in the Brigade Headquarters, and in that event one of the three clerks above mentioned for the Adjutant General's office might be passed or transferred to the Brigade Headquarters. As a rule, the laymen and uniformed persons generally have little conception of the extent of duty or amount of work involved in maintaining and conducting the military establishment of a State. As a rule, too, some people are inclined to belittle the importance of the militia and ridicule the idea that any work is really necessary to keep it up. But I hope that my long military experience will entitle my remarks on this subject to the serious consideration I invoke for them when I say that although I have been Adjutant General both of a brigade and division in the regular army in peace and war times, and only recently was on duty at the headquarters of one of the largest military department headquarters in the United States, I am free to say that there is more clerical labor required in connection with military affairs in Florida than in any of the headquarters above referred to, and at the present writing, the Adjutant General of this State, with rather two poorly paid clerks, is undertaking to do all that duty which at any one of the United States Department Headquarters today would be

distributed amongst a coterie of proper staff officers each aided by one or more clerks. The point I would make is simply this: That there is a right and a wrong way—a fair way and an unfair way; indeed, a wise and an unwise way to treat the military of Florida, and comparisons like the above, to say nothing about comparisons with military management in other States, can leave but one conclusion in any unprejudiced mind.

PERMANENT MILITARY CAMP SITE.

The troops are to be congratulated over the prospect of securing a permanent military camp site, and while I have no knowledge whatever of the grounds under consideration, I am free to say that almost any centrally located section of land of sufficient area for drilling and maneuvering a medium size brigade, with healthful water and other sanitary features, will be a great improvement over the temporary sites selected each year more or less hurriedly and not always with due regard for the health and comfort of the troops or the economy in cost of transportation. The ground first selected for the encampment last August was not accepted by the Adjutant General until he had secured the favorable reports of the Brigade Commander and the best available medical and civil engineer authorities, and yet it was found at the eleventh hour when the troops were almost starting for Tampa that the selected ground was utterly unfit for camp purposes by reason of excessive wetness and mud, and later it was discovered that that particular piece of rejected ground had been tried for camp purposes and condemned by the United States Volunteers in the beginning of the Spanish war. The result was new ground had to be hunted up betwixt midnight and morning, on the verge of mobilization, necessitating the abandonment of much of the work that had been done for camp comfort and conveniences and resulting in the loss of at least one day of military work. Of course, no one was held to blame in the matter because no one would admit responsibility for the blunder, but it fortunately happened that the new ground selected was about the very best that could have been found in the entire State, and the camp proved to be one of the prettiest and most military looking camps the Florida troops ever established.

However, whether a permanent camp site be selected and purchased or not, I would respectfully recommend that the date for the next annual encampment as well as those to follow be announced at least three months in advance so as to enable the enlisted men as well as the officers to arrange not only for their attendance at camp, but for the summer outings or going away of their families.

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY SANITATION.

While on the subject of camps and camp sites, I deem it proper to say that entirely too little attention has been given to camp sanitation, which it is hardly necessary to say forms the basic element of good and effective soldiery. In brief camps, like those annually in this State, for from six to eight days, the danger arising from imperfect sanitation and neglected health conditions is, of course, meagre; but it is a good military maxim that however small be the command and however casual be the march or brief the camp, the same military precautions shall always be taken to insure due security on the march or in the camp and proper care of health. And this careful regard for the health of soldiers is even more deserving of especial attention by the militia authorities, because, in accepting the civic soldiers' volunteered services, the State ought to guarantee to them the fullest possible protection of their health which, after all, may be the chief or only reliance of those patriotic men to earn their bread and give support to their families. In this view of the matter the commander or medical officer who neglects to do his duty in respect to proper camp sanitation should be dealt with summarily, for such neglect is simply criminal.

MORE ABOUT CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Before leaving the subject of camps, it may be well to call attention to the fact that the advice and expectations of the War Department are not met in those camps of instruction where the larger units are not drilled chiefly if not entirely in extended order and field exercises and duties. Indeed, it was especially regretted that although the last annual mobilization of the troops at Tampa was

in a brigade camp, there was no regimental or brigade drill or maneuver whatever in either close or extended order, and the evening parades of the troops by regiment or brigade gave too little opportunity to the brigade, regimental and battalion commanders to handle and maneuver their respective organizations. Hereafter it is hoped orders will issue in such definite terms and mandatory tone as will exact compliance with the instructions requiring field exercises and extended order drills, and leave no discretion to anybody to omit the drills and maneuvers of the larger units. The annual encampments are not the place for company drills, and it is about time that the orders on that subject be obeyed. The last brigade camp was especially intended to afford opportunity to the two new colonels and the newly appointed brigadier general to handle their proper commands for the first and only times possible during the year, and it was a matter of regret that anything should have prevented them from making use of the only opportunity some of them may ever have to test their capacity to maneuver their proper commands.

CAMP ADMINISTRATION.

In this connection I deem it right to invite attention to my previous recommendations in favor of brigade encampments. Comparison between the two unsatisfactory regimental camps of last year at Orlando and Lake City, and the splendid looking brigade camp at Tampa this year, leaves no doubt in my mind that the brigade camp, if properly conducted, is best calculated to produce desired results, and I therefore recommend that it be repeated hereafter. I also recommend that action be taken to make each annual camp a self-running and self-sustaining institution free from the daily interferences and more or less constant coaching heretofore noticed. The Camp Commander and his proper staff officers should be left to their own resources, dependent only upon the regularly detailed military instructors for aid and advice. It is not proper for general staff officers to take up their abode in camp and undertake to do duties, or make a semblance of doing duties that belong to the brigade or camp staff officers. In fact, not even the Adjutant General should do more than visit and inspect the Camp in like manner to the

official visit made by the Commander-in-Chief, and under no circumstances should the Inspector General of the State be allowed to act again as camp staff officer or settle himself permanently in camp except for the purpose of prescribed inspections by him. In the last camp as well as in those of last year there was entirely too much interference with camp administration and more or less confusion resulted. There was also too much division of responsibility; in fact, too little responsibility was placed where the responsibility rightly belonged. This method I know originated in the properly conceived desires and purposes in time past to assist and guide inexperienced officers in the performance of camp duties, but even if that were ever the proper course to pursue it would seem that the time has come when commanders and their staff officers should be left to their own resources and be at least afforded the opportunity to which they are entitled to learn by experience in a practical way—the only opportunity they ever have being at the annual encampments. No commanding officer or staff official will ever prove equal to responsibility of office if he is to be coached and nursed at the time when he ought to be required or at least permitted to do his duty the same as every other officer is required or permitted to do his. It did not seem military for the Commissary General and the Quartermaster General of the State to be personally in attendance at camp, seeing to the purchase of subsistence articles or forage, sometimes at retail instead of leaving that duty to the proper brigade and regimental staff officers who were supposed to be as well informed as they, under the direction or supervision of the Commanding Officer whose proper prerogatives of office should never be interfered with and whose responsibility for proper administration never lessened by anybody. The only proper way to make the higher brigade or regimental officials efficient in the practical discharge of duties is to let them do their duty when the annual occasion arises to require it. Naturally the Adjutant General of the State feels a keen interest in seeing things done right, and, of course, it is his duty to insist that public funds expended under his supervision or by his authority shall be disbursed in a proper and economical manner; but it would seem that inasmuch as his position with respect to the State troops in camp is not unlike that of the Secretary of War with

respect to regular army troops in camp, the War Department rule might well be followed of simply issuing necessary orders for a camp and then requiring all others concerned to do their full duty concerning it. Therefore, I recommend that when the next annual encampment is to occur, after the location of the camp is decided upon and contracts made for transportation and rationing of troops and forage for animals, and other preliminary details duly provided for in advance, orders shall issue from Militia Headquarters in the camp, then leaving the rest to the others concerned. If the brigade and regimental commanders are not capable to do their part in the formation of a camp and running it for six or eight days they ought to at once learn, and if any responsibility is not properly met by them they ought to be disciplined and, if necessary, punished or removed from office. This plan will render unnecessary the usual establishment of temporary militia headquarters at some hotel in the vicinity of the camp and remove the doubt which sometimes exists as which headquarters are the proper fountain of immediate camp authority or the direct source of camp orders—a doubt which sometimes lead to confusion, as well as to friction or bad feeling.

DISCIPLINE.

Writing on the subject of orders reminds me that one of the lessons yet to be learned by the Florida troops is that strict and faithful obedience to orders forms the very first duty of the real soldier. And it is just as well for those members of the State troops who now treat official orders with contumely and indifference, obeying them only when it is convenient or agreeable to do so, to remember that next year when, in accordance with the Militia Act of 1903, the discipline of the organized militia shall, as required by that law made by all the people's representatives in Congress, correspond with the standard of discipline in the regular Army. Of course, regular army discipline to those who know what it really is, means only compliance with orders and regulations, and that ought really to be no new lesson either to a conscientious militiaman or a careful business man—and especially a business man who has to work under the direction of, or in conformity with others who have the

right to direct or guide him. But if there are any persons in the organized militia of this State who intend to pay as little attention next year to official orders as some officers have done in the past, the sooner they get out of the military service the better it will be for all concerned. Surely, when regulations require reports or returns to be rendered at stated times, it is unsoldierly for an officer to fail to make the required reports, and all the more unsoldierly when he is called upon repeatedly for the omitted report to pay little or no attention to the official letter on that subject. Such as they therefore may just as well remember next year that one of the provisions of regular Army discipline requires that officers who fail or refuse to render proper returns for property in their possession or who fail or refuse to answer promptly without good reason any official communication addressed to them must stand trial by court-martial. And yet when a man bears in mind that military discipline is really nothing more or less than a rule of proper and genteel human conduct which every self-respecting and careful citizen might easily practice in civic avocations, the military discipline either of the regular Army or militia need not form a bugbear nor be regarded as a bugaboo except by the shiftless sort who, lacking confidence in themselves dread to place themselves under any positive rule of life.

But one thing is sure: whenever military discipline is to be enforced it ought to be applied to all alike without partiality, favor or affection, and no matter if the offender happens to be an officer who is a man of social prominence or political power and influence, or the lowliest man in the humbler walks of life, the same general rule of military justice should be followed with respect to each and both. I have known of at least two instances in the past year when officers have grievously embarrassed militia headquarters by manifestations of the acutest forms of insubordination and official disrespect, and other instances, when officers have utterly ignored official orders and instructions, and yet although some enlisted men have been court-martialed for minor infractions or absences from camp, no court-martial since my tour of duty began in Florida has yet been convened for the trial of an officer. I am not a believer in captious or capricious punishment, nor do I believe that a resort to the court-

martial should ever occur except when other methods of discipline seem inadequate, but I do think it would be conducive to good discipline and increased contentment among the enlisted men if they could be shown that not even the officer of high rank nor the man of highest social or political prestige can escape deserved punishment, for any personal or political reason whatsoever. Besides, all of us must concede that it is manlier to punish the strong instead of the weak, and military discipline is better and more exemplary when it begins at the top and deals first with the most conspicuous offenders, especially when, by reason of their prominent standing, they are defiant.

Another matter to which attention should be invited is the manner in which some officers are inclined to show their displeasure or resentment whenever they are taken to task, by offering their resignation from the military service. It does not require a military mind to see the vicious tendency of such a course, and unless some good reason exists for the immediate acceptance of a resignation tendered under such circumstances; if the delinquency or offense of the officer be sufficiently grave he ought to be first disciplined before final action is taken on the resignation. But at any rate, no matter whether disciplinary action is taken or not, the resigning officer ought never to be tenderly persuaded or cajoled with to withdraw his resignation, but on the contrary, he should be discharged from the service. Of course, in all these comments, it will be understood that allusions are only being made to rare instances and a very limited few persons in the military service of Florida, for, happily for the State, the instances and persons above referred to are so few that they form decided contrast with the large number of conscientious and hard plodding manly officers who go steadily on doing the best they can to meet requirement of official duty. The good and efficient soldierly officers all know just how hard it is for officers to study and improve themselves in military matters, while at the same time attending to the military duties and not neglecting their private business affairs, and yet they all likewise know that the task is a possible one as I have maintained in another part of this report.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

Good officers indeed should be helped and encouraged

in every way possible, and one of the fixed aims of the military authorities should be to weed out of the service all who prove themselves undesirable or unpromising. It is much easier to secure a regiment of the minimum strength of say 700 enlisted soldiers than it is to secure for such a regiment fifty odd competent persons required to officer it. In fact, this difficulty became so apparent in the recent war that a new method of raising United States Volunteers was tried by Congress in the second instance when troops were needed for the Philippine service. The call for those volunteers, it will be remembered, was addressed to the nation at large, for the desired 3,000 men to form the new volunteer regiments, and the law authorizing that action gave to the President the right to appoint the officers, which was no infringement of the constitutional provision reserving to the States the appointment of the officers of the militia. Of course, times will arise when the United States may again call out the militia as complete organizations with the full complement of officers appointed by the Governor, and in that event the militia officers would have the privilege of entering the United States Volunteer service in that way; but if the new way adopted in the last instance of raising volunteers should be adopted again by the United States authorities, then officers should remember that each and every one of them is now making his own military record, and when the time comes for selecting officers for the United States Volunteers every aspirant or candidate for appointment as an officer of United States Volunteers must expect to be judged by the military record he has made for himself in time of peace, which is the military preparatory time of which military aspirants should take full advantage. When these points are considered and borne in mind by officers of the organized militia it would seem only natural to expect them to put their shoulders to the wheel, so to speak, and make the best efforts they can to win the approval and please the eye of the inspecting officers. It is for the purpose of discovering the relative degree of merit of the various officers in the organized militia that the United States military authorities send around annually a regular army officer to inspect the troops as required by the militia law and at the same time to make report upon the personal

equation of individuals for military duty. An inspection of that kind in this State will be begun by me, under orders already received, early next February.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Although the reports from the State officials will show in detail the wonderful advancement made by the Florida State Troops in small arms practice in the past year I deem it proper to express my sincere congratulations that the necessary stimulus has been given to this very important feature of military training, and that a majority of the troops have responded to the appeal of the War Department to make rifle practice one of the leading duties if not the uppermost feature in the military training of the militia. Although there were ten organizations out of twenty-two in the State that either held no target practice or rendered no report regarding the same, as required by official orders, the other organizations made excellent showing, securing a fair proportion of expert riflemen, sharpshooters, marksmen, and classified shots. Of course, in some few of the organizations there could be no practice because the proper ranges could not be obtained, but under no circumstances could any commander be justified for failure to make required reports, and any one, or all of these failures might be well taken as good opportunity to begin that fair and impartial system of discipline advocated in another paragraph of this report.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding the inexcusable delinquency on the part of careless commanders above referred to, an examination of the reports concerning these willing and conscientious soldiers who did their duty in this regard and made due report of it will show that, notwithstanding the lack of any positive system of target practice heretofore, and notwithstanding the fact that on account of the lack of suitable ranges, and, therefore, lack of opportunity to make the required scores at the various long ranges, there were no duly qualified marksmen or sharpshooters listed in the State returns to the War Department. The Florida rifle team that participated in the National Match at Sea Girt, N. J., last year took twenty-second place in a list of thirty-seven competing teams, including those of the United States Army and Navy, and this year in September last, took fourteenth place in a

list of 41 competing teams, thereby proving themselves better shots than the best shots in 27 of the other States in the Union. With this splendid showing of improvement to judge by, I think it is only just to say that with the practice planned for the coming year Floridians may reasonably expect to see their State rifle team take place among the highest competitors at the next National Match. Heretofore, on account of unavoidable conditions, and for the time being insurmountable obstacles, there seemed but little interest manifested by the State authorities in rifle practice, and consequently very little enthusiasm on the part of even those men who were known to be natural good shots. But this year there has been quite a spurt in enthusiasm all over the State in rifle competition, due largely, perhaps, to the new policy adopted at militia headquarters of striving to make the annual State target competition no longer a nominal affair to decide upon the right to hold for a year two trophies to which the troops it is feared had become somewhat indifferent, but a popular free-for-all competition in which more gold, silver and bronze medals are to be annually awarded than in any other State in the Union. And right here I wish to commend heartily those citizens of Florida who have co-operated with the Adjutant General in his splendid new policy of popularizing rifle target practice by voluntarily contributing medals to be competed for.

The argument used to be made that all Americans were good shots because it was an American custom for men to have a hunting gun and shoot at every opportunity, but of course we all know that that custom has passed away with a very large number of American gentlemen, young and old, many of whom live and die without ever owning or even firing a gun or pistol. But it is still a fact that in some sections of the country the habit is still decidedly American, and in no part of the United States, in my opinion, is the custom more general than here in Florida, where so many of the best natural shots abound. It is only natural to assume, therefore, that with proper encouragement and opportunity to practice with the military rifle the Floridians will excel in its use.

That being the case, and with additional provisions recently made by the Federal Government for the encouragement of small arms practice, it is not unreasonable to expect that the brigade of Florida troops will become a

great school of targetry through which may pass annually upwards of 400 men who each year leave the military service to return to civil occupations exclusively, being replaced of course by an equal number of newly enlisted men who begin their training as citizen soldiers and good rifle shots. Military training embraces two elements of instruction which might well be divided into the two general classes of essentials and non-essentials, and judging of the relative importance of them all we are bound to admit that one of the foremost essentials is that target practice which develops accuracy of effective fire and increased self-confidence on the part of those men who must rely on their military weapons in times of emergency. Admitting, therefore, that the chief aim of the military policy of a State is to provide for a military reserve while at the same time maintaining an efficient organized militia force for emergency use, then it will be readily seen that the turning into civil life each year of several hundred expert marksmen will make Florida rich in a military reserve force of unusual value to the nation in time of war. Under these circumstances it is hoped that the encouragement which has led to so much marked improvement in small arms targetry in the past year will continue with increased instead of diminished enthusiasm, and that in addition to one general State target range near to or a part of the permanent camp site to be secured, the various company organizations may be helped to secure suitable target ground. Indeed, as between a general State target range which the companies could only use a few days each year while the encampment is in progress, it would seem more advisable to help companies to secure suitable ground at their home stations where the men could use it throughout the year, and if companies already have the unimproved ground, then sufficient help in money allowances should be given. The War Department is keeping in reserve for such purposes a part of the increased appropriation for the militia made in the last session of Congress, and equally wise generosity on the part of the State will produce perhaps the best results of any one thing that could be done to improve the efficiency of the militia.

ARMORIES AND THEIR NEEDS.

But another wise and generous act should be the betterment of the Armories at the respective home stations of the various companies. With very few exceptions the buildings used as armories are not suited for military barracks, and the most of them are lacking in the comforts and conveniences that properly belong to such buildings. Last spring when I visited all the military stations in Florida, I could see an answer to the inquiry one sometimes hears in respect to the alleged discontent that occasionally prevades the military establishment, rank and file. I could see how men who cheerfully enroll themselves as members of the militia, required to give up more or less of their leisure time and to go at least one night every week to the company armory, receiving no pay whatever for what they do and yet voluntarily keeping it up year after year, might some time grow restless and feel discontented in an uncomfortable and poorly equipped barrack room where the lights are too dim to permit reading even of the drill regulations and other military text books which must be studied, and when the more or less tiresome and taxing drills and physical exercises are over and the men wet with perspiration might wish in vain for a shower bath in which to cleanse and refresh themselves before they return to their homes, or if they feel inclined to rest a while in their military club-room, for such it should be, and talk over the points of the evening's lesson, might reasonably feel that comfortable barrack chairs should be at hand when they are not; and further, when on other nights there are no drills and exercises, the members of the company feeling that they would like some place to go would naturally turn to the rendezvous where their comrades usually assembled, but which, offering no opportunity for amusements either in a gymnasium, bowling alley or billiard room, had long since ceased to attract the men of the company except when they were ordered there, and stayed only as long as absolutely necessary. I say I could see in all these discomforts and lack of conveniences and attractive features of a duly equipped armory how easily men might become discontented, and yet to their credit they stick at it and keep right along doing their military duty without pay except

for the days in the year when they may be ordered out as a body.

But perhaps some day in Florida, as already in other States, a better understanding of the militia system and its purposes and use may lead to fuller recognition of what is due to the militiaman. Verily, as a body or arm of government the militiamen are the most economical feature of the State's government organization. They stand ever ready for duty day after day, month in and out through each year, day and night liable at any hour to be called to risk their health and even their lives, forming as they do a well-organized civic constabulary, upwards of 1,500 of them, and yet the aggregate cost to the State of the entire military department of Florida is less than the cost of maintaining forty policemen in any of the larger cities. Indeed, the argument might be strengthened by further comparisons, as for example a comparison of what the cost would be of maintaining one constable in place of each of the authorized twenty-four companies of infantry, at say, one thousand dollars for each constable per year, making \$24,000, for twenty-four constables, as against ten dollars per militiaman per annum, or \$15,000 for the entire infantry brigade when nearly at its maximum strength of 1,500. With this analysis of the relative cost before them, it ought not to leave much doubt in the minds of citizens of the towns and cities where the militia companies are stationed, of the advantages they enjoy, especially those larger business marts like Jacksonville, where three reliable companies are stationed, and Tampa with two. And if the suggestion is made that the smaller towns and rural sections do not share with the cities interest in or dependence upon the militia for protection to property in times of emergency, the fact should be remembered that hours of peril not involving property insecurity alone have come suddenly at places where they were least expected to occur, and no man can decide in these times the localities where emergencies requiring the presence of the militia are not likely some day or other to occur in the South—emergencies when if there be no organized militia at hand or in readiness to respond to the sheriff's call for help, then the citizens themselves, however untutored they be in the art of putting down riots or disorders, must nevertheless respond to the summons for a posse comitatus. Of

course the time may never come when all the militia will be called out to assist the civil authorities in quelling disturbances of the peace, and possibly year after year may pass without any need of the militia arising, but that is no reason why the militia should be disbanded, any more than because no fires occur the fire departments should be abolished, or because no arrests are made one day the police force next day should be discharged and discontinued. As a matter of fact, the police and fire departments are just as necessary adjuncts to safe municipal government as the militia is to safe State government, and neither can be organized after the necessity for their immediate use arises, for that would be too late.

Who will deny, therefore, that it is good policy not only to provide for an efficient militia, but to do everything possible to add to the comfort of those composing it, leaving nothing undone that would prevent discontent among those patriotic citizens who give to the State so much of their time and services without compensation of any kind. And when it comes to adopting preventives to keep out discontent from the militia ranks, I recommend especially that the State soldiers be given the proper military clothing not only for comfort in all seasons of the year, but enough at least to save them from humiliation and shame when they come under the eyes of their relatives, friends, wives or sweethearts. One service or khaki uniform is not enough for all purposes—not enough for drills in hot or sweaty weather or barrack and camp police work, and all the rough and tumble physical exercises and play expected of healthy young men in the prime of life, to say nothing of that sort of field work which requires men to come in contact with dust and rain or mud that render the field clothing more or less unfit for garrison wear and absolutely unsuited for ceremonials. Yet the Florida troops as a rule are supplied with only one field suit, and it therefore has got to be a custom to set aside one day in camp as wash day when the militiamen are required to wear the woolen blue dress uniforms in order to be able to take off and wash their khaki blouse and trousers. Some men may be adepts in washing clothes, but others are not, and as there are no facilities for ironing or pressing clothes in camp, the men have to wear rough-dried clothing which never looks either neat or soldierly. Every man should have at least two

field service uniforms, and they should be new when they are issued to him. Under the present system the newly-enlisted militiaman is apt to be furnished with old clothes and never given new ones during his entire term of service, and this is due to the fact that military clothes always remain public property to be duly accounted for by the State until ordered sold or destroyed after condemnation by a surveying officer. Of course no State official is responsible for this condition of things, except that it might be rendered less deplorable if the second-hand clothing were all more frequently submitted for the action of a surveying officer, letting so much of it as seems really too bad for second or third issue, be condemned. Surely, no self-respecting or careful man wants to wear second-hand clothing that has been worn by others whom he never knew and whose physical condition might have made those clothes unhealthy and unsafe. And besides, for the sake of the State's pride, its soldiers should look spick and span, or to say the least, clean at all times, which is not now the case.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

In this connection it may not be out of place to invite attention to the fact that while the State is being furnished with a militia (which is really so far as the State is concerned nothing more or less than a civic constabulary organized and drilled along military lines), varying in size from 1,200 to 1,500 men, at a cost varying from \$10 to \$12.50 per man per year, the average amount per man appropriated for the militia training by all the States has been computed to be \$23.28, figures which will afford opportunity for an interesting comparison of the degree of generosity shown toward the militia in the different States, and showing that in Florida at best the allowance for the training of the militia is only about one-half of the State average throughout the United States. And right here another interesting point may be noted, namely, that while the interest of the Federal Government in the proper training of a duly organized militia is wholly contingent upon that constitutional emergency when the Federal Government would have the right to call upon the states for their shares of men toward the national defense, federal interest in the states' militia

has been steadily growing, and federal appropriations for arming and equipping and helping the organized militia have been constantly increasing in the past twenty years, until now instead of the \$200,000 appropriated up to 1887, the States are now receiving two millions dollars annually for the militia, or ten times as much as was annually appropriated for nearly a hundred years.

Before concluding I am impelled to express to you, sir, the appreciation and gratitude I feel over the uniform courtesy and kindly consideration you have at all times shown me. You have made me feel free to come to you at any time concerning military matters, and the talks we have had regarding them have convinced me that you stand ready to approve every meritorious suggestion made for the practical improvement of the State's military service. It is not likely, of course, that all my views will be approved by others whose duty it is to confer with and advise you, respecting military affairs, but if only a part of my recommendations win approval and are put finally into effect, I shall feel amply repaid for my efforts in the due performance of my duty to study out what is best for the organized militia of your State, and therefore what is likewise equally good for the general federal system of military organization throughout the country which must depend so much upon the sympathy and co-operative help of the Governors of the States for its final success.

And now in conclusion, however unnecessary it be, I want again to disavow any intention in the remarks or recommendations submitted in the preceding paragraphs, either to make any criticism of an individual or to cast any reflection upon any person in the military or civic departments of the State. On the contrary, I am convinced that those directly charged with the administration of military affairs in Florida are striving to do their best in the light in which they see their duty, and I am mindful of the fact that in suggesting different methods from those pursued, and recommending reforms and changes in the way military things have been done, my judgment may be faulty or at least not superior to that of others who may not approve of my expressions of opinions, but in whatever I have said I have been governed by a conscientious desire to serve you and the State to the best of my ability, and I am hoping that my long military service, part of which has been pleasantly spent in duty

connected with the organized militia of the country,, as well as my aspiration to be of advantage to the State troops, has not led me into errors of judgment or excessive zeal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. A. DAPRAY,

Major United States Army,

On Duty with the Organized Militia of Florida.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORTS, STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

REPORT OF SURGEON-GENERAL.

State of Florida, Military Department,
Office of the Surgeon General,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:

Only a short report of the Medical Department is necessary this year, and I am pleased to state at the commencement, that as an entirety, the conduct of the officers and men of the department has been satisfactory in all material matters.

Lacking the required reports of the surgeons of the regiments, I regret to state that this office has not the necessary data to formulate a complete statement of the exact number of the enlisted men and the expiration of their terms of enlistment. From information in my possession, it is certain that with the necessary termination of time of service, there must be lacking the full quota of men that this branch of the service is entitled to and should maintain. It is important that desirable men should be secured for the Hospital Corps, as their duties, not ordinarily arduous, are of a character that constantly appeals to the best that is in a man, and it requires patience, knowledge and ability, combined with great earnestness of purpose, to perform their duties satisfactorily, and in such a manner as will reflect credit to the service.

Such men cannot be enlisted hurriedly, or when their services are immediately needed. Knowing this, and that others will be needed to replace the competent ones now in the service, whose terms of enlistment have expired, or are about to do so, an early and earnest effort should be made at once to secure the desired men. All whose terms of service have expired should be honorably discharged, if they do not desire to re-enlist, and each surgeon should have a full quota of men at the ensuing annual inspection.

The encampment was held this year at the City of Tampa, and it is much to be regretted that the first locality selected for the camp proved too wet, and at the last moment a new site had to be found. This undoubtedly accounted for some of the imperfections of arrangements on the new grounds; although unavoidable on account of the haste in construction. Nevertheless, the parties in charge deserve great credit for their selection of so desirable a spot, and subsequent energy in preparing the camp for occupation by the troops. It was an admirable site, and proved to be pleasant and sanitary, as the lack of sickness of any kind fully demonstrated. It was, without doubt, one of the largest attended encampments ever held in the State, and the records will, I believe, show less sickness and as few accidents. The general behavior of the men was admirable, and their condition excellent, and in this I am not confining myself to the Medical Department, but include all the officers and soldiers. I must record carefully the general appearance of the troops at the close of encampment. I noted particularly the men while entraining at the depot in Tampa on their return home, and after their arrival in Jacksonville during their march from the terminal station. It was a soldierly looking force, and while there was decided evidence of exposure and outdoor life, all were clear-eyed and vigorous in bearing and general appearance.

Generally good sanitary conditions were maintained throughout the time of the encampment; but until the men had been instructed and become accustomed to camp duties, there was some carelessness in several companies about policing their quarters. This was soon corrected, and at the close of the camp period the condition was generally satisfactory. The kitchens were the most troublesome to keep in proper condition, and more than once

during the early days of camp attention had to be called to their surroundings. Proper disposal of garbage had not been provided for in all instances. Ice water for drinking was usually kept in barrels (covered), and when used had to be dipped out and taken from a dipper used by all. It is difficult to keep such receptacles in a cleanly and sanitary state, and the condition could be improved by drawing the water through faucets.

The food supplied, particularly the fresh meat, was excellent, the latter being observed by me carefully on several occasions, and it could only be remarked upon favorably by all who were interested. Milk was purchased when desired by the different messes, and an order prohibiting its use was said to have been issued from one of the company headquarters. The reason given for the order was that the quality and purity of the milk had been questioned. The criticism caused some comment, and the command was furnished the next day with a list of the licensed dairymen of the city whose milk was subject to inspection, and comment ceased. All this was unnecessary. A question asked the proper officer would have prevented any criticism, and would have saved considerable time and trouble.

Regret is felt at again being called upon to note the inadequate number of medical officers in camp. Assistant Surgeon William T. Elmore was sick before he left home, and two days after reaching camp he had to be relieved from duty on that account, and returned home. Surgeon A. D. Williams was not in camp for the first three days, and the burden of the work was too great for the others present. A relief was suggested in my last report for this condition, and I hope that other medical officers will be commissioned at an early date, as I understand it has been provided for by a new act of the Legislature. Surgeon L. S. Opuenheimer was faithful to his duty, always ready with his help, but was decidedly overworked, and showed physically the effect of the effort he was called upon to make during the early days of the encampment. Three days after my arrival in Tampa, you ordered me to make an informal inspection of the hospitals of the First Brigade, and you will recall that my verbal report was not favorable. It is necessary for me to comment upon it here as, in my judgment, it should under no circumstances be permitted to occur again. Two and a half

days had passed before a hospital for caring for the injured and ill had been provided for the First Regiment. It is true, unfortunately, that there was some excuse for the condition, in the absence and illness of two of the medical officers, and that tent poles were lacking. However, tent and ridge poles were in the camp, the hospital was entitled to them and should have been provided for first. It is pleasant to think, however, that once the permanent camp site is selected and established many of the soldiers' worries and cares will end.

The work accomplished in "Camp Sparkman" was good, and our troops were greatly benefited by the field work. Whatever our special trials, the general good is of first importance.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY BACON,
Colonel, General Staff,
Surgeon General.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

State of Florida, Military Department,
Office of the Judge-Advocate General,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:

Your request for my service report as Judge-Advocate General of the Florida State Troops has been received—first in the nature of a postal card, which I received at Gainesville last week, and then by telegram of this date. I am sorry that some delay has been caused, and trust that what I shall say will be in time to meet your requirements.

The Judge-Advocate's department has been occupied for the most part in decisions upon legal questions propounded from the Adjutant General's office, and from military officers throughout the State. In most instances these questions have been answered with as much dispatch and accuracy as lay within the power of the Judge-Advocate-General. But this has not been altogether so, for

instance, since I submitted my last report I have enjoyed the honor of attending the Tampa State Fair in company with the Governor, and upon his cordial invitation. This was the fair given in 1905, or the first of the Tampa Fairs. Colonel William B. Young, of the personal staff, and myself, of the general staff, were the only two military officers accompanying the Governor on this occasion; and while there was very little of a military feature attached to this trip, it was altogether a pleasant and satisfactory occasion, the Colonel and I being in uniform the whole time. The fair following this one, namely, in the fall of 1906, the same invitation was received, but I was at that time engaged in judicial work in the Criminal Court of this county, and found myself unable to attend. For this I was very much disappointed and very sorry.

Then too, I was appointed by the Adjutant-General as an adjunct to my usual and technical work, as treasurer of the rifle team. This appointment brought into this department some work, but all of a very pleasant nature; and quite a satisfactory amount of money was paid into my hands as such treasurer by the military officers of the State, being one dollar each—that is to say, each had been called upon for one dollar, and hence one dollar was the predominating sum contributed. Quite a number of the officers, however, paid in larger sums, several as much as five dollars, while others gave presents or trophies. Upon request of the Adjutant-General, the amount of money received from this source was itemized and paid over to him. Hence, there is nothing in my hand from this source at the presene time.

The annual encampment, held at Tampa, called for my services in two respects, to-wit: my general technical work as Judge-Advocate-General, and the request of the Adjutant-General to act as pay master for the troops on that occasion. I have had the honor of performing this service several times in the past, and regretted very much my inability to attend this encampment—the inability being brought about by my illness at the time.

On two or three occasions throughout the year it has been my pleasure to meet with the officers in Jacksonville to discuss military questions and make suggestions, all of which meetings were attended by and presided over by the Adjutant-General. One or more of these meetings convened for the specific motive of aiding the rifle team.

It is not deemed necessary to incorporate in this report the several decisions rendered by me, inasmuch as that those rendered for the Adjutant-General are necessarily in the military archives of the State, and hence accessible for publication, being, as they are, of a public nature—that is, they touch upon subjects of interest to the whole military establishment; and those rendered upon request of officers throughout the State involved, in most part, controversies between the officers asking such information and their men—hence, of a private nature.

I feel warranted in saying, and being so warranted, it ought to be said, that the troops are in an encouraging condition, their only need now being, according to my judgment, support and encouragement by our general citizenship. It is deplorable that, in a time like this, our citizens should lack diligence in support of the military. I cannot conceive, however, that anything said by me in this report could in anywise operate to rectify this long recognized and much-deplored state of affairs, as this question has been discussed by much more convincing sources, and still remains the all-important and unsolved problem. The time seems more ripe, however, in the evolution of things than ever before for our people to move in this direction, and I can but say here that it is imperative that the organized troops receive the unqualified support of all our citizens.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL T. SHAYLOR,

Colonel, General Staff,

Judge-Advocate-General.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

State of Florida, Military Department,
Office of the Commissary General,
Palatka, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to report that subsistence stores for

the encampment at Tampa were contracted for by me on July 30, 1906, with the following firms of Tampa, they being the lowest and best bidders:

Tampa Steam Bakery.....	Bread
F. H. Davis & Co.....	Fresh meats
S. J. Drawdy	Groceries

receipts and invoices for which have been filed with your office, as vouchers. All goods were contracted for, and instructions issued to the effect that they were to be delivered to each Regimental Commissary upon his request, in such quantities as designated by me from time to time.

Upon my arrival at Tampa I found that the commissary of the First Regiment had been established in advance of the arrival of the troops by Captain Croom, Brigade Commissary and Acting Commissary of the First Regiment, and that rations were issued promptly and in good shape. The commissary of the Second Regiment was not established until the morning the troops came into camp, and, as a result, there was delay in getting out stores at the last moment, and in issuing rations, causing much just complaint among the companies of this regiment, a special report of which was delivered at your office at Tampa. I made a thorough inspection of each company kitchen of the entire camp, and found many of the cooks old men of the command, and food generally well cooked and served.

It is to be regretted that on several occasions in the past the great importance of the prompt establishment of post commissaries in advance of the arrival of the troops has been overlooked and disregarded by commanding officers; and commissaries themselves, with few exceptions, fail to realize the absolute importance of their duties, and the dependence upon them for the proper subsistence, existence and condition of the men of their commands.

This is also the case with company commanders, in some instances, in not promptly making out ration returns, and supervising the cooking and dispensing of food. For the good of the service, these things should be guarded against in the future, and I respectfully recommend that all battalion commissary officers and non-

8—A. G.

commissioned staff officers of the commissary department be detailed for duty at their respective regimental commissaries for assistance and experience in the future, and not be held at regimental headquarters for other duties and ceremonies; and that commanding officers be directed to insist upon the establishment of their commissaries in advance of the arrival of the troops, so that issues may be made to the first companies arriving in camp promptly upon their arrival, and that companies traveling any great distance arrange with your office for commutation of rations to take them to camp.

Respectfully submitted,
H. M. DE MONTMOLLIN,
Colonel, General Staff, F. S. T.
Commissary General.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL

State of Florida, Military Department,
Office of the Commissary General,
Tampa, Florida, August 12, 1906.

*The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tampa, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to report, that, pursuant to your orders, subsistence stores were purchased in Tampa and ready for delivery to the commissary of each regiment upon their request after Saturday morning before the encampment. Copies of purchasing orders were also furnished brigade and regimental commissaries. The First Regiment established its commissary on Sunday afternoon, and stores were promptly delivered on Monday morning without any hitch whatever. The commissary of the Second Regiment was not established until some time about noon on Monday. The Colonel of this regiment and the commissary in charge give as their reasons for the delay, that they were prevented from doing so by

the Inspector General, claiming to be acting under the orders of the Brigade Commander, a written report of which I have requested from the Colonel of the Second Regiment.

Some of the companies of this regiment were as late as six o'clock in the afternoon on Monday getting their supplies, report of which was made by Company "K." I also find that rations were not issued in accordance with instructions—to issue five days' rations on Monday; and Companies "I" and "A" report verbally that they were compelled to draw rations three or four times in order to get a full five days' ration. The Regimental Commissary claims that he has never been supplied with scales, and that he had not received notice of any orders as to an issue of two days' rations, except a letter from me received after half of his regiment had been served. I find that the principal trouble in this regiment is caused by the commissary not being established the day before, and supplies taken out to the grounds as suggested by me; and I would respectfully recommend for the good of the service that the delay in the establishment of this commissary and the alleged interference, as reported by Colonel Bingham, in the preparation for the proper care of the troops of this regiment, be investigated by a board of inquiry, that the blame may rest where it belongs.

I found that the food was of good and wholesome quality, well prepared, and properly served by the company cooks as a whole.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. DE MONTMOLLIN,

Colonel, General Staff, F. S. T.

Commissary General.

(NOTE—The foregoing report having been submitted on the closing day of the encampment, it was found impracticable to carry out the suggestion of convening a court of inquiry. An informal investigation of the circumstances was made by the Adjutant-General, however, and such action was taken as will, it is hoped, prevent a recurrence in the future of the misunderstandings and neglects as were responsible for the unfortunate state of affairs reported upon by the Commissary General.)

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

State of Florida, Military Department,
Office of the Quartermaster General,
St. Augustine, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

I have the honor to submit the report of this department for the year ending December 31, 1906. In the conduct of the military establishment of the State, the duties of this department are assumed and largely performed by the Adjutant-General. During the past year, when the Florida State Troops were called into service at the annual encampment, held at Tampa, Florida, on August 6, 1906, this department issued all quartermaster's supplies (except clothing), and provided for all transportation other than railroad transportation. In the matter of purchasing quartermaster's supplies, all efforts were made to purchase at the lowest market price, and to that end the following notice was published:

"BIDS FOR FURNISHING QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES INVITED.

Office of the Quartermaster General,
Florida State Troops,
St. Augustine, Florida, July 5, 1906.

"Sealed proposals will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock, noon, of July 25, 1906, for furnishing the following articles of quartermaster's supplies:

"STRAW FOR BEDDING—Per 100 pounds (or 'prairie hay'). To be delivered at the camp grounds at offices of the Regimental Quartermasters, in such quantities and at such times as required.

"WOOD FOR FUEL—Per cord. To be three parts oak and one of pine. To be cut in stove lengths, and delivered at the company kitchens on the camp grounds in such quantities and at such times as required.

"WAGON TRANSPORTATION—Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the following services:

"HAULING—Per (double) wagon load; day time.

"HAULING—Per (double) wagon load; night time.

"HAULING—Per (single) wagon load; day time.

"HAULING—Per (single) wagon load; night time.

"Bidder must be prepared to furnish not less than twelve good wagons on August 6, and at the close of the encampment.

"TWO DOUBLE WAGONS—With drivers, 6:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. daily, August 6 to 14, inclusive.

"TWO TEAMS OF MULES, withous harness, for use with ambulances. Must be delivered under halter to regimental hospitals daily by 5:30 A. M., and will be returned to their own stables each evening by the military driver. Teams must be well matched, manageable and strong.

"Proposals may be in the form of a letter addressed to the undersigned; but must be in a sealed envelope, plainly marked on the outside 'Proposal for Quartermaster's Supplies—to be opened July 25, 1906.'

"The bidder to whom award is made will be required to enter into formal written contract.

"All stores are subject to inspection, and must be equal to standards prescribed by the Purchasing Quartermaster, who reserves the right to determine whether the articles presented for delivery under an award are up to such standard.

"Wagon service must be prompt and reliable. The right to reject wagons which are not suitable for the work is reserved.

"WILLIAM A. MacWILLIAMS,
"Colonel and Quartermaster General,
"Address: St. Augustine, Florida."

And, in response thereto bids were received agreeably to said notice, and the forage contract was awarded to D. J. Drawdy; the fuel contract to J. M. Fisher, and the wagon contract to H. H. Scarlett, they being the lowest and best bidders.

In the matter of wagon transportation, there was some delay and some inconvenience in transporting equipments from train to camp grounds, occasioned very largely by the changing of the location of the camp site; and, while the service performed by the wagon contractor (H. H.

Clifton Jackson	3	0	0	3	5	3	4	0	5	2—25
J. P. Loveless	0	0	3	3	0	0	5	0	0	5—16
H. P. Davies	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	3	4	0—17
H. K. Jackson	0	4	4	0	4	5	5	5	4	5—36
R. P. Carleton	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	5—44
C. F. Slater	3	3	0	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—38
W. A. Simms	3	0	0	0	5	2	3	4	5	4—26
F. A. Taylor, Jr.	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	4—15
J. F. Jaudon	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3
W. F. Bettis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
C. B. Boyd	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	2—10
Chas. Pinkison	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	4	0	0—33

Skirmish Match.

Chas. F. Hopkins, Jr.	34	Geo. Elliot	28
H. M. Snow, Jr.	52	F. A. Taylor	21
W. A. Simms	40	Preston Ayers	27
J. T. Gleason	16	V. Fabisinski	47
J. W. Blanding	61	C. F. Slater	57
G. R. Seavy	52	J. A. Crenshaw	27
R. P. Carleton	78	A. Steadman	40
Henry Rogers	31	H. K. Jackson	42
S. B. Kitchen	44	H. O. Hinch	20
J. P. Loveless	32	A. F. Freeman	17
H. P. Davies	18	D. Shimmin	9
F. G. Yerkes	66	J. H. Lynn	61
F. C. W. Kramer	77	C. B. Potter	16
W. F. Bettis	18	J. F. Jaudon	20
Chas. Pinkison	21	Clifton Jackson	10
Tracy Paris	35		

600-Yard Match.

Chas. F. Hopkins	5	5	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	5—41
V. Fabisinskin	3	4	2	0	4	5	4	2	4	3—31
R. P. Carleton	3	3	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	3—41
F. E. Lesslie	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	4	0	2—15
C. F. Slater	0	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	3	3—32
Henry Rogers	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—9
A. F. Freeman	0	2	0	0	2	4	4	2	2	2—18
W. F. Bettis	0	3	2	2	0	4	3	3	4	4—25
Clifton Jackson	0	0	0	3	3	5	2	3	2	2—20
C. B. Boyd	0	0	4	3	4	4	5	3	0	2—25
G. R. Seavy	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	3—41
H. Jackson	3	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	2	5—37
F. G. Yerkes	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—47
S. W. Phillips	2	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0—10
H. O. Hinch	3	3	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—41
F. C. W. Kramer	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—41
J. T. Gleason	2	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	3—18
Preston Ayers	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	5	4—41
J. W. Blanding	5	3	3	5	0	3	5	5	2	5—36
H. P. Davies	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	3—41
J. H. Lynn	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	2	5—42

A. E. Leslie	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0—5
W. Kirby	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	3	4—18
C. B. Potter	2	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	3	3—38
F. A. Taylor, Jr.	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—44
Wm. Horace	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	4—12
A. Steadman	3	3	5	4	0	2	4	4	3	4—32
J. P. Loveless	5	2	3	5	2	4	4	5	5	4—39
Tracy Paris	3	0	5	4	2	4	3	4	3	5—35
H. M. Snow, Jr.	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—47
John Kirby	0	2	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0—11
Geo. Elliott	3	5	3	4	4	4	0	3	3	2—31
W. A. Sims	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	3	4—39
J. A. Crenshaw	0	0	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5—37
S. B. Kitchen	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—40
D. Shimmin	3	0	4	2	4	0	4	3	4	3—27
Chas. Pinkison	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	4	3	4—32

500-Yard Match.

Chas. F. Hopkins	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—43
V. Fabisinski	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4—42
R. P. Carleton	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	3	5—44
S. W. Phillips	0	3	2	0	0	2	4	4	0	2—17
C. F. Slater	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—45
Henry Rogers	5	4	5	4	0	3	5	4	4	5—38
A. F. Freeman	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	5—30
Preston Ayers	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—41
J. P. Loveless	4	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	4	3—41
G. R. Seavy	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	3—44
H. K. Jackson	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5—47
F. G. Yerkes	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	5	5—45
W. Kirby	4	2	2	3	5	3	3	4	3	4—33
H. O. Hinch	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5—46
F. C. W. Kramer, Jr.	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—43
J. T. Gleason	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4—37
A. Steadman	4	4	4	4	5	2	4	3	5	2—37
Chas. Pinkison	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—45
H. P. Davies	5	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—43
J. H. Lynn	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	2—45
A. E. Leslie	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	2	0—11
John Kirby	0	0	4	2	4	2	4	5	4	4—29
C. B. Potter	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	3	4—43
F. A. Talor, Jr.	3	4	4	5	3	3	3	5	4	4—38
Wm. Horace	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4—32
Clifton Jackson	0	4	4	5	2	4	5	4	5	3—36
C. B. Boyd	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	5—42
Tracy Paris	4	2	3	4	3	3	2	4	5	3—33
H. M. Snow, Jr.	5	5	5	2	5	4	5	4	5	5—45
F. E. Leslie	0	4	3	2	4	2	0	3	0	0—18
Geo. Elliott	3	3	3	5	0	4	4	4	3	5—34
W. A. Sims	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	4—43
J. A. Crenshaw	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—44
S. B. Kitchen	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	3—43
J. W. Blanding	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	4—43

Short Range Match.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	200 R.F.	Total.
Chas. F. Hopkins, Jr.	18	41	21	80
G. R. Searey	20	39	20	79
H. P. Davies	18	43	21	82
Tracy Paris	15	39	19	73
V. Fabisinki	20	38	21	79
H. K. Jackson	20	42	21	83
J. H. Lynn	23	44	19	86
H. M. Snow, Jr.	20	40	21	81
R. P. Carleton	22	40	21	83
F. G. Yerkes	20	42	21	83
A. E. Leslie	10	21	10	41
F. E. Leslie	14	17	13	44
S. W. Phillips	7	27	0	34
W. Kirby	19	33	16	68
John Kirby	17	33	8	58
J. P. Loveless	19	39	19	77
Chas. Pinkerson	16	33	21	70
Geo. Elliott	19	36	16	71
C. F. Slater	21	42	18	81
H. O. Hinch	21	42	17	80
C. B. Potter	21	39	23	83
W. A. Simms	19	39	18	76
Henry Rogers	15	27	20	62
F. C. W. Kramer, Jr.	19	41	18	78
F. A. Taylor, Jr.	20	38	12	70
J. A. Crenshaw	19	40	21	80
A. F. Freeman	15	29	18	62
J. T. Gleason	18	34	23	75
S. B. Kitchen	19	44	21	84
Preston Ayers	18	43	13	74
Clifton Jackson	20	35	18	73
J. W. Blanding	19	43	23	85
C. B. Boyd	20	37	16	73
A. Steadman	21	36	21	78

As shown by the foregoing tabulated scores, Company "G," of the 1st Infantry, made a total score of 634 points, which was the highest score made by any company team, and is, therefore, declared the winner of the "Taliaferro Trophy."

In the 1,00-Yard Match, Captain Fred G. Yerkes, of Company "F," 1st Infantry, made a total of 45 points, which was the highest score made, and he was awarded the "Brown Medal." Private S. B. Kitchen won second place, with a score of 36 points.

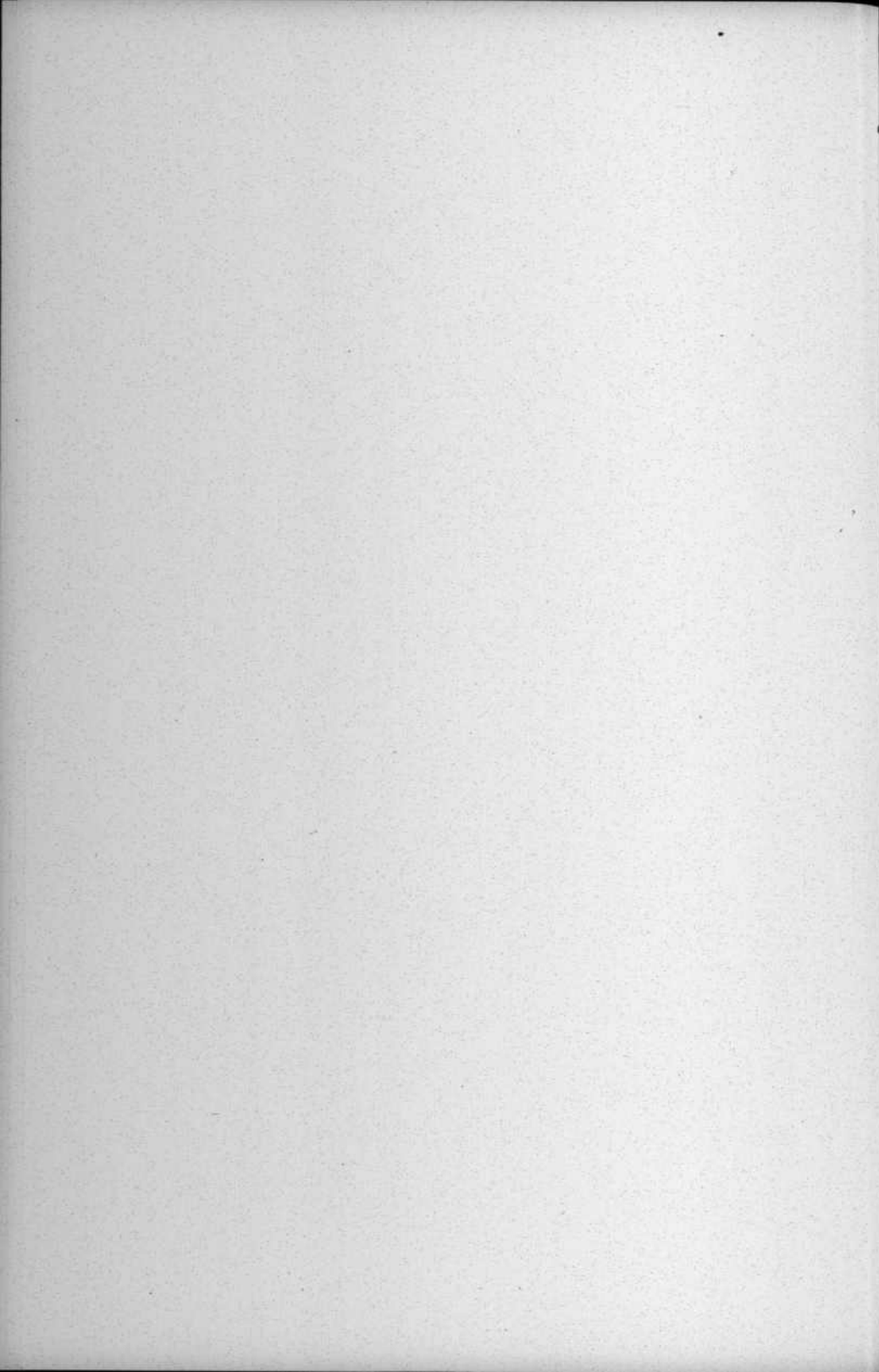
In the 800-Yard Match, the best score was 47 points,



Florida Rifle Team of 1906, in "National Match" at Sea Girt, N. J.

COL. CARLETON, Team Coach.

GEN. FOSTER, Team Captain.



ment, I have no report to make of any service performed.

Respectfully,

GEORGE E. PORTER,
Colonel, General Staff, F. S. T.
Chief of Ordinance.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

State of Florida, Military Department,
Office of the Inspector General,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1906.
The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:—In obedience to your request, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of my work as Inspector General during the year of 1906:

In the absence of any provision of funds for that purpose, I have not visited all the home stations of the various organizations for the purpose of making inspections thereat; but, in traveling about the State at my own expense, I have taken advantage of the opportunity to discuss with the officers and enlisted men the condition of their respective organizations,, and have found them anxious to obtain any information looking to the upbuilding, not only of their own organizations, but of the troops generally.

I regret that my business engagements compelled me to decline your invitation to accompany your throughout your annual tour of inspection in the spring. I wish to make acknowledgement, however, of the benefit and general information derived from my observation of your inspection of the organizations at Orlando, Tampa, and Key West; also, for being permitted to assist you in the work of mustering in Captain Ridgely's company, at St. Petersburg, on the night of April 23, 1906.

In compliance with Special Order No. 67, A. G. O., current series, I proceeded to Fort Myers, where I mustered into the service of the State, on July 11, 1906, Captain Guy B. Reynolds' company, consisting of three officers and fifty enlisted men. I deem it not improper to make special comment upon the apparent enthusiastic interest in this new company, evidenced by the unusually large

attendance of the best citizens of Fort Myers upon the ceremony of the muster-in, which would seem to guarantee a bright future for this company.

In compliance with Special Order No. 65, A. G. O., current series, I proceeded from Fort Myers to Tampa, where, on July 12, 1906, I mustered into the service of the State Captain Wilson L. Jewell's company, consisting of one officer and forty-six enlisted men. Also, at the same time and place, and in obedience to your instructions by letter and telegram, I mustered into the service of the State twenty-eight members of the Italian Band, of Tampa, as the Band of the Second Regiment.

I think it not improper to mention in this report the fact that in the work at Tampa of the muster-in, the taking of measurements, and the making up of proper requisitions for clothing for Captain Jewell's company and the Band, I was rendered most valuable assistance by Captain Cohen, Lieutenants Moritz and Coxetter, and Sergeant-Major McGrew.

In obedience to General Order No. 21, A. G. O., current series, I proceeded to Tampa on August 3, 1906, for attendance upon the annual encampment, to be held there commencing August 6th. My purpose in going there in advance of the arrival of the troops was to witness their arrival and debarkation, unloading of equipment, and to render any possible service in the establishment of the camp.

On the morning of August 4th, it was reported to me that the grounds in the rear of the Tampa Bay Hotel, selected as the camp site, were covered with water; whereupon, in company with Major J. A. Depray, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the organized militia of Florida, and Major L. S. Oppenheimer, Brigade Surgeon, and other officers then at the post, I made an inspection of the grounds, reporting to you at Jacksonville, by telegram, as follows: "Camp site practically covered with water. Surface ditching only begun to-day. In my opinion impossible make ground sufficiently dry for occupancy troops next week. Major Dapray and Army Surgeon concur."

Upon your arrival at Tampa at midnight of the same date, I accompanied you upon an inspection of the grounds, which you condemned as unsuitable, and accompanied you to the new site on Arlington Heights, which

was pointed out by Mr. Gordon Keller (representing the committee of Tampa citizens), which you selected, at 3.30 o'clock on the morning of August 5th, as the new camp site. The selection of a new site made it necessary to tear down, remove and rebuild the mess sheds and other camp buildings, and to lay water pipes; and, notwithstanding the heroic efforts of Mr. Keller and his committee, and the citizens of Tampa generally, it was impossible to put the new site in such a state of readiness as was desired, and any delay or confusion in establishing the troops in camp was, in my judgment, due solely to the condition above related.

The promptness, alacrity and general cheerfulness with which the troops made temporary camp and bivouac—assimilating as they did the conditions which would most likely confront them if they were called into active field service—was most commendable. Both officers and men showed the true spirit of soldiers in making the best of what were, under the circumstances, harassing conditions.

With your consent, I was honored by Brigadier General Sackett, commanding 1st Brigade, by being detailed as Acting Adjutant General, 1st Brigade, in which capacity I had the pleasure of serving for the first three days of encampment, until relieved by Captain MacDonell, the Adjutant General of the Brigade.

In obedience to General Order No. 31, A. G. O., current series, I mustered for pay, on August 11th, the 1st and 2nd Regiments and the Hospital Corps, comprising the troops of General Sackett's command at "Camp Sparkman;" and, upon the same day, I accompanied General Sackett in his inspection of the troops, in heavy marching order, etc.

I took this opportunity to make as careful an inspection as was possible under the circumstances of the men and their equipment, quarters, and the State's property generally; and from by observations I wish to report an improved condition, both as to the soldierly conduct of the men and the care of their equipment.

The friendly spirit of rivalry evidenced between the two and among the various organizations of each regiment, is deserving of special notice and should be encouraged throughout, as, in my judgment, such a spirit can but result in marked improvement to the troops as a whole.

The improvement in the guard duty performed in each regiment over that observed in former camps, was plainly noticeable, and gave evidence of the fact that some effort had been made to teach the individual soldier at his home station his duty as a sentinel.

I am happy to report that the individual soldier seems to have been more carefully instructed and deeply impressed with his own obligation in the observance of sanitary laws while in camp. The care of the rations, the cooking and serving of the meals in camp, the uniform cleanliness, and the absence of filth about the mess sheds, of both regiments, were noticeably better than in former years.

The commissaries of both regiments gave evidence of careful and conscientious conduct and attention at the hands of the officers in charge. In fact, the officers of the supply departments generally showed an earnest desire to promptly and faithfully perform the duties assigned them.

The Medical Department, both officers and men, appeared to be keenly alive to their responsibilities, and showed a most commendable readiness to nurse and care for the sick in the regiments.

In obedience to your instructions, I gave particular attention to the measure of promptness with which general, special and camp orders were acted upon, or complied with, by the officers of the various organizations, and I am happy to report that I failed to note any inattention or carelessness on the part of any officer. In short, I am convinced that the officers of the two regiments, catching the spirit and following the example of their regimental commanders, gave to the execution of all orders issued to them their prompt attention and best ability.

I regret to report that the unlawful habit, on the part of some soldiers at various stations in the State, of wearing parts of the military uniform, to which fact I called your attention in my report of last year, has not been discontinued.

I regret that my illness, resulting from an accident sustained while in camp at Tampa, necessitated my absence from the State for more than a month, and that my business engagements since the encampment have been so imperative as to inhibit my giving to the performance of my

duty to the State that measure of attention which I had hoped to give before the close of the year.

Very respectfully,
WALTER P. CORBETT,
 Colonel, General Staff, F. S. T.
 Inspector General.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

State of Florida, Military Department,
 Office of the Inspector General,
 Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
 State of Florida,
 Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—Supplementing my annual report, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the impression prevails among the officers and men of the troops that the course of study outlined, and the scope of work planned, will require a greater sacrifice of time and personal business interests on the part of the officers and men than they will be justified in making; and I submit that it would be better to cut down the work and limit the requirements than for this feeling to prevail.

I take the liberty of cautioning you against being led into the error of an attempt to fashion the State Troops absolutely after the Regular Establishment. There always has been a difference, and there always will be a difference—and, in my humble judgment, there always should be a difference. For example: The young Floridian, business or professional man, who, because of his State pride and patriotism, takes the oath of enlistment as a State soldier, is not to be classed with the average man who seeks employment by enlisting in the Regular

Army—and this is as true of the officer as it is of the enlisted man; and, while I would not most assuredly strike a blow at discipline, yet I believe that the so-called lines between the officers and soldiers in camp, and elsewhere, should not be drawn in our troops as they are drawn between the officers and men of the Regular Army.

In the Regular Establishment, the terms of officer and gentleman are synonymous, but in that establishment

the enlisted man is referred to as a soldier, and not as a gentleman. I, for one, resent the suggestion that the enlisted men of the Florida State Troops are not as much entitled to be called gentlemen, and treated as such, as those of us who have been complimented with commissioned rank.

I think it is unnecessary to elucidate any further that this suggestion may be understood.

Very respectfully,

WALTER P. CORBETT,
Colonel, General Staff, F. S. T.
Inspector General.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL SERVICE REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE BRIGADE COMMANDER.

Headquarters First Brigade,
Florida State Troops,

Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following annual service report of the First Brigade, Florida State Troops, for the year ending December 31, 1906:

During the year the Brigade was only in service at the encampment of the State troops, held at Tampa, August 6th to 13th. The preliminary instructions issued for the encampment are given in General Order No. 5, the routine to be observed in General Order No. 6, the designation of the camp as "Camp Sparkman" in General Order No. 7, and general instruction for the guidance of all concerned during the encampment in Circular No. 1, Headquarters First Brigade; copies of all of which are submitted herewith.

The record of events during encampment is as follows:

August 6th. Brigade established in camp. First Regiment had guard mounting and parade. Second Regiment had guard mounting and furnished provost guard.

August 7th. Brigade had three hours drill in battalion and company formation in close and extended order, and guard mounting. First Regiment furnished provost guard. Second Regiment held parade.

August 8th. First Regiment held three hours drill by company and battalions, in close and extended order; had guard mounting and parade. Second Regiment had battalion drill in extended order, guard mounting and pa-

rade; also furnished provost guard. Five companies exercised in advance and rear guard, outpost duty, and bivouacing in presence of the enemy.

August 9th. First Regiment held three hours drill in company and battalion formations; furnished provost guard, and held a practice march consisting of one battalion in close and extended order formations; held guard mounting and parade. Second Regiment held battalion drill in extended order formation. Two battalions of this regiment went on practice marches in heavy marching order. Advance and rear guard duty, outpost duty, making attacks and defenses.

August 10th. First Regiment held three hours drill in company and battalions formation in close and extended order and guard mounting. The regiment participated in brigade review, when the brigade was reviewed by his Excellency, the Governor of Florida and staff, the Adjutant General also participating in the street parade. Held parade. Second Regiment held battalion and company drills, general review by his Excellency, the Governor of Florida and the Adjutant General. Held guard mounting, and furnished provost guard.

August 11. First Regiment was inspected in company formation by the Brigade Commander, followed by general inspection of quarters, etc. Muster of regiment was held by Colonel Corbett, the Inspector General, for pay. Second Regiment held guard mounting, was inspected by the Brigade Commander, and mustered by Colonel Corbett, the Inspector General, for pay.

August 12th. First Regiment held guard mounting. No drills. Troops were paid off during the afternoon. Brigade parade at 6:00 o'clock P. M. in line of masses, regiment forming on line as a regiment. The regiment, immediately after brigade parade, began breaking camp; the First and Third Battalions entraining on the 12th, and the Second Battalion entraining on the morning of the 13th of August. Second Regiment held guard mounting. Troops were paid off during the afternoon. Participated in brigade parade at 6:00 o'clock P. M.

August 13th. First Regiment, Major A. B. Small in command, broke camp and entrained during the forenoon, leaving for home stations. Second Regiment broke camp at daylight, entraining immediately, the last companies having left at 11:00 o'clock A. M. for their home stations.

Grounds were inspected, including sinks, coral, etc. The First Company, Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, Lieutenant C. C. Carson, commanding, held company drills

each day during the entire encampment, giving great assistance to the men of the brigade by instructing individually and as a company.



BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR
ARTHUR H. SHEPPARD,
Second Infantry.

(Formerly Sergeant in Company "I")
Awarded the State Gold Medal for
Highest Individual Efficiency in 1906.

It will be observed that the pre-arranged plans were closely adhered to, notwithstanding the fact that the location of the camp had only been decided upon the day previous to the arrival of the troops, and the laying out of grounds, the installation of the water service, the construction of sinks and mess sheds, together with other accessories, proceeded simultaneously with the organization of the camp, thus simulating conditions of active service in the field.

Field sports were held on the afternoons of August 9th and 11th. These sports were freely participated in by the troops and were very interesting features. Competitive drills were held on the afternoon of August 11th instead of the parade provided for on that date.

During the encampment the citizens of Tampa pro-

vided several entertainments and social functions, which appeared to be much enjoyed by both the officers and enlisted men of the command.

The State Troops are to be congratulated upon the fortunate assignment of Captains M. C. Buckey and Alexander Greig, Jr., Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, as instructors during this encampment. The earnest, tactful and dilligent manner in which their duties were performed produced such beneficial results as were never before attained by our troops under similar circumstances. The example set and the instruction and information furnished by Lieutenants C. C. Carson and A. T. Bishop, and the noncommissioned officers and privates of the First Company of United States Coast Artillery, which participated in the encampment, were also of incalculable benefit to the troops.

I am personally indebted to Major John A. Dapray, U. S. A., retired, for much valuable advice and assistance in prearranging the plans for the encampment, and also to the various members of the brigade staff for the faithful and efficient manner in which their respective duties were performed. The conduct of the troops, with only one or two exceptions, was exemplary throughout the encampment.

The following papers accompany this report, viz :

Copy of the report of Colonel John S. Maxwell, Commanding 1st Infantry.

Copy of the report of Colonel Charles M. Bingham, Commanding 2d Infantry.

Copy of the report of Major L. S. Oppenheimer, Surgeon, 1st Brigade.

Copy of the report of Captain Harvey R. Payne, Quartermaster, 1st Brigade.

Copy of the report of First Lieutenant James G. Coxeter, 1st Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

Two copies each of the orders before mentioned.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. SACKETT,
Brigadier General, F. S. T.,
Commanding First Brigade.

BRIGADE ORDERS RELATIVE TO ENCAMPMENT.

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,

Jacksonville, Florida, July 13, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 5.

I. In compliance with General Orders, No. 21, Adjutant General's Office, Tallahassee, Fla., July 1, 1906, announcing the encampment of the Florida State Troops to be held at Tampa, Florida, August 6 to 14, 1906, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of all concerned:

II. The several commands composing the brigade will, where practicable, proceed from their home stations so as to reach the place of rendezvous by noon of Monday, August 6, but all commands must arrive in Tampa during that day. En-route, the senior line officer present will have command. During the journey, and subsequently, it is expected that the conduct of the troops will be marked by a quiet and gentlemanly demeanor, such as will receive the commendation of all persons under whose observation they may come.

III. Upon arrival at Tampa, the several commands will proceed by the most direct practicable route and occupy the position assigned to them at the encampment grounds, which will be in the western portion of the city.

IV. So far as is practicable each regiment will be separately administered and each regimental commander will be expected to assume the responsibility of conducting the affairs of his command as in an encampment of his regiment alone.

V. Camp routine will provide for all drills, maneuvers and day field exercises between reveille and recall from fatigue, at 11:30 A. M., for officers and noncommissioned officers schools and lyceums of instruction, between fatigue call at 1:30 P. M., and recall at 4:30 P. M. Parade will be held at 6:00 P. M., by each regiment separately on alternate days, beginning with the 1st regiment. It will be required that each battalion be given at least one practice march. The battalion will leave camp at a convenient hour in the afternoon, bivouac and exercise in patrol and picket duty that night; returning to camp the following morning.

VI. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of a proper performance of guard duty. Each company commander is hereby particularly directed to personally ascertain that every man in their respective commands can repeat verbatim, from memory and without hesitation, the general orders for sentinels on post and at post of the guard, prior to arrival in camp.

VII. Company commanders will also see that each member of their commands has a proper appreciation of, and habitually complies with, the customs and requirements of military courtesy.

VIII. While it should be borne in mind that the opportunity

afforded by the encampment to increase the military knowledge and efficiency of the State Troops is to be taken advantage of to the utmost, no unnecessary exactions or hardships are to be imposed upon the men, and so far as is practicable, opportunities for their recreation, pastime and pleasure are to be afforded them. Regimental commanders will, however, take such steps as will preclude the possibility of boisterous or ungentlemanly conduct or any transgression of law on the part of the troops.

By Command of Brigadier General Sackett:

B. B. MACDONELL,

Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,

FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,

Jacksonville, Florida, July 28, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 6.

1. The regular routine of military duty to be observed each day, Sunday excepted, during the annual encampment of the Florida State Troops at Tampa, Florida, commencing August 6, 1906, will be according to trumpet calls, sounded as follows:

Reveille, 1st call.	5:15 a. m.
Reveille.	5:30 a. m.
Mess call (breakfast).	6:00 a. m.
Sick call.	6:30 a. m.
Fatigue call (general).	6:35 a. m.
Recall from fatigue.	7:15 a. m.
Drill call.	7:20 a. m.
Assembly.	7:30 a. m.
Recall from drill.	9:00 a. m.
Guard mounting (1st signal).	9:15 a. m.
Assembly.	9:25 a. m.
Adjutant's call.	9:30 a. m.
Drill call.	9:50 a. m.
Assembly.	10:00 a. m.
Recall from drill.	11:30 a. m.
First Sergeant's call.	11:45 a. m.
Mess call (dinner).	12:00 m.
Fatigue call.	1:00 p. m.
Officers call (for brigade lyceum).	1:15 p. m.
School call (for officers at respective battalion headquarters).	2:30 p. m.
Recall from officers school.	3:55 p. m.
Recall from fatigue.	4:00 p. m.
School call (for noncommissioned officers by company).	4:05 p. m.

Recall from noncommissioned officers school	5:00 p. m.
Mess call (supper).	5:05 p. m.
Parade (regimental) 1st call.	5:35 p. m.
Assembly.	5:45 p. m.
To the colors.	6:00 p. m.
Tattoo.	9:00 p. m.
Call to quarters.	10:45 p. m.
Taps.	11:00 p. m.

2. Routine of duty for Sunday will be as follow:

Reveille, 1st call.	5:30 a. m.
Reveille.	5:45 a. m.
Mess call (breakfast).	6:00 a. m.
Sick call.	6:30 a. m.
Fatigue call.	6:35 a. m.
Recall from fatigue.	7:15 a. m.
Inspection, 1st call.	8:20 a. m.
Assembly.	8:30 a. m.
Guard mounting (1st signal).	9:15 a. m.
Assembly.	9:25 a. m.
Adjutant's call.	9:30 a. m.
Church call.	10:45 a. m.
Services (at brigade headquarters).	11:00 a. m.
Mess call (dinner).	12:30 p. m.
Mess call (supper).	5:00 p. m.
Parade (brigade) 1st call.	5:35 p. m.
Assembly.	5:45 p. m.
To the colors.	6:00 p. m.
Tattoo.	9:00 p. m.
Call to quarters.	10:45 p. m.
Taps.	11:00 p. m.

By Command of Brigadier General Sackett:

B. B. MACDONELL,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,

Jacksonville, Florida, August 1, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 7.

The annual encampment of the Florida State Troops, about to be held at Tampa, Florida, is hereby named and designated, and will be hereafter officially known and referred to as "Camp Sparkman"—this in honor of the Honorable Stephen M. Sparkman, Member of Congress for the First District of Florida, whose help to and encouragement of the military establishment of

Florida has been of incalculable advantage and benefit to the State.

By Command of Brigadier General Sackett:

B. B. MAC DONELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR RELATIVE TO ENCAMPMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,

FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,

CAMP SPARKMAN,

Tampa, Florida, August 6, 1906, 6 A. M.

CIRCULAR

No. 1.

The following official memoranda orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and will be complied with.

1. The brigade headquarters guard will consist of three (3) noncommissioned officers and seven (7) privates (one of which will be headquarters office orderly), to be furnished in equal proportion from the two regiments of infantry; beginning on August 6, 1906, with the detail of two (2) noncommissioned officers and three (3) privates from the 1st Regiment and one (1) noncommissioned officer and four (4) privates from the 2nd Regiment, and thereafter continuing so as to require the respective regiments to furnish alternately their proportionate details of the number of noncommissioned officers and privates required.

These details will be reported daily, immediately after guard mounting, to the Adjutant General of the brigade, who will have general charge and immediate command of the headquarters guard and will make all necessary orders concerning it.

2. The brigade surgeon will immediately after the establishment of the regimental camps, confer with the senior surgeon in each regiment concerning the best methods to pursue to preserve the desired proper camp sanitation, giving especial attention to the manner of disposing of garbage and refuse. This service in the past has been reported as far from satisfactory and the tardiness and neglect commented upon in official reports of last year's annual camps with respect to establishing and preserving cleanly and sanitary condition in the vicinities of kitchens, sinks and latrines must not be repeated. No duty is more important in camp than that relating to proper camp sanitation, and it is expected that under the immediate direction of regimental commanders and the general supervision of the

brigade surgeon the regimental surgeons will vigorously and faithfully comply with both the letter and spirit of these orders. Any battalion or company officer who fails in his duty to cooperate with the regimental surgeons in this regard will be promptly reported to the Adjutant General of the brigade for the action of the Commanding General. In this connection all medical officers are reminded of that provision of military regulations which prescribes that in the field the personal duty of the Medical Department is "the initiation of all hygienic measures to preserve the good health of the troops."

3. Although the recall from afternoon fatigue is fixed at 4 p. m., camp commanders are authorized to excuse men from afternoon fatigue whenever a battalion commander shall report that in his opinion the particular company, to which any fatigue party belongs, is in a cleanly and proper military condition with respect to its company street and grounds adjacent to its tents, kitchens, sinks and latrines. It is made the duty of officers of the day to make at least one daily inspection, and a camp surgeon at least two daily inspections of the grounds embraced in their camp. Under no circumstances will men be excused from fatigue before the recall at 4 p. m., if the company camp to which they belong is not in a perfectly satisfactory condition and so officially reported by the battalion commander.

4. A general provost guard consisting of one entire company will be detailed from each regiment on alternate days, beginning with the 2nd Regiment on the 6th instant. This guard will be reported daily by its senior officer to the Adjutant General of the brigade, who is hereby appointed Provost Marshal, with authority to take all necessary action to preserve order and enforce due restraints upon members of the command outside of camp limits. Legitimate pastime and recreation will at all times be encouraged between duty hours, but any manifestation of boisterous conduct of undue hilarity on the streets or elsewhere in or out of camp limits will at once be checked, and those enlisted men guilty of misconduct will be promptly arrested and reported to the officer of the day of the camp to which they belong. Commanding officers of companies will be directed to have these orders read to their companies at first roll call after their receipt.

5. To insure the prompt and quick transmission of orders, an orderly from each regimental headquarters will report regularly at brigade headquarters (to receive and convey to the commanding officers of the respective regiments such orders as may from time to time issue) four times each day at fixed hours, viz.: At 8 and 11 a. m., 2 and 4 p. m.

6. There will be prescribed daily and duly issued from brigade headquarters a counter-sign and parole, the same to be sent direct to the commanding officer of each camp for distribution to such persons as may be entitled to be furnished therewith.

7. In event that there are no military prisoners, the general camp fatigue will be performed by men specially detailed, but in this connection, enlisted men are reminded that if it becomes necessary to confine in the guard houses any soldier for violation of orders or regulations, he will be treated as a military guard

house prisoner, and will as far as practicable perform the scavenger duties in camp, and be liable to do other hard labor, according to paragraph 348, United States Manual of Guard Duty.

By Command of Brigadier General Sackett:

B. B. MAC DONELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON, FIRST BRIGADE.

Office of the Surgeon,
First Brigade, F. S. T.
Tampa, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*The Assistant Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Medical Department, 1st Brigade, F. S. T., for the year 1906:

While the results achieved by the department have been satisfactory, and the health of the troops during encampment was excellent, yet many of the duties were performed in a perfunctory manner. The absence of several medical officers, the tardiness of others, and the illness of another, entailed considerable work on the few who were promptly on the ground at the opening of the camp, resulting to avoidable hardships, discomforts and annoyances to the sick during the first two days.

It is very essential that chief regimental officers should be on the ground early at each encampment, that they may properly direct the establishment of the various hospital and sanitary constructions, and start the machinery of discipline in the easiest manner and with the least labor. These difficulties multiply and become more menacing with delay. On the other hand, if promptly and efficiently grasped, the system of sanitary methods becomes routine and automatic. Owing to the dearth of regimental surgeons, the Brigade Surgeon was compelled to attend to the duties of these in addition to his own. Hence, if shortcomings existed, he must offer this as his excuse.

There was decided improvements in both camps over the sanitary conditions of the previous year; but, as in previous years, it was accomplished only after half the time had elapsed. Placing the responsibility of company sanitary matters on company commanders has been a decided forward step in solving many problems of "amateur" sanitation—if the word may be permitted in this connection. I believe that the plan can be perfected on this line at one or two more encampments. I would

respectfully recommend that on the opening day, or a few days previous to each encampment, each company commander be supplied with a copy of explicit instructions as to the sanitary conduct of his camp, and that he have these read to his company on the first day, or repeatedly, if necessary.

A number of shortcomings might be reported briefly: Some pits did not conform to the regulations; others were not so closely watched as was desirable; garbage was not kept sufficiently covered at most kitchens. However, in general terms, the sanitary management of the last days was very commendable.

Very respectfully,

L. S. OPPENHEIMER,
Major Surgeon, First Brigade, F. S. T.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER, FIRST BRIGADE.

Office of the Quartermaster,
First Brigade, F. S. T.
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*The Assistant Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.
Jacksonville, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the year 1906:

There were no issues made by this department—all issues being made through the Adjutant General direct. The only duties imposed upon the Brigade Quartermaster were during the Brigade Encampment at Tampa and the State Rifle Competition at St. Augustine.

In compliance with instructions from Brigade Headquarters, I entrained for Tampa on the afternoon of August 4, 1906, for the purpose of attending to the preliminary duties of my department connected with the encampment of the Florida State Troops. While en route for Tampa, under verbal instructions from the Adjutant General, I left the train at Orlando, word having been received that the proposed camp site at Tampa could not be used, owing to the heavy rainfall and lack of proper drainage.

Accompanied by Major Schuller and Captain Hudson, of the Second Infantry, I inspected at that place the camp site used the previous year by the Second Regiment. Finding that by reducing the intervals between companies and regiments that there would be sufficient space to encamp the brigade at Orlando, I wired the Adjutant General to that effect. I then located the nearest water main, saw sufficient six-inch pipe to pipe water through the camp, made arrangements for laying same, located wagon transportation, and made arrangements for fuel, and was prepared, should the Adjutant General so instruct, to begin laying out the camp at daybreak next morning. At 8:28 A. M. I received a wire from the Adjutant General as follows:

"Have selected another camp site here. Come by first train."

And I left Orlando that afternoon with the Orlando troops, arriving at Tampa that night. I reported to the Quartermaster General for instructions. Having obtained a rough draft of the proposed camp site, I rode out to the grounds at dawn the next morning, where I superintended the unloading of wagons, the building of kitchens and mess sheds, and directed the companies to their proper company streets.

One of the most pleasant duties which devolved upon me was that of meeting with wagon transportation and looking after the welfare of the First Company, Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, which was ordered for duty with the Florida State Troops. This company arrived at the Government wharf at Tampa about 11 o'clock that morning. Lieutenants Carson and Bishop, and the enlisted men of their command, were always willing, and cheerfully gave information as to methods and procedure in the regular establishment.

When making camp there was necessarily some confusion and loss of time owing to the eleventh hour change of plan. This should emphasize the necessity for a permanent camp site, as at a permanent camp most of the heavy tentage and impedimenta could be stored, thus saving not only railroad and wagon transportation but insuring company commanders knowing the exact location of their company streets prior to their going to camp.

As the issuing of transportation to troops returning

to their home station and to those attending the State Rifle Competition devolved upon the Brigade Quartermaster, and as upon the break of camp this occupied all of my time, Captain George H. Weller, Quartermaster of the First Infantry, was placed in charge of the wagon train, and rendered very valuable assistance.

I would criticise myself for not having perfected a better organization of the battalion and regimental quartermasters, as some of them seemed to be under the impression that their duties were confined to the staff of field officers with whom they served.

Upon the completion of my duties at Tampa I proceeded to the State Rifle Competition at St. Augustine, where I had been detailed as Range Officer. Upon my arrival there I was detailed as Post Quartermaster, serving in that capacity throughout the competition.

There being no provision for a brigade noncommissioned staff, I have the honor to recommend that two sergeants of infantry be permanently detailed for special duty with the Brigade Quartermaster, as his duties in the field often necessitate his absence from his office, and it is absolutely essential that some one familiar with the duties of his office and the brigade property be always available.

Very respectfully,

HARVEY R. PAYNE,

Captain and Quartermaster, 1st Brigade, F. S. T.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY, FIRST BRIGADE.

Office of the Commissary,

First Infantry, F. S. T.

Tallahassee, Florida, December 31, 1906.

The Assistant Adjutant General,

First Brigade, F. S. T..

Jacksonville, Florida.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I was relieved from duty with the brigade, and assigned as Acting Commissary of the First Regiment, and was in charge of that department during the tour of duty at "Camp Sparkman," from August 5th to August 13th. I, therefore, have no report as Brigade Commissary for this period.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. CROOM,

Captain First Infantry, Commissary,
Late Acting Commissary, First Brigade.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COXETTER, A. D. C.

Headquarters First Brigade,
Florida State Troops,

Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*Brigadier General John W. Sackett,
Commanding First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to herewith report as to the performance of certain duties assigned to me by the Brigade Commander in regard to the laying out of the proposed camp in West Tampa, and the site occupied by "Camp Sparkman" on Arlington Heights, north of the city of Tampa.

Upon receipt of instructions, together with map of proposed camp, from the Brigade Commander, I, with the assistance of Mr. W. H. Mylem of the U. S. Engineer Office, Tampa, Florida, and Mr. G. F. Floyd of the Florida East Coast Railway Engineering Corps, Miami, Florida, located the positions for the two regiments of infantry on the proposed site in West Tampa. A system of ditches, as decided on by the Brigade Commander, for the proper drainage of the camp, was also staked out. In abandoning the West Tampa site on the morning of August 5th, I accompanied the Adjutant General and the Brigade Commander on an inspection of Arlington Heights, which was designated as the new site. In the afternoon of the same day I, assisted by Mr. Wagner (assistant to Mr. R. F. Bettis, the local County Surveyor, who kindly volunteered his aid), commenced the locating of the points for water spigots for the two regiments. This particular work was first done in order to furnish Mr. Bettis with the outlet points of the water supply of the camp, which was yet to be installed.

While on this subject, a report of the installation of the water supply is appropriate. Mr. R. F. Bettis, County Surveyor of Hillsborough County, offered his services to the Board of Trade Committee, which were accepted. The water supply was taken from a city main on Michigan Avenue. A 4-inch main was laid to the camp site, a distance of about a mile to the north, and then at each regimental camp a 2-inch pipe supplied a faucet at each company kitchen; also bath houses. This work was start-

ed at about noon on Sunday, August 5th, and at 1:00 o'clock on the following morning water was turned on, the work being accomplished in about twelve hours.

The work of laying out the second regimental camp was concluded at dark; and at daylight on the following morning the laying out of the first regimental camp was begun, and the same was completed in time for the arrival of the regiment, which continued during the forenoon. The following intervals and distances were used:

Width of company streets.....50 feet

Between adjoining companies..... 9 feet

Between adjoining battalions.....39 feet

Company latrines were located 150 feet in rear of company. Men's baths were located in the two battalion intervals, and officers' bath houses on line of Majors' tents.

This particular work being accomplished, I continued my regular duties as aid to the Brigade Commander until the expiration of the tour of field service.

Very respectfully,

JAMES, G. COXETTER,
First Lieutenant of Infantry,
A. D. C.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters First Infantry,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*The Assistant Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1906:

I took command of the regiment early in March, 1906, and at that time, owing to one of those waves of disaffection which strike the militia at recurring periods, the regiment was in a very bad condition. Companies "A," "D" and "F," stationed at Jacksonville, Florida, were below the minimum required by law, and there was a lack 10—A.

of interest manifested in military work. Company "B," stationed at Fernandina, Company "G," stationed at St. Augustine, and Company "H," stationed at Lake City, were also perilously near the point where mustering out seemed the only course to be pursued with regard to them. But, responding to efforts inaugurated just prior to my assuming command of the regiment, all these companies, with the exception of Company "G," recruited to above the minimum strength required, and made a favorable showing—when everything is taken into consideration—at the encampment held in August, 1906.

The regiment participated in the encampment held at "Camp Sparkman," Tampa, Florida, from August 6th to 12th, inclusive, and the attendance was markedly better than was the case at the encampment of 1905. Owing to the policy pursued by the Brigade Commander, who was in command of the camp, the officers and enlisted men were impressed with the idea that the encampment of 1906 was one of the best camps—not only in point of attendance, but also in the progress made in military instruction and in the discipline maintained—if not the best—that has blest the State Troops for some years. I am not able to enter into details as to the drills, etc., held during the encampment, for the reason that I have no copy of the field report made at that time, the blanks therefor being limited in number. I have the honor to report, however, one departure from the usual practice, to-wit: the performing of guard duty by company as far as possible; and I believe that this departure gave general satisfaction, and was productive of better work and more thorough instruction than is possible where the guard is composed of details from each company—especially where the encampment period is of short duration.

The troops of this regiment were not, so far as the records show, called upon during the year to render any aid to the civil authorities.

A noteworthy occurrence during the year was the completion of a new armory for Company "M," at Marianna, Florida, and the house-warming which followed the turning over of the armory to the company. I have not had the pleasure of seeing the armory, but I am advised that it is one of the best in the State for the purpose for which it is intended. The quartering of the troops is a matter of the greatest importance, and has a marked effect for

better or worse upon the various companies. Every time, therefore, that a command is provided with a suitable and comfortable home, renewed interest is manifested in the militia, and a new incentive to maintain a good company is given to officers and men.

Company "G," under General Order No. 35, A. G. O., December 31, 1906, has been ordered disbanded. The regiment, therefore, now consists of nine companies and the band. These organizations are all, except perhaps Company "B," above the minimum strength required, or about that strength; and the drill reports show a better percentage of attendance at drills than in former years. Efforts must be made, however, to recruit these companies to the maximum, and to bring out a better attendance at drills. The attendance seems to average around 60 per cent to 63 per cent, though Companies "D" and "K" seem to be able to secure the required 66 2-3 per cent and more at least twice a month. I notice that the attendance for about a month after the encampment is very small; and this, while caused probably by the men being busy with their various civil duties after an absence of eight days, should be overcome in some way.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. MAXWELL,
Colonel First Infantry, F. S. T.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON, FIRST INFANTRY.

Office of the Surgeon,
First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*The Adjutant,
First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that the following is designed as a detailed report of the Medical Department, so far as relates to the First Regiment of Infantry, during the annual encampment of the Florida State Troops at "Camp Sparkman," near Tampa, Florida, in August, 1906; and I would respectfully present some matters

connected with the Medical Department which I deem pertinent to the welfare of the service:

By reason of urgent professional duties I could not go with the regiment on Sunday, the day of its departure for the encampment, but I personally saw to the loading of the medical property, and the transportation for and entraining of the detachment of the Hospital Corps. I instructed Assistant Surgeon Elmore, who went in command of the detachment. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Elmore arrived at camp with fever, and in consequence returned home Tuesday. Assistant Surgeon Philbrick having joined the regiment at Tampa, assumed command of the detachment of the Hospital Corps, and the duties of Regimental Surgeon. Unfortunately again, he, too, became disabled for duty during the greater part of the encampment.

I did not arrive at "Camp Sparkman" until early Thursday morning, the regiment having been in camp three days. Up to this time no hospital had been completed for the First Regiment. The evening before (I learned) two of the hospital tents had been put up, and until then the sick from this regiment had been compelled either to remain in quarters, or on hospital cots in the open. On Thursday there were seven hospital patients, several of them quite sick. I at once had the hospital completed (the Quartermaster kindly furnishing carpenters to put down the floors), and by noon had the sick under cover and comfortable in the hospital.

My next observation was of the sanitary condition of the camp. I saw Major LeFils personally superintending the work of a large detail engaged in cleaning the weeds, brush, and other unsightly matter, from the streets, which, when finished, gave to the camp a clean and tidy appearance.

I was shocked, however, when I inspected the kitchens. I found not bucketfuls, nor barreelfuls, but wagon loads of kitchen garbage being emptied into holes dug in the ground just outside the kitchen doors. It was very hot weather, even for Tampa, and swill and garbage soured and decomposed very quickly. These holes, it appeared, had been filled and lightly covered with earth, others dug and filled, until around the cook sheds, or kitchens, the ground was honeycombed with these manufactured cess pools of putrid, decaying animal and vegetable matter.

Upon careful inquiry as from where the order came

for the burying of this dangerous matter within the camp, I was told that the "matter of disposing of the garbage was discussed at the Brigade Officer's School, and this method was advised." Whoever was responsible for this unsanitary act, whether it was from glaring ignorance or wanton neglect, it is a reflection in this age of sanitation upon the sanitary department of the Florida State Troops, and cannot be too severely criticised or too deeply deplored.

When this matter was brought to the attention of the Regimental Commander, with his authority, and the prompt cooperation of the Quartermaster, suitable receptacles were provided for holding the garbage, and that same afternoon a system was inaugurated for hauling in wagons, twice a day, all the dangerous camp waste far beyond the limits of the camp. The promptness with which the officers and enlisted men adjusted this matter when properly instructed, is a testimonial of their qualification to conform to the system of the service, and to their earnest and faithful devotion to duty.

The great importance of military hygiene and camp sanitation, and its relation to the efficiency of troops operating in the field, is emphasized again and again, as often as armies are mustered or operated in the field; and, therefore, it should not only be emphasized but vigorously and intelligently taught at the annual encampments of the organized National Guard.

The vital importance of competent medical advisers (whenever the health and life of so important a body of men as compose the Florida State Troops are to be guarded) should, I think, emphatically preclude the very possibility of personal friendship or political jugglery taking any part in the make-up of the sanitary or medical department of the military body. To make an effective military body that would be useful in the field can only be accomplished by ceaselessly reiterating to the unseasoned and inexperienced National Guardsman that he must observe and carry out certain defined hygienic regulations, else sickness and death will follow as a certainty. An army may be made up of the most patriotic, enthusiastic and daring men; they may be well drilled in every necessary maneuver for the field, they may be expert marksmen—but without the observance of practical rules

of health, these same soldiers will, by disease and death, become useless in the field and lost to the service.

As to quartering these State troops at annual encampments, I would suggest, for utility and for the preservation of health, the issuing of a folding cot to every enlisted man. It is easily transported, and is as healthful as flooring in tents, keeps the man off of the damp ground, and gives him as soon as camp is formed a dry, comfortable bed. This seems necessary, and would be very little more (indeed, perhaps in the-end, less) expense than the unsightly and unhealthful bedtick and hay bed now in use. I condemn emphatically, as unhealthful, the bed made of hay and placed on the ground. I would also suggest that there be issued to each company at least two garbage cans (with covers) such as are used in the regular army.

The importance of supplying the troops with mosquito nets cannot be too earnestly insisted upon. The same care in guarding those men from infection by the disease conveying insects that is required by the health authorities at their homes, should be as vigorously insisted upon while they are in camp.

It is confidently hoped that more interest will be felt in the importance of the Medical Department and its usefulness to the service, and that a closer relation will exist between the sanitary soldier and his brother in the line.

Trusting that the few suggestions which I have made upon these most important sanitary matters will meet with consideration, this paper is most respectfully submitted as my annual report.

Very respectfully,

A. D. WILLIAMS,

Major, Surgeon, First Infantry.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters Second Infantry,

Florida State Troops,

Daytona, Florida, December 31, 1906.

The Assistant Adjutant General,

First Brigade, F. S. T.,

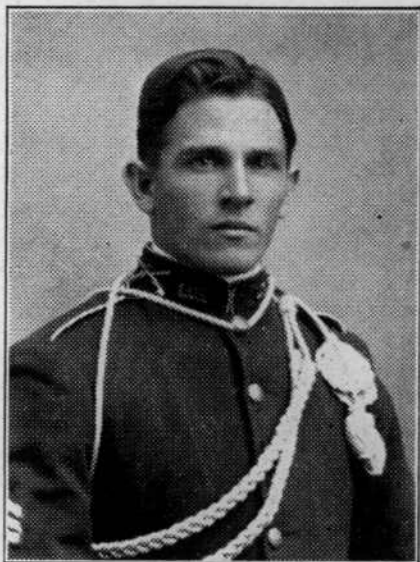
Jacksonville, Florida.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following annual serv-

ice report of the Second Regiment of Infantry, for the period ending December 31, 1906:

I was commissioned Colonel of Infantry, and assigned to the command of the Second Regiment under General Order No. 27, A. G. O., current series. On assuming com-



SERGEANT EMMET T. RILEY.

Company "G," Second Infantry.
Awarded State Medal as Best Drilled
Soldier in the Florida State Troops—
1906.

mand I found that the regiment was without an adjutant and I recommended the appointment of Harry P. Baya, of Tampa, who was duly commissioned and assigned to duty. I then found that Captain Benjamin C. Abernathy, Regimental Quartermaster, was absent with leave on account of ill health, and I thereupon appointed Lieutenant John T. Hammond as Acting Quartermaster, and J. Oliver Bradshaw as Quartermaster Sergeant. I also found later that Major John B. Maloney, Regimental Surgeon, was absent with leave.

Orders having been issued for the holding of a Brigade Camp at Tampa, commencing, August 6th, I used every effort in my power to get the regiment in shape; but, owing to the members of the Field and Staff being new at their several duties, I felt at a great disadvantage for the tour of camp duty. I wish to say, however, that the officers, as a general rule, throughout the entire regiment, did all in their power to make a creditable showing.

I wish to hereby express to Captain Alexander Greig, Jr., A. C., U. S. Army, who was assigned as an instructor to my regiment throughout the tour of camp, as well as at the State Rifle Competition, which was held imme-

diately after encampment, for help and instruction rendered the regiment and myself in every way. Under his supervision the regiment performed two tours of field service, each tour covering twelve hours, which proved of great benefit to the officers and men participating therein. Although the camp labored under disadvantages on account of change of site, the tour of service being thereby shortened to seven days, the improvement in the regiment was very noticeable.

The regiment has at the present time its full quota of twelve companies and the machine gun platoon, and seems to be in good working order.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES M. BINGHAM,
Colonel Second Infantry, F S. T.

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS OF ENCAMPMENT OF 1906.

REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES INSPECTORS.

War Department,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, Dec. 19, 1906.

*The Governor,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.*

Sir:—

Referring to the tour of duty performed by the Brigade of the Florida State Troops at the encampment at Tampa, August 6 to 12, 1906, I am directed by the Secretary of War to hand you herewith a copy of the report thereon of Captain M. C. Buckey, Artillery Corps, who was detailed by the War Department for duty at that encampment.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Military Secretary.

OFFICIAL COPY.

Fort Worden, Washington,
November 30, 1906.

*The Military Secretary, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.*

(Through the Commanding General, Atlantic Division.)

Sir:—

I have the honor to report that pursuant to Special Order No. 170, War Department, Washington, July 20, 1906, I proceeded to Tampa, Florida, for duty with the Florida State Troops, at their encampment near that city, re-

porting to the Adjutant General of Florida, August 5th, for instructions.

At an informal conference, held immediately after reporting, at which were present the Adjutant General, the Brigade Commander, the Inspector General of the State Troops, Major John A. Dapray, U. S. A., retired, on duty with the Florida State Troops, Captain A. Greig, Jr., A. C., and myself, it was decided that Captain Greig should have the supervision of the 2d Regiment of the Troops in the encampment for instruction in the field exercises, ceremonies and guard duties, assisted by 2nd Lieutenant A. T. Bishop, A. C., and the same duties be performed by me, assisted by 1st Lieutenant C. C. Carson, for the 1st Regiment; Major John A. Dapray, U. S. A., retired, to have the supervision of the administrative work and general supervision of the instruction during the encampment.

Lieutenants C. C. Carson and A. T. Bishop, Artillery Corps, were the officers on duty with the First Company Coast Artillery, that was sent from Fort DeSoto, to participate in the encampment. The encampment was designated as Camp Sparkman, in honor of the representative in Congress from the Congressional District in which it was held.

1. RETURN OF TROOPS.—The troops of the encampment were the Brigade of Florida State Troops, commanded by Brigadier General John W. Sackett, composed of the 1st and 2d Regiments, commanded by Colonels John S. Maxwell and Charles M. Bingham, respectively. The 1st Regiment consisted of ten companies and its band, and the 2d Regiment of twelve companies and its band.

A field return of the Brigade and 1st Regiment, copies from the original returns received by me a few days ago, are hereto attached.

2. TRANSPORTATION. — The Brigade Headquarters and the 1st Regiment arrived at the encampment August 6, 1906, and immediately established themselves and took up the routine of the camp, instruction commencing immediately. The Regiment proceeded from their home stations, in Northern Florida, by railroad to Tampa, Florida.

Companies A, B, D, F, K, L and M broke camp about 7 p. m. August 12th, and entrained for their home stations. This movement was by battalion; the 1st Bat-

talion, composed of Companies A, G, D and F, and its Hospital Corps, entraining in one section, under command of Major William LeFils, and the 3d Battalion, composed of Companies K, L and M, entraining on a second section, under command of Major Dominick Brown.

The 2nd Battalion, composed of Companies B, E and H, remained at camp until August 13th, under command of Major A. B. Small, and entrained on that morning for their stations.

The distance from the railroad station to the camp was about three miles, and this distance was marched, on making and breaking camp, by all the troops therein.

The movement was under the control of the General Staff of the State Troops.

The different organizations mentioned above were sent direct from their home stations to the encampment, and returned in like manner.

The baggage was transported in part by the local authorities of the city of Tampa, and the remainder by the Quartermaster Department of the State.

The following list is a close approximation of the time for assembling the entire Brigade at Tampa, Florida:

No. of Comp's	Home Station	Time neces- sary to reach Tampa	Method of transporta- tion.
1	Key West	21 hours	Water—P.&O. S.S. Co.
1	Miami	16 hours	R. R.
1	Daytona	10 hours	R. R.
3	Jacksonville	9 hours	R. R.
1	St. Augustine	10 hours	R. R.
1	Fernandina	10 hours	R. R.
1	Marianna	20½ hours	R. R.
1	De Funiak Springs (via Baldwin)	23 hours	R. R.
1	Live Oak	8 hours	R. R.
1	Ocala	8 hours	R. R.
1	Orlando	4 hours	R. R.
1	Leesburg	4 hours	R. R.
1	Gainesville	7 hours	R. R.
2	Tampa	0 hours	
1	Fort Myers	3 hours	R. R.
1	St. Petersburg	2 hours	R. R.
1	Lake City	8 hours	R. R.
1	Starke	7½ hours	R. R.
1	Apalachicola	25 hours	Water and R. R.

3. THE ENCAMPMENT.—The encampment was by Brigade and lasted seven days. It was located on comparatively high ground with well drained and sandy soil, north of Tampa on a subdivision of that city, known as Arlington Heights, about three miles from the railroad station, which is on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railroads.

The area of the grounds of the encampment was about twenty (20) acres, wooded in parts, but more ground may be readily obtained for this purpose from the owners, who donated the use of the land for this purpose.

There were no permanent buildings, but temporary wooden cook houses, mess houses, and latrines were built.

The site lends itself well with the surrounding country for maneuvers, being typical of Florida. Three regiments could be encamped on this site by a rearrangement of the camp as laid out.

The camp site was the second one chosen, as the first site, the day before the arrival of the troops, owing to the heavy rains at that time, was in places covered with water. This unfortunate state of affairs caused the abandoning of the first site proposed, although water pipes had been laid and the necessary buildings almost finished. This change of site caused considerable inconvenience to the troops, as there was considerable necessary delay in erecting new structures for them, and they were not completed, particularly for the 1st Regiment, until the second day that they were in camp.

Too much credit can not be given, however, for the manner and celerity in which this change was made by those officials and representatives of the City of Tampa, having this matter in charge. It had, moreover, the advantage, disagreeable as was, of giving for a short time more nearly actual service conditions to a part of the troops.

Shower baths, with the necessary shelters therefor, were constructed after the arrival of the troops as rapidly as possible, and were a great benefit to the personnel of the encampment, owing to the great heat at this time of the year, and in consequence, the greater necessity for more frequent bathing for both health and comfort.

Owing to the slow arrival of the baggage and equipment, especially as far as the 1st Regiment was concerned,

from the railroad station, the making of the encampment was slow—through no fault of the troops, however.

It was evident throughout the Brigade that rapid pitching of tents and the making of camp were not thoroughly understood or appreciated, and in this connection I would recommend before the next annual encampment that the personnel of the Florida State Troops be more thoroughly instructed in this important matter. This is especially important in Florida, where heavy, drenching showers are to be expected during the summer months, the season that is usually selected for the encampment.

The First Company of Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, from Fort DeSoto, Florida, participated in the encampment, and their presence added greatly to the benefit derived therefrom. They furnished an excellent example in making camp, the appearance thereof, the police of camp and care necessary in the kitchens and latrines.

In addition to their well set-up appearance, fine drill and excellent discipline, which were good examples and object lessons to the entire Brigade, the noncommissioned officers, upon request, visited the different companies and gave instructions to them in almost every subject pertaining to camp life. In turn, the First Company's camp was most frequently visited by the members of the Brigade, and in this way a great deal of most useful knowledge was acquired and instruction given, with a minimum of effort, and in such a way as to be lastingly impressed upon the personnel of the Brigade.

The cooking of the ration, as done by the company cooks, in this company, received considerable attention from many of the company commanders and company quartermaster sergeants.

The camps for both regiments of the Brigade were laid out in accordance with Field Service Regulations, and these were very well placed, good judgment being displayed in taking advantage of the terrain.

4. SEWERAGE SYSTEM. — The water supply was from the city mains, through piping laid for about one-half mile to camp and then distributed through smaller pipes along the line of company kitchens in each regiment. At each company kitchen was a faucet at the end of a vertical pipe about four feet high. This entire piping from the haste in laying to supply water at once, owing to the change in site as before explained, was

above ground and in consequence the water at the different outlets was quite warm, if not hot. This caused these outlets generally to be left open, causing a great waste of water and the attendant mud and unsanitary condition around each. As these outlets were the only source of water supply, at almost every one washing of the face and hands took place, especially before the shower baths were installed, and the washing of clothing. As these faucets were at the kitchens, this was a very unsanitary condition, and in spite of all instructions to the contrary, these practices in a great majority of cases, could not be stopped. Again, when the shower baths were constructed, they were built near this pipe line, the only source of water supply, which made them too near the kitchens.

Owing to the few days spent in camp, these facts caused no sickness; but, as this camp was one of instruction, these matters should, in the plans for future camps, be arranged for and eliminated, by providing suitable places for washing clothing and performing ablutions. This could readily be done by extending the shower bath arrangements to include these, and placing this new arrangement sufficiently far removed from the kitchens—a very possible and economical arrangement.

The method of disposing of garbage was by hauling away in wagons twice a day. There was no sewer system.

The sinks for fluid waste and wash water from the company kitchens consisted of excavations dug in the sandy soil, adjacent to the cook houses, and when filled, which was rarely the case, usually seeping away in the sandy soil, they were covered over and new ones dug.

The latrines were dug as far as possible on the opposite side of camps from the kitchen and were enclosed by wooden shelters. These were disinfected by lime and by burning out with hay, and also by placing earth on newly deposited excrement.

It was rarely in the 1st Regiment that a latrine was found in a poor condition, especially in the latter part of the encampment, as the importance of cleanliness and sanitation in this regard was continually dwelt upon and frequent inspections were made to see that the instructions given were rigorously enforced.

The water used was not boiled, as the water supply was reported as excellent by the Surgeons of the Brigade,

who were residents of Tampa. Ice was furnished the Brigade, through the Board of Trade of Tampa.

5. CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.—Besides the necessary underclothing, one khaki, service, uniform was brought to camp, and a blue dress uniform. Blankets were carried into camp, and also mess kits, with a few individual exceptions.

The campaign hats were not properly shaped or worn, giving an unmilitary and slouchy appearance, owing to the hat, where in many cases it was not deserved by the wearer.

Having only one khaki uniform, among the great majority, if not all of the men, it soon became soiled and stained from sweat and dust, and usually this same suit was worn the entire camp, and as a result, was very much soiled at the end. There should be two khaki uniforms issued to each man; it is then possible, and it should be required, that one should be kept clean at all times for reviews, inspections and similar ceremonies.

The shoes of the men were particularly poor, all kinds being worn, high and low, patent leather, calf and tan, and some were almost completely worn out. A serviceable pair of shoes should be issued to each man.

The new leggings, of which quite a number were issued for use in this camp, were said by the men wearing them to be unsatisfactory, as they allowed the sand to enter the shoes; however, it is thought that if a properly well fitting shoe had been issued, the fault found would have disappeared.

Overcoats were not carried into camp. Bedsacks, which were filled with straw, were issued. Owing to the usual rainy weather, "gold medal" cots should be provided.

6. HOW SUBSISTED.—The troops were subsisted by company messes, and the Army ration was used, usually supplemented by additional articles furnished from the funds of the company or donations from other sources.

The food was prepared by regular enlisted cooks, two to a company, and was well prepared and of excellent quality. The kitchens were usually very clean, as were the utensils. In many instances the mess kits were not washed at once, especially in the beginning of the camp, but this was changed in many companies by requiring each man to wash his kit immediately on using, as should always be done.

The rations were drawn by the regimental commissaries from the Commissary General, and then issued to the troops.

One or more officers could be most efficiently used for the good of the State Troops, if they were detailed as assistants to the regimental commissaries, in order to learn this important work. This suggestion is equally true in regard to the regimental quartermasters.

7. DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.—The following drills and ceremonies were held by the 1st Regiment and Brigade:

Company Drills, close order	Four.
Company Drills, extended order	Four.
Battalion Drills, close order	Four.
Battalion Drills, extended order	Four.
Regimental Drills	None.
Regimental Parades	Two.
Guard Mounting (company)	Seven.
Muster of regiment by companies in company street, by Colonel Walter P. Corbett, Inspector Gen- eral, General Staff, Florida State Troops	One.
Practice Marches	One.
Advance and Rear Guard	One.
Advance formation of combat for Infantry	One.
Field exercises (except one Practice March)	None.
Establishing outposts	One.
Bivouac in shelter tents	One.
Brigade inspection, including inspection of regiment by companies in company streets and their quarters	One
Brigade Review	One.
Brigade Parade	One.
Street Parade of Brigade	One.

In the beginning of the encampment the troops were not very proficient and showed it plainly, but each day there was a marked improvement, easily and rapidly seen by a casual observer. The disposition of the enlisted personnel was to learn as much as possible and to profit by mistakes of themselves and others.

Because of the lack of opportunity to drill as battalions, the companies being scattered and usually alone at their home stations, their drill at first was poor, but rapidly improved in this, as well as in the company drill.

There were no field exercises, save one practice march of about two miles, where the advance and rear guard formations were taken, an advance formation of combat for infantry, establishing of outposts, and bivouacking with shelter tents.

The guard mounting was by companies, detailed from day to day, and this ceremony showed marked improvement, not only in knowledge of the ceremony itself, but in the improvement in the dress of the men and cleanliness of the arms and equipment.

The appearance of the men at parade and in marching in review showed a most marked improvement from day to day.

8. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.—The main fault with the personnel was the fact that the officers as a rule did not study enough or prepare themselves sufficiently while at their home stations. They do not seem to appreciate the fact that the time to prepare themselves is at their home stations, and to put the knowledge thus gained into practice when in camp. On this account a great deal of primary work, that could have been done elsewhere, had to be done in camp, taking valuable time, that could better, and was so intended by the Government, have been employed in that drill and work impossible of accomplishment at the home stations of the troops, usually one company stations.

Military courtesy improved daily and seemed to be, when lacking, the result of ignorance and lack of instruction.

The discipline was quite good, and the men behaved in an orderly manner, whenever under my observation in the City of Tampa.

There was no complaint that came to my knowledge from citizens of that city.

The general fitness, as to age and physical qualifications of the enlisted men, was good, and the men seemed to have their heart in their work.

9. GUARD DUTY.—The guard duty was extremely poor in the beginning, if not bad, but it gradually greatly improved during the encampment. It seemed almost as if some of the officers and men had absolutely no idea of guard duty and its responsibilities, and evidently the guard manual had never been studied.

Sentinels did not know their General and Special Orders. There was a lack of energy and ginger extending generally from guard mounting through all periods, to marching off guard. There seemed to be a lack of instruction on the part of company officers, as the men, when corrected, seemed to grasp the idea intended to be given, and the correction, usually, never had to be repeated.

Only seven of the companies performed guard duty, not including provost marshal duty in the city of Tampa, as the encampment lasted only seven days.

10. TARGET PRACTICE. There was no target practice held at this encampment, there being no range available, but the State Rifle Competition, under the auspices of the Florida Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, was held immediately after the encampment, near St. Augustine, Florida, where a very good range, with four targets has been equipped. Transportation was furnished by the State for teams of five men from each company of the brigade entered for the Taliaferro Trophy Match, from Tampa to St. Augustine, and then to their home stations. Other officers and enlisted men were permitted to attend this competition direct from the encampment by paying the difference in the cost of transportation to St. Augustine over that to their home stations, at the rate of one cent per mile. Many availed themselves of this opportunity for rifle practice, and the fact of having this well-equipped range, due to the energy of the Adjutant General of the State, Major General J. Clifford R. Foster, has done very much to foster rifle practice among the Florida State Troops. The benefits of this range have already proved their value, the team selected to represent Florida coming out 15th in the national match held at Sea Girt, N. J., this year, out of forty-two State teams competing thereat.

The following matches were contended for at this meeting:

- The Taliaferro Trophy Match
- The 800-yard Match.
- The Skirmish Match.
- The 600-yard Match.
- The 500-yard Match.
- The Short Range Match.

To the winners of the above matches, appropriate medals and money prizes were given.

To the team winning the Taliaferro Match, a handsome silver trophy was the prize, donated by Senator Taliaferro of Florida. Special Course "C" was adopted for the shooting of this match, so that the members of the teams participating could at the same time qualify as marksmen.

There is urgent need for a greater number of ranges, situated in different localities, easily reached from the different stations of the troops, in order that all may have practice up to 1,000 yards. This would do the greatest amount of good to foster rifle practice and to maintain the great enthusiasm now prevailing among so many of the troops of this State, and would show, in my opinion, remarkable results. All the companies, however, have not been thoroughly exercised in position and aiming drills, and in gallery practice.

This State Rifle Competition was attended by Captain A. Grieg, Jr., and myself, upon the invitation of the Adjutant General of the State, no objection being made thereto upon telegraphic notification to the War Department, it being considered by him as a portion of the practical work of the Florida State Troops.

11. RECORD KEEPING.—All the company, regimental and brigade records that I had the time and opportunity of examining seemed to be in good condition.

12.—The undersigned personally gave instruction in all drills and ceremonies, practical and theoretical, of the 1st Regiment, in the encampment, and at all meetings of the Lyceum, which was attended by all the officers of the Brigade, and endeavored at every opportunity to give all instruction and advice, when asked, that was possible.

13—It is due in justice to the 1st Regiment and to the Brigade of the Florida State Troops to call attention to the fact, in view of the criticisms made in this report, that over 5 per cent of the troops present at the encampment were practically recruits, and had never been in camp before. The personnel is excellent, energetic, cheerful, showing themselves on every occasion anxious and willing to learn, under arduous conditions as to climate and weather.

The camp was a hard-working one, but the results showed for themselves in the marked improvement evident to all concerned. It is very necessary, however, that the details and errors of drills, guard duty, making of camp

and other routine matters, corrected and commented upon, be given most careful study in the time elapsing before the next encampment, by the officers, so that the benefits resulting from this encampment may be enjoyed to the fullest extent by the Florida State Troops.

The arms were not in good condition, in many cases quite rusty; although the climate of Florida makes it not easy to keep the rifles and equipment in good condition, yet it can be done, and if this care is not exercised, it will do serious damage, and company commanders should pay most particular attention to this matter—a great deal more than has been done in the past.

The greatest care should be exercised in not bringing ball ammunition to the encampment; in spite of orders issued to the contrary from the office of the Adjutant General of the State, there was ball ammunition in the camp, and serious consequences might readily result. Neglect of orders in this respect should be regarded as a serious military offense.

Upon breaking of camp, it was very gratifying to discover upon inspection that every latrine of the 1st Regiment was carefully filled up, showing that the instruction given in regard to camp sanitation was being put into practice.

Gold and silver efficiency medals for the two best-drilled and most efficient soldiers, as well as a pennant for the most efficient company in the Brigade, have been provided through the initiative and tireless energy, for everything tending to increase the efficiency and development of the Brigade, of the Adjutant General, Major General Foster.

From the interest already displayed, these undoubtedly will foster and develop a spirit of friendly emulation, so much to be desired in any organization, among the enlisted personnel and companies of the Brigade.

This report has been unavoidably delayed, owing to the fact that certain necessary data, as the Field Return of the Troops, required to accompany this report, was sent to me by mail, and was by an error forwarded to this post, and was not received by me until my arrival on November 24, 1906. The order directing this report, with the different subjects outlined therein, was not mailed to me until the encampment was over.

In conclusion, I desire to make of record the uniform

courtesy extended to me on all occasions by every member of the Brigade of the Florida State Troops. Especially to Major John A. Dapray, U. S. A., retired, Major General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General of Florida, and Brigadier General John W. Sackett, and his Brigade Staff, Colonel Walter P. Corbett, Inspector General, and Colonel John S. Maxwell, and the staff of the 1st Regiment, with whom it was my privilege to be thrown into more intimate relations.

Respectfully submitted,

M. C. BUCKEY,
Captain Artillery Corps.

War Department,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, October 2, 1906.

*Honorable Napoleon B. Broward,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee.*

Sir:

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of the report rendered by Captain Alexander Greig, Jr., Artillery Corps, U. S. A., of his tour of duty with the organized militia of Florida, during the annual encampment held at Tampa, Florida, from August 5th to 12th, 1906.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Military Secretary.

OFFICIAL COPY.

Key West Barracks, Fla., August 25, 1906.

*The Military Secretary,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.*

(Through Commanding Officer Atlantic Division).

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Order No. 170, dated War Department, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1906, I proceeded with Captain M. C. Buckey,

A. C., to Tampa, Florida, for duty at the encampment of the Florida State Troops, reporting to the Adjutant General, August 5th, for instructions, having previously reported to the State authorities by letter addressed to him at the State Capitol. Immediately on reporting, the Adjutant General, the Brigade Commander, the retired army officer on duty with the organized militia of Florida, and the two detailed army officers held an informal conference, at which it was decided that Captain M. C. Buckey was to have the supervision of the First Regiment, and instruct in the field exercises, ceremonies and guard duty, assisted by Lieutenant Carson, A. C., in guard duty; that Captain Alexander Greig, Jr., was to have the supervision of the Second Regiment, and instruct in the field exercises, ceremonies and guard duty, assisted by Lieutenant Bishop, A. C., in guard duty; Lieutenants Carson and Bishop being officers on duty with the 1st Company Coast Artillery, U. S. Army; Major J. A. Dapray, U. S. Army (retired), to have particular supervision over administrative work.

1. The Second Regiment Infantry, F. S. T., headquarters, band and twelve companies, went into camp August 6, remaining until August 13, with the exception of three companies which left on the evening of the 12th. Upon the completion of this camp, I proceeded with the Adjutant General, at his request (there being no objection on the part of the War Department), to St. Augustine, Fla., for duty in connection with the State Rifle Competition, held under the auspices of the Florida Board for the promotion of rifle practice, making it practically a continuation of the regular tour of field service.

I enclose herewith field return, with names of commanding officers.

2. TRANSPORTATION.—Transportation was by rail from home station with the exception of the Key West company, which traveled by water, companies marching direct to camp, a distance of about three miles, with the exception of two companies, which arrived on the evening of the 5th; being kept in the local armory on the night of the 4th; the movement was under the control of the general staff of the State. Time consumed in detraining an average of six minutes, including baggage, then one hour's march to camp; part of the transportation for baggage was furnished by the local authorities and part by

the State. Time consumed in entraining about the same. The entire Second Regiment, with the exception of Company I of Key West, can be assembled in Tampa in five hours. Company I takes 18 hours. At present there are only two boats a week from Key West to Tampa, and two from Key West to Miami.

3. THE ENCAMPMENT.—The encampment was by brigade, and lasted seven days; located on high land north of the city of Tampa, at a place known as Arlington Heights, three miles from the railroad; good roads for reaching the same; no permanent buildings; excellent grounds for maneuvers. Four companies did not arrive until 11 P. M. of the 6th. Making camp consumed an entire day, due to a change being made in the location of camp at the last moment, from the other end of the city, which was found to be under water on the arrival of the troops. This change, though troublesome for inexperienced troops, was, nevertheless, of good experience. Temporary construction of wood for use of company kitchens, mess hall, sinks, and pipe lines, furnished by the local authorities, had to be torn down and moved to the new camp, and were not completed until the second day of camp. About the third day shower baths were put up for the enlisted men. There were but four days of real and useful work, the sixth day being taken up by the brigade inspection, the assembly for which sounded at 7:30 A. M. On the invitation of the brigade commander, I accompanied him during the inspection of the First Regiment of Infantry, which did not begin until 11:20 A. M., and the inspection of the last company of the Second Regiment of Infantry was completed about 5 P. M. Such delays at the beginning of inspections have a demoralizing effect upon the troops. The seventh and last day of camp (Sunday) was taken up with the paying off of the troops and a brigade review. Three companies of the Second Regiment broke camp about 10 o'clock that evening, leaving Tampa for home stations; seven companies broke camp before daylight the following morning, and the two local companies near the middle of the forenoon. About four of the companies left their sinks and grounds in excellent condition. The camp was well laid out, companies bringing their own tentage with them (pitching them after arrival), as well as stoves and cooking utensils. The First Com-

pany Coast Artillery from Fort De Soto, participated in the encampment, and served as an excellent example, and gave great assistance to the State troops. The relations between the State troops and those of the regular establishment were extremely friendly.

4. SEWERAGE SYSTEM. WATER SUPPLY.—Water was piped from the city mains, a distance of half a mile, a standpipe at each kitchen. Water was good, but was hot, the pipes having been laid on the surface of the ground, and should have been buried. All garbage and solid matter was hauled off twice each day. No sewer system. The sinks for fluids from kitchens, were holes dug in the sand, the fluids soon disappeared. The camp was laid out in accordance with field service regulations. The sinks were kept in a very bad condition during the first half of the encampment, in fact some were not dug until the second day of the encampment. Before the close of camp the proper care of sinks seemed to be appreciated. Drinking water was not boiled, the city water being considered good. Ice was furnished by the local authorities.

5. CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.—The regiment brought to camp, besides underclothing, etc., one service, and, with the exception of one company, a blue uniform, also blanket and mess kit with some exceptions. It would have been more satisfactory if the troops had been supplied with an extra service uniform instead of the blue. Provisions should be made whereby the troops can go into camp with good marching shoes. Campaign hats were not properly worn, and were made of poor material. Some of the men wore hats which were not uniform and were purchased by themselves. It appears that requisition was made for same and other articles, but they were not furnished. If each man had two complete service uniforms, one of which he could keep for inspection and review and the other for field service, it is believed that they would naturally have more pride in regard to their personal appearance. Each man was provided with a bed sack, which he filled with straw provided by the regimental quartermaster. Gold Medal cots should be furnished.

6. HOW SUBSISTED.—Each company had its own mess, regular rations being issued to them; each company

having two cooks regularly enlisted. Rations were well prepared, utensils kept clean and general satisfaction given. Some of the companies were delayed in getting their first meal, the regimental commissary not being able to issue the same, due to a slip up on the part of the Quartermaster's Department, the officer detailed as Acting Quartermaster having had no experience in this department, but with experience came excellent results. In camps of State troops it would be well if each regimental quartermaster and commissary had an assistant, detailed for the sake of instruction and experience.

7. DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.—The number and nature of drills in the camp of the Second Regiment were as follows:

Company drill; one in close order, and one in extended order.

Battalion drills; two in close order and four in extended order.

Regimental drills; none.

Establishing outposts; two.

Advance and rear guards; four each.

Regimental parades; three.

Brigade inspection; one.

(Companies were inspected by the brigade commander in the company street, and mustered immediately after).

Brigade reviews; two.

Guard mounting; seven.

The regiment made considerable progress each day in drills and ceremonies. Two practice marches were had; on the first, one-half the regiment left camp on the afternoon of the third day, two companies preceding the others by one hour for a five-hour march to a point previously selected en route. The first subdivision on arrival at destination established outposts which were driven in by the advance guard of the second and attacking subdivision, striking them at an unexpected part of their line of resistance immediately after dark. After supper the officers assembled, and for five hours an interesting school of instruction was conducted, covering close and extended order drills and guard duty, and at which the commanding officer of each subdivision received reports from the

company commanders, and each made a sketch and explained their part during the action. Meanwhile, shelter tents had been pitched, and the men had retired, and were extremely quiet. Started for camp at daylight, exercising as rear guard of a retreating regiment. The troops returned to camp in the early forenoon, tired, but well pleased with the practice march. An almost exactly similar performance was conducted by the other half of the regiment the following night, but in an opposite direction from camp, the only difference being that the engagement was at daybreak, features being the control of a bridge across a stream and an attempt of the rear subdivision to outflank their opponents. The officers on both sides were invited to exercise their own initiative, and in many cases their judgment was excellent.

8. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.—With one or two exceptions, the officers were very energetic in camp, and showed great interest in the field exercises, but it is very evident that they neglect to study at their home stations. They should have been better posted in the school of the soldier, squad, company and battalion, both in close and extended order. The conduct of enlisted men in camp was good, and from all reports the people of Tampa were well pleased with their behavior in the city. Cases of drunkenness were very rare. Military courtesy was fair at the beginning and improved considerably during the encampment, the men in some of the companies never having received proper instruction. The general fitness as to age and physical qualifications of enlisted men was very good; on an average they were about twenty-one years of age, and showed intentions of giving the best service possible.

9. GUARD DUTY.—But seven of the twelve companies did any guard duty, companies being detailed by roster, and on the whole, guard duty was poorly performed, and showed a lack of instruction even among the older companies. The ceremony of guard mounting was fairly conducted, same being improved daily. A lack of "snap" and precision on the part of the officers was noticeable. Sentinels, as a rule, did not know their general and special orders. As to outpost duty, the importance of this was not fully appreciated. On visiting an outpost at the near end of a bridge, controlling almost the only

means by which a supposed enemy could reach camp, it was found that the outpost had withdrawn without the knowledge of the officer commanding the outpost.

10. **TARGET PRACTICE.**—No target practice was held at the camp in Tampa, but the State Rifle Competition was held immediately after the encampment at the St. Augustine, Florida, rifle range, the principal feature of which was the competition for the Taliaferro Trophy, open to teams of five men, one team from each company of the Florida State Troops. Special Course "C" was adopted for this match, so that members of teams participating, could, at the same time, qualify as marksmen. As evidence that the State is endeavoring to increase the interest in target practice, it may be mentioned that individual competitions for appropriate medals at the following ranges were held: 1,000 yards, 800 yards, 600 yards, 500 yards, and a short range match, distance 200 and 300 yards, open to all officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops; also a skirmish match. Great interest was shown in all these competitions, and some very good scores were made. The range was a splendid one with four targets, frames being constructed so as to use the A, B or C target. All of the companies have not been thoroughly exercised in position and aiming drill, and in gallery practice.

11. **RECORD KEEPING.**—Company record books were kept in camp, and generally in good condition. The records at regimental headquarters were poorly kept. This was due to the fact that the adjutant, who had had no military experience for about nine years, was appointed and commissioned but a few days before the encampment, and although of high intelligence, he had absolutely no conception of the duties of an adjutant. Officers and men have much to learn in regard to the proper methods of correspondence and record keeping.

12. The instructor gave instructions in all drills, ceremonies, and field work, practical and theoretical, accompanied troops in all marches, conducted schools for officers, in addition to those prescribed in the brigade order hereto attached.

13. In reporting upon the regiment, it is but fair to state that the work is very much up-hill. Two of the

companies had been mustered in three weeks before the encampment; another company about two months previous to the encampment, and they are splendid material to replace companies recently disbanded. Of the other companies of the regiment, with scarcely an exception, from 50 to 75 per cent of the men had never before been in camp, many of the men having been enlisted within three months previous to the encampment. This is due to the floating population in Florida. To get troops of this kind into shape for an encampment, is a problem for even the best of officers of the State troops. The pay of an officer of the Florida State Troops is \$2 per day while on duty, no matter what his rank may be, with \$1 additional for a mounted officer, while it costs him \$2.50 per day for his mount. It costs each officer, on an average, \$50 to attend an encampment. The average service of an officer in the Florida State troops is about three years. Under these circumstances, great credit is due the officers and men of the Second Regiment, F. S. T., for the good condition of the regiment at the breaking of camp August 12, 1906. They worked hard, and it was a pleasure to work with them. I am personally under obligations for the many courtesies extended to me by all officers without exception, especially so to the brigade commander and staff, to Colonel Bingham and staff of the Second Regiment, to Colonel Walter P. Corbett, the Inspector General of the Florida State Troops, and to General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General of the State. It is well for the Florida State Troops that they have such a leader in the person of General Foster.

Very respectfully,

A. GREIG, JR.,
Captain Artillery Corps.

APPENDIX F.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF TROOPS AT HOME STATIONS.

War Department,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, August 3, 1906.

*The Adjutant,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.*

Sir:

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, I have the honor to hand you herewith memorandum containing the observations of Major John A. Dapray, U. S. A., with regard to the organizations of the Florida militia recently inspected by him under the provisions of General Orders, No. 7, War Department, series of 1903.

The Acting Secretary of War directs me to particularly invite your attention to the remarks relating to Companies H, E, and M, First Infantry, and Companies K, and M, Second Infantry, which organizations would seem to require administrative action to bring to a proper state of efficiency.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Military Secretary.

War Department,
The Military Secretary's Office.

MEMORANDUM.

Extracts from remarks of inspecting officer, in connection with the recent inspection of the organized militia of Florida.

GENERAL STAFF.

The character of the officers composing the General Staff of the Florida State Troops seems to be unusually good. But little opportunity was offered to judge of the zeal or efficiency of anyone except the Adjutant General, who is very capable and efficient. It is believed that aside from the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, the Judge-Advocate General, and the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, no member of the General Staff has performed any military duty, relating to his office in the past year, and some of them have never performed any to my knowledge.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE.

There are no enlisted men at the headquarters of the brigade excepting two attached members of the hospital corps, who seem to be of good character, and are efficient.

The brigade administration is nominal only, for the reason that neither the Brigade Commander nor his Adjutant General seem to have time enough to devote to their respective offices. Sooner or later a change must be made in the brigade methods, or it should be abolished altogether and the colonels of regiments dealt with directly from the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No blanket roll straps, haversacks, haversack straps, or articles of individual mess kit reported. No blanket or shelter tents.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

The major commanding the (so-called) nominal battalion, and the battalion quartermaster, are all that re-

mains of the Artillery Corps, Florida State Troops, and they seem to be zealous and generally efficient.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No blankets, overcoats, shirts, or shelter tents on hand.

FIRST INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS.—The character of the men composing the non-commissioned staff, band, and hospital corps detachment seems to be good enough, but something is lacking, something wrong, which only careful and competent regimental administration can relieve. Neither the band nor hospital corps is either properly uniformed or equipped for the field, and yet both the medical officer and regimental quartermaster show on property reports articles on hand which should be in possession of the men.

The band lacks discipline, and if not soon improved will probably be necessarily disbanded. It never has been armed with revolvers.

The medical supplies were reported by the surgeon to be all boxed, and I decided not to have them opened for inspection.

In justice to the present regimental commander (Colonel Maxwell), it should be stated that he has only recently been promoted to colonel from lieutenant-colonel, and his energy and zeal seem to be so marked that I think by the time of the next annual encampment his regimental headquarters will be in a condition for active duty in the field.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT; FIELD STAFF, N. C. S., AND BAND.—Number of revolvers, canteen-haversacks and knives insufficient; no blanket-roll straps reported, and no blankets, leggins, overcoats, shirts, or shelter tents.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT HOSPITAL CORPS.—No blanket-roll straps reported; number of serviceable hats and leggins insufficient, and no blankets, overcoats, ponchos, or shirts on hand.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BATTALION.

Battalion sergeant-major is reported to be armed, uniformed, and equipped with articles furnished. There is no battalion quartermaster, and the battalion adjutant was

absent. The major could not make property return at time of inspection for reasons stated on accompanying (blank) property report, i. e., having recently been assigned to command of the battalion, there had not as yet been any transfer made to him by the retired major.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No property of any kind reported.

HEADQUARTERS 2ND BATTALION:

The major and battalion sergeant-major only were seen at inspection. No ordnance equipment reported on hand. Battalion sergeant-major uniformed and equipped on memorandum receipts to commanding officer (local) Company H, 1st Infantry. The battalion field and staff and non-commissioned staff are supplied on memorandum receipts with revolvers, and the battalion sergeant-major with non-commissioned officer's sword and belt. Officers are also furnished horse equipments complete.

I saw the battalion in camp in October, 1905, and it presented a good military appearance.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No ordnance or ordnance stores for enlisted men excepting revolver. No quartermaster supplies reported excepting tentage.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD BATTALION.

The sergeant-major is reported to be uniformed, equipped, and armed in accordance with United States Army Regulations and orders, but inasmuch as he was at Pensacola he was not inspected.

I saw the battalion in camp last October (1905), and it presented a military appearance.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—The remarks for 2nd Battalion apply also to this battalion headquarters, excepting that a N. C. O. sword is reported.

COMPANY A.

Character of men good; zeal and efficiency quite marked, but company is in need of constant drill. In time of domestic emergency the company could be relied upon to do faithful duty to its full ability. This company has been

in a state of deterioration until recently. Its present captain, recently appointed, gives promise of improvement to company. The company occupies quarters in the armory building, which are too small for the three companies of infantry, and brigade, regimental, and battalion headquarters.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No revolvers or blanket-roll straps reported. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts on hand; number of serviceable leggins and ponchos insufficient.

COMPANY B:

Character of men good. For some time past company has been neglected. Zeal has fallen off, and efficiency decreased. In the event of domestic emergency, however, it is believed company would do faithful service according to its limited ability if properly officered and commanded. The appearance of this company, and the existing conditions governing it, warrant little favorable comment. Unless the new captain, recently appointed, is able to infuse new life and interest in the company by the end of June next, when the annual State encampment is to occur, the company should be disbanded.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No revolvers or blanket-roll straps reported; three gun slings short, and number of tin cups, knives and spoons insufficient. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts reported on hand; number of campaign hats and khaki trousers insufficient, and one poncho short.

COMPANY D:

Character of men good. Zeal and efficiency seemed to be up to the average in the State. Company would probably do reliable duty in time of domestic emergency. The company presented a creditable appearance at inspection. It occupies a part of the general armory building—well adapted for fewer companies. It was difficult to secure the attendance of the captain at the time appointed to verify and sign reports, and furnish required data—this on account of business conditions prevailing on Saturdays.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No revolvers, blanket-

roll straps, or canteen-havesack straps reported. No blanket, overcoats, or shirts.

COMPANY E:

Under former captain (now resigned) the men seemed of good character, showing commendable zeal and efficiency at all times. In domestic emergency the company would doubtless do reliable duty if properly officered and commanded. This company did not present a very creditable appearance at inspection; the officer temporarily in command showed unpreparedness, and betrayed lack of knowledge of drill regulations. The company seems in a state of demoralization bordering upon disintegration. The property was scattered, and so confused as to be beyond verification. Unless great care is exercised much property is likely to be lost and the company must be disbanded.

In justice to Lieutenant Porter, it should be stated that he only recently acceded to command, and is exerting himself to the best of his limited ability to restore order. The company has no target range, and has had no armory since January 5, 1906, when in some irregular manner the company was deprived of its armory without official report to higher military authority. There has been no target practice, and but little drill of any kind this year.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers insufficient; no blanket-roll straps reported. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts reported.

COMPANY F:

Character of men seems good. Zeal not very manifest, but efficiency reported good. In domestic emergency the company, it is believed, would do reliable duty. The company labors at this time under the unfavorable conditions attending change of company commander, the former captain having been promoted to major, and the present captain recently appointed, has not yet receipted for the company property. The company occupies headquarters in the general armory, not sufficiently capacious for purposes required.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers insufficient; no blanket-roll straps reported. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts.

COMPANY G:

The men seem to be of good character, but lack zeal and efficiency, as well as enthusiasm and interest. In domestic emergency, however, it is believed the command could be relied upon to do faithful service to the best of its ability.

This company made only a fair appearance at inspection. The drill and discipline were fairly good. The company, by private concession, has an excellent target range of 1,000 yards, and devotes much time to target practice, both in gallery and on range, maintaining a high degree of merit. The records of the company are not kept as prescribed. The squad system has not been inaugurated. The company seems to be discouraged, if not demoralized, over conditions for which the former company commander was largely responsible, and which the present company commander seems to be striving faithfully to correct. Unless speedily improved, this Company must soon be disbanded, or at least reorganized.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers insufficient, also number of knives and forks. No blanket-roll straps or canteen-haversack straps reported. Two pairs of leggins short, and one shelter half; and only eight ponchos reported. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts on hand.

COMPANY H:

Character of men is probably as good as the average, but company lacks zeal, and is not efficient. In domestic emergency, however, it is believed the company could be relied upon to do its best. The company, being in a state of deterioration, its captain only holding on (after resignation) until the inspection is over and he can be relieved of property accountability, made a better appearance than could have been expected. The company needs reorganization and good, competent officers, and without them must soon be disbanded. The armory is small and ill suited to the required purposes. There has been some gallery practice, also some range practice up to 300 and 500 yards—the company using the college target range and ground at the Fair reservation. Much confusion exists in this company over property responsibility.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers

insufficient; no blanket-roll straps reported. Four campaign hats short, and two ponchos. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts reported on hand.

COMPANY K:

Character of men generally good. Zeal and enthusiasm seem to be characteristic of this company, which is fairly efficient for a newly organized company with limited drill. The company has had no gallery or range target practice, but the captain stated that arrangements had been completed for range practice at an early day. Apparently but little attention had, up to the time of inspection, been given to position and aiming drills, or any other feature of small-arms practice.

The captain made the astounding statement that while at its home station the company keeps no books whatever, no entry having been made in any company letter sent or received, or other record book, since the company returned to its station from camp October, 1905.

The company occupies a rented armory in a building owned by its captain, who seems disposed to make the building conform to all military needs. The lockers, however, are too small for the soldiers' uniforms, and hats and caps are ruined by close packing. The armory room or drill hall is too small for drill purposes, and to perfect itself even in close order drills the company must depend upon the streets or adjacent campuses. The property room is small, but apparently safe.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No revolvers, blanket-roll straps, or canteen-haversack straps reported; and number of gun slings, canteens, haversacks and all articles of individual mess kit excepting spoons, insufficient. Number of campaign hats, leggings, and ponchos insufficient. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts reported.

COMPANY L:

Men seem of good character, and at the inspection, as well as at the drill (company in close order), the men as a body appeared smart and snappy, carrying themselves well. It is believed the company would do good service in domestic emergency.

The company made a very good appearance at inspection, despite the fact that campaign hats were worn with

the dress uniform. The lack of caps was due to the fact that last year the State had not sufficient available means to secure them, but the thirty serviceable caps were submitted to the State inspector and new ones for the entire company requisitioned for with the approval of the Adjutant General of Florida. The records of the company are well kept. The squad system prevails. The State intended to purchase the armory building, but the defective title has delayed the transaction. The armory, now rented, is a model one in all respects, with all facilities and conveniences. There is a good gallery target range and the men practice frequently. The company expects to resume range practice on its target range after April 9, 1906.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Rifle and pertaining equipments required for one man, and number of serviceable canteens, haversacks, and canteen haversack straps insufficient; no blanket-roll straps reported, and no revolvers. Number of serviceable campaign hats and ponchos insufficient. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts reported on hand.

COMPANY M:

Men generally reported to be of good character, but sadly in need of discipline, instruction, and drill in both close and extended order from the school of the soldier and squad up. From the report of the captain it seems that no extended order drill had been conducted since the last annual encampment in October, 1905. In fact, officers, as well as non-commissioned officers, showed plainly lack of proper instruction. Neither the captain nor first lieutenant could give proper commands for the firings, and the lieutenants did not seem to understand what to do when the command for opening and closing ranks were given. No attention seems to have been given to small-arms practice, or any of the preliminary exercises in pointing, aiming, etc. The company occupies a rented armory, poorly lighted, night or day, and entirely too small for any drill purposes. This defect is all the more accentuated by the fact that there is no system of street lighting. Arrangements, however, are being made for a new armory.

All in all, the condition of this company, as disclosed at the inspection, is decidedly unsatisfactory, and should

the promised improvement be not markedly noticed within the next three months, or at the next annual encampment) it is deemed for the best interests of the State, and Federal military service, to recommend its disbandment. At present the company seems to lack instruction, lack discipline, and lack enthusiasm. Company records incomplete and apparently neglected.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers, canteen-haversack-straps, meat cans, tin cups, and forks insufficient; no blanket-roll straps reported. Number of serviceable hats and leggins, and ponchos, insufficient; no blankets, overcoats, or shirts reported.

SECOND INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS:

The officers and men are all of good character, more or less zealous. In domestic emergency the command could be relied upon, I think, to do faithful service.

The regimental quartermaster, who is stationed at Orlando, in charge of the band and regimental property at that place, was absent from inspection, and his absence developed the fact that great confusion and almost culpable neglect prevailed in the care of public property. The regimental adjutant being casually in Orlando, signed the reports required by me, but as neither he nor the regimental quartermaster-sergeant knew anything definite concerning the property, I could not verify it.

The band is much neglected and deserves immediate attention, in order that it may be duly uniformed and equipped, and if possible armed. Revolvers have never been supplied to the bands in the Florida State Troops.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—FIELD, STAFF, N. C. S., AND BAND.—Number of revolvers insufficient; also deficiencies in numbers of canteens, canteen-haversacks, meat cans, tin cups, knives and forks. No blanket-roll straps reported. Number of shelter tents insufficient; no blankets, overcoats, ponchos, or shirts reported on hand.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—HOSPITAL CORPS.—No blanket-roll straps, and number of canteen-haversack straps insufficient. No blankets, overcoats, shirts, or shelter tents on hand.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BATTALION:

The battalion field and staff and non-commissioned staff are furnished with revolvers, caliber .38, on memorandum receipt. Officers are furnished also with horse equipments, and the battalion sergeant-major with non-commissioned officer's sword and belt.

I saw this battalion in camp in October, 1905, and it presented a good military appearance. In domestic emergency the command, I think, could be relied upon for faithful service, but the battalion commander is in need of study and practice of drill regulations relating to the battalion.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No blanket-roll straps reported; number of canteen-haversack straps insufficient, and haversacks and mess kits required for three officers. No blanket, overcoat, or shirt reported.

HEADQUARTERS 2ND BATTALION:

The officers are exceptionally bright men, and all seem zealous. The major is reported to be one of the best commanders in the Florida State Troops. The battalion sergeant-major is vacant. No ordnance equipment, and no clothing were reported on hand, but the sergeant-major, when appointed, under the usual rule, could draw on memorandum receipts from the commanding officer of the local company (K, 2d Infantry), the required uniform and equipment.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No blanket-roll straps, canteens, haversacks, canteen-haversack straps, or mess kits reported; and no shelter tents or blankets.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD BATTALION.

The sergeant-major was absent from inspection. No ordnance equipment were reported on hand. The battalion field and staff and non-commissioned staff are supplied with revolvers; and the non-commissioned staff (sergeant-major) with non-commissioned officer's sword and belt)—all on memorandum receipt.

The vacancy in the position of major tended to make the inspection of this battalion headquarters not altogether satisfactory.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—No ordnance or ordnance stores reported excepting revolvers and n. c. o. sword and belt. No shelter tents on hand, and no blanket, overcoat, poncho, or shirt.

COMPANY A:

Character of men good; marked zeal, and apparent efficiency. In domestic emergency company could be relied upon for faithful service.

The company made a good appearance at inspection; the drill in the manual being fair, and in extended order good. The armory is good, and fairly well adapted to the requirements. The squad system is not adhered to. The company records are not kept up as required. The company commander stated that he had in view a target range for permanent use, but meanwhile the company had temporary use, monthly, of a range up to 200 yards. No gallery practice.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers insufficient; no blanket-roll straps reported. Not sufficient serviceable uniforms of any kind for the total enlisted. Number of serviceable campaign hats and leggings insufficient; no blankets, overcoats, or shirts reported.

COMPANY C.

General character of men good. The fact that some of the men have to come from homes twenty to thirty miles distant from armory indicates commendable zeal, and the efficiency of the company is apparent. In domestic emergency it could be relied upon for faithful service. The company made a good appearance at inspection, and has the distinction of being the only company in the State military service whose captain gave accurately the proper commands for the firings; the company being, therefore, the only company in the Florida State Troops duly instructed in this regard.

Considerable attention is given by the captain to target practice on range and in gallery, he being an expert rifleman. The smallness of the company is largely due to the limited number of available men in the town. The armory is fairly good, and is the best obtainable there.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers insufficient, and no blanket-roll straps reported. Three ponchos short; no blankets, overcoats or shirts reported on hand.

COMPANY B.

Character of men good; zeal and efficiency up to average in State. The company could be relied upon to do faithful service in domestic emergency. This company, barring their mixed field and dress uniforms, presented a fairly good appearance at inspection. A misapprehension of the order governing the inspection caused considerable delay in the arrangement of property submitted. The armory is fairly good. There is an available target range near the town.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers and canteen-haversack straps insufficient. No blanket-roll straps reported. No blankets, overcoats, ponchos or shirts reported.

COMPANY E.

Character of men seems to be good, but degree of zeal and efficiency not manifest at inspection. In domestic emergency it is believed company could be relied upon for faithful service. This company seems to be in need of attention and guidance from militia headquarters. The captain is a military enthusiast, and, although energetic and ambitious, lacks the experience of active military service. It is understood that requisitions covering all deficiencies have been already approved by State authority, and there is promise of improvement—the men having been discouraged, it is said, on account of lack of uniform and equipment heretofore. The squad system is adhered to. The company has occasional gallery practice, but no range practice recently. The armory, fairly good, is the best obtainable in the town.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Not sufficient of any article of ordnance or ordnance stores reported for the total enlisted; and no blanket-roll straps, knives, forks or spoons reported. Deficiencies in all articles of quartermaster supplies reported; no blankets, overcoats, or shirts on hand.

COMPANY F.

Character of men, good; zeal and efficiency marked. Company rates among the best five in the State service, and could be relied upon to do faithful service in domestic emergency. This company presented a very good appearance at inspection, and its equipments were particularly clean and in good order. The company records are unusually well kept. The company has no target range, and has had no range practice this season. The gallery practice is not recorded, the men using the gallery target at pleasure, while not interfering with other duties.. The squad system is adhered to. The armory is too small, and not at all adapted to the uses required.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Rifles and pertaining equipment required for three men; no blanket-roll straps reported. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts reported.

COMPANY H.

General character of men, good; zeal and efficiency quite marked, the company would be reliable in case of emergency. This company made a very good appearance at inspection. The gallery target is complete. The company has use of target range of 600 yards. This company is rated among the five best in the State service. The drilling at inspection was good, barring minor errors in the firings, especially in the commands therefor, and also in the asic movements in extended order.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers, meat cans, tin cups, knives and forks insufficient. One serviceable campaign hat required, and six ponchos. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts on hand.

COMPANY I.

This company is reputed to be one of the best in the Florida State Troops. The character of men seems good, and their zeal and efficiency marked. In domestic emergency the company can be relied upon to do good service. This company has an excellent armory, well adapted to all requirements. In the drilling at inspection the company betrayed lack of knowledge of the firings in close order, and of the basic principles of extended order, due, it is be-

lieved, to omission in military instruction immediately preceding the date fixed for inspection.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers insufficient; no blanket-roll straps or canteen-haversack straps reported. Not sufficient of any kind of uniform for the total enlisted, in serviceable condition; and number of serviceable campaign hats and leggings insufficient. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts reported.

COMPANY K.

Character of men appears to be good, but they lack zeal, and are deficient in soldierly efficiency. In domestic emergency, however, it is believed the company would do reliable service to the best of its ability. This company has deteriorated much, it seems, in the past year, chiefly on account of negligent officers and indifferent membership. The present captain (newly appointed) is apparently much in earnest, but he must gain experience and become more proficient in drill regulations if the company is to be improved and benefited. As the company now stands disbandment seems not unlikely. Requisitions for needed clothing have been approved by proper State authority, and the present captain seems ambitious to improve and reform the company. The company has privilege of target range, one with 200 to 600 yards range, and the other 200 to 300 yards—used weekly. Gallery practice is also conducted weekly. The squad system is not adhered to strictly. The books are kept up to date.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Not sufficient of any article or ordnance or ordnance stores reported on hand for the total enlisted. No blanket-roll straps reported, and no serviceable canteens, canteen-haversack straps, knives, forks, or spoons. Deficiencies in all articles of quartermaster supplies reported. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts, and no serviceable campaign hats or leggings reported.

COMPANY L.

The men seem of good character, but there is need of greater zeal and improved efficiency. As it stands, however, the company could be relied upon to do faithful service to the best of its ability in domestic emergency. This

company did not make a very satisfactory appearance at inspection, and showed plainly lack of proper military instruction, especially in the firings and basic movements in extended order. The officers (captain and first lieutenant) failed to give proper commands, and the first lieutenant confessed utter lack of knowledge of the extended order drill. The company has no permanent target range, but uses available ground near the Everglades, about five miles distant, for target practice occasionally. The company records are fairly well kept. The armory is entirely too small, and not adapted to armory requirements. The apparent excess of authorized strength of company is due to the fact that fourteen men entitled to discharge had not been discharged, but dropped and again taken up. Large percentage of absentees was due probably, in part, at least, to the holding of the inspection on Saturday night, and conditions governing farm duties in that section.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers, meat cans, tin cups, knives and forks insufficient; no blanket-roll straps reported. Serviceable uniforms required for three men, and number of ponchos and serviceable campaign hats and leggings insufficient. No blankets, overcoats, or shirts reported.

COMPANY M.

Men seem of good character, and the fact that some of them have to travel from distant points, as far as twenty and thirty miles, to and from the armory, speaks well for their zeal. They lack in efficiency, but in domestic emergency, I think could be relied upon to do faithful service to best of ability. This company made a very poor and unsatisfactory appearance at inspection. Both officers and noncommissioned officers are in need of instruction. The first sergeant did not even give proper commands to dismiss company. If not much improved soon, this company might well be disbanded. Company has secured ground for target range up to 1,000 yards, but targets are not yet placed on account of some legal question concerning the land. Has had gallery practice, but no range practice yet. No attention paid to squad system. The armory is fairly good with lockers and store-room. Company has one extra sergeant because the captain be-

lieved that number (7) were required. The drilling was inexcusably poor. On account of distance many men live from armory the attendance was very creditable.

DEFICIENCIES IN EQUIPMENT.—Number of revolvers and tin cups insufficient; no blanket-roll straps reported. Number of ponchos and shelter halves insufficient; no blankets, overcoats, or shirts on hand.

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF COMPANY "E," SECOND INFANTRY.

Third Battalion, Second Infantry,
Florida State Troops,
Holder, Florida. December 23, 1907.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection and muster of Company "E," 2nd Infantry, as held under the provisions of Special Order No. 110, A. G. O., current series. I was unable to be sure of a date on which I could be at Starke earlier in December than the 17th; and after writing the commanding officer asking to be informed by return mail of the most convenient night of the week for holding the inspection, and receiving no reply, I issued an order (see attached copy) for same to be held on Monday night, December 17th, at 8:00 P. M., as I understood Monday to be their regular drill night.

The company was properly formed and presented to the inspecting officer at that hour. There were present two officers and twenty-four enlisted men; absent with leave, eight enlisted men; sick, one enlisted man, and absent without leave, seventeen enlisted men.

I was informed by the commanding officer that the address of several of the men absent without leave was unknown to him.

UNIFORMS.—The inspection has been ordered in khaki uniforms, as the company was not supplied with the blue uniforms. Uniforms worn were in fair condition,

though a number of them had evidently not been cleaned since the last encampment. Six men were in ranks wearing citizens' trousers, two with non-regulation hats, and one entirely in citizens' clothes, and two had no side arms.

ARMS.—Arms were in poor condition; barrels in a majority of cases rusty inside and out. Breech mechanism of most rifles was in good working order, but dirty, and in some cases contained considerable sand and grit. Sights were not properly cared for. It seems to be the custom of the commanding officer to allow a man to drill with any piece that comes handy, so that no one is individually responsible for a certain piece. Bayonets were in nearly every instance badly rusted, though there are two or three notable exceptions.

DRILL.—The men drilled well as individuals, but lacked practice in drilling together. There seems to have been no regular drills held since the late encampment. A few good, energetic company drills would soon put the men in good shape in this respect, as it is evident that they nearly all know how, but need practice as a company.

DISCIPLINE.—Discipline in ranks was good, the men being quiet and steady; otherwise, it seemed to be exceedingly lax. In fact, from what could be learned, the chief trouble with the company seems to be an almost total disregard of the orders of the commanding officer.

ARMORY.—The armory is not properly secured to keep public property safely, as anyone can secure access to it with comparatively little difficulty. This defect can be remedied at small expense, and as, from what I could learn, the people of Starke, including the owner of the armory building, are anxious that the company should be kept up, energetic action on the part of the company commander would soon place his public property in safety. The armory is fitted with individual lockers, but the men are not required to use them.

Public property was kept in a most confused and disorderly manner; cooking and messing equipment short, and in bad condition. The required reserve supply of ball cartridges on hand, both ball and blank, are not secured as they should be. Company records are scattered and incomplete.

On the whole, while this company has good material, the men appearing older and better set up than the average, it is not now trained, disciplined, or equipped for efficient military service; but energetic work on the part of the officers, with the support that the people of Starke seem willing to give, should make it one of the best in the regiment.

I would recommend that the company be placed on probation until next annual inspection by the Adjutant General, and further action be taken on the information gained at that time.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT H. BLANDING,
Major, Second Infantry, F. S. T.

Third Battalion, Second Infantry,
Florida State Troops,
Holder, Florida, December 10, 1906.

ORDERS No. 1.

In compliance with the provisions of Special Order No. 110, A. G. O., current series, a muster and inspection of Company "E," 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., will be held at its armory, at Starke, on December 17, 1906, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Khaki uniforms will be worn, and troops will be equipped in light marching order.

The commanding officer will prepare duplicate muster rolls, and will have all public property arranged so that it may be readily inspected.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR A. H. BLANDING:

A. V. LONG,
1st Lieutenant, Adjutant 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry.

Third Battalion, Second Infantry,
Florida State Troops,
Holder, Florida, December 31, 1906.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

Sir:

As requested in your letter of recent date, I have the

honor to make the following supplementary report of my inspection of Company "E," 2nd Infantry, made on December 17, 1906, under Special Order No. 110, A. G. O., current series:

1. Drills have not been held regularly since encampment.

2. No summary court has been appointed.

3. No steps have been taken to enforce attendance at drills, or to discipline the command.

4. The commanding officer informed me that he had mailed a notice of the time and place of the inspection to each member of the company, but that he thought that several of the absentees were away from home, and had not received them. Very respectfully,

ALBERT H. BLANDING,
Major, Second Infantry.

APPENDIX "G."

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Statement of clothing and Quartermaster's supplies now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is now accountable for them to the United States).

	Blankets, Woolen.	Blouses, Made.	Caps, Forage; and Caps, Dress.	Cap Ornaments.	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, N. C. S. Color, and First Sergeants.	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Sergeants.	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Corporals.	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Co. Q. M. Sergeants.	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Non-Commissioned Staff.	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Color and 1st Sergeants.	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Sergeants.	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Corporals.	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Co. Q. M. Sergeants.	Coats, Khaki.	Hats, Campaign.	Hat Cords and Tassels.
Total charged against State of Florida, January 1, 1906.	10	2586	2680	1811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2016	2758	200
Total received from U. S. Quartermaster Department during year 1906. ....	.....	408	703	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	522	585
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped. ....	.....	442	554	1625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	472	785
Total charged against State of Florida, December 31, 1906.	10	2552	2126	644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2045	2808	.....

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

.....	.....	.....	Hat Letters.
.....	.....	.....	Hat Numbers.
3281000	458	2739	Leggings, Pairs.
.....	174	1567	Ponchos.
3281000	39	2614	Trousers, Foot, Made.
2713	449	.....	Trousers, Mounted, Made.
1702	8	61837	Trousers, Khaki and Breeches, Khaki.
2560	113	.....	Trouser Stripes, N. C. S. and H. C. Pairs.
.....	.....	.....	Trouser Stripes, Sergeants, Pairs.
.....	66	21	Trouser Stripes, Corporals, Pairs.
.....	.....	.....	Buttons, Bronze, Large.
.....	.....	.....	Buttons, Bronze, Small.
.....	23	5	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Artificer's.
.....	18	6	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Cook's.
.....	9	100	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Service, Peace.
.....	100	50	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Service, War.
.....	50	.....	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Sergeants 1st Class, H. C.
.....	.....	.....	Chevrons, Cloth, Pairs, Sergeants, H. C.
.....	.....	.....	Chevrons, cloth, pairs, Privates, H. C.
.....	.....	.....	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Artificers.
.....	.....	.....	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Cooks.
.....	.....	.....	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Sergeants, 1st Class, H. C.
.....	.....	.....	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Sergeants, H. C.
.....	.....	.....	Chevrons, Khaki, Pairs, Privates, H. C.

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

1462	100	1372	Bed Sacks.
68	10	98	Books, Co.
10	30	30	Books, Post.
10	20	15	Books, Regimental.
6	5	6	Bugles.
54	2	52	Desks, Field.
3	3	3	Belt and Sling for Flags.
3	3	3	Camp Clors.
2	2	2	National Colors.
1	1	1	Garrison Flags.
2	2	2	Post Flags.
23	23	23	Storm and Recruiting Flags.
2	2	2	Halyards.
2	2	2	Ambulance Guidons.
2	2	2	Artillery Guidons.
1	1	1	Field Hospital Flags.
3	3	3	Staffs.
1	1	1	General Hospital Flags.
4	4	4	Hand Litters.
4	4	4	Hand Litter Slings.
52	52	52	Music Pouches.
1	1	1	Ovens ("K. K. K.").
25	25	25	Ranges, Field.
1	1	1	Stencil Plates, Sets.

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

244	606	1210	14	16	17	34	1763	1825	124	129	131	262	380	474	7503	39	46	2	3	2	2	4
288	610	1218	14	16	17	34	1677	1709	127	129	133	266	700	10252	6558	37	42	2	3	2	2	4
21	26	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	150	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1050	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	30	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	34	3	4	2	4	320	5508	105	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common Tents.																						
Common Poles, Ridge.																						
Common Poles, Upright.																						
Hospital Tents.																						
Hospital Flies.																						
Hospital Poles, Ridge.																						
Hospital Poles, Upright.																						
Shelter Halves.																						
Shelter Poles.																						
Wall Tents.																						
Wall Flies.																						
Wall Poles, Ridge.																						
Wall Poles, Upright.																						
Pins, Large.																						
Pins, Small.																						
Pins, Shelter.																						
Trumpets.																						
Trumpet Cords and Tassels.																						
Ambulance Wagons.																						
Paulins, Wagon.																						
Bars, Lead.																						
Wrenches, Wagon.																						
Harness, Wheel, Ambulance, Sets.																						

APPENDIX "H."

ORDNANCE STORES.

A statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Gatling Guns, Cal. 45. Model, Nos.	Gatling Gun Carriages, Cal. 45. Model, Nos.	Limbers for Gatling Guns, Cal. 45. Model,	Carriages and Limbers for light 12-pounder guns.	Feed Magazines.	Padlocks and Keys, large, for limber chests.	Padlocks and Keys, small, for axle chests.	Gunners' Haversacks.	Handspikes, trail.	Lanyards.	Priming Wires.	Tube Pouches.	Sponges and Rammers.	Sponge Buckets.	Thumbstalls.	Tompions.
Total charged against the State January 1, 1906	2	2	2	2	15	....	....	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	6	2
Total received from U. S. Ordnance Department during year 1906 .....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total charged against the State December 31, 1906	2	2	2	2	15	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	6	2

2	2	Vent Covers
2	2	Worms and Staves.
2	2	Artillery Paulins.
4	4	Harness, two Lead Horses, sets of, Black Leather.
4	4	Harness, two Wheel Horses, sets of, Black Leather.
9613281395	9613641361	Springfield Carbines, Cal. 45. Model.
56 53	20 85	U. S. Magazine Rifles, Model 1898, with Model 1901 sights.
45	45	Bayonets, Cal. 30.
116	116	Bayonets, Cal. 45.
142	135	Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 45.
47	47	Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 38.
58	61	Artillery Sabers.
47	47	N. C. O. Swords.
58	60	Saber Scabbards.
2	2	Sword Scabbards, N. C. O.
2	2	Officers' Sabers.
2	2	Saber Scarbards, Officers.
266	262	Screw Drivers.
1661476	1661474	Wiping Rods, wood, for S. R., Cal. 45.
58	60	Small Arm Oilers.
1561729	1461431	Small Arm Oilers.
1397	10 310	Screw Drivers, Revolvers.
2794	82 164	Combined Muzzle and Front Sight Covers.
	12 49	Cleaning Rods, First Section.
	98	Cleaning Rods, Second and Third Sections.

ORDNANCE STORES.—Continued.

.....	.....	1363	54	1670	27	326	168	910	349	349	350	350	700	1573	1620	2229	1576	1562	1199	1572	138	134	21
48	20	70	11	100	12	200	40	1	1	200	100	200	150	150	50	170	12
.....	59	214	62	62	73	1	90	100	195	127	56	82	167	5
48	20	1374	65	1556	39	479	146	911	349	277	349	350	700	1683	1620	2234	1599	1656	1167	1575	133	134	33	
Barrack Cleaning Rods.																								
Covers for Breech Mechanism.																								
Bayonet Scabbards, Cal. 30.																								
Blanket Roll Straps, sets of.																								
Canteens.																								
Canteen Straps, Cavalry, short, with snap.																								
Canteen—Haversack Straps.																								
Cartridge Belts, Cal. 30, Infantry.																								
Cartridge Belts, Cal. 30, with loops, Infantry.																								
Belts, model 1904.																								
Fasteners, model 1904.																								
Suspenders, model 1904.																								
Webb Canteen Straps, model 1904.																								
Haversack Hooks, model 1904.																								
Knives.																								
Forks.																								
Spoons.																								
Meat Cans.																								
Tin Cups																								
Gun Slings.																								
Haversacks.																								
Revolver Holsters, Cal. 38.																								
Revolver Holsters, Cal. 45.																								
Revolver Cartridge Boxes, Cal. 38.																								
Revolver Cartridge Belts, Infantry.																								

39	43	43	Waist Belts.
42	43	43	Waist Belt Plates, N. C. O.
117	98	20	Waist Belts with Buckles, Russet.
43	43	43	Saber Attachments.
72	69	5	Sliding Frogs, for N. C. O. Waist Belts.
28	28	28	Hospital Corps Knives.
35	35	35	Scabbards for Hospital Corps Knives.
302	302	302	Blanket Bags.
239	239	239	Blanket Bag Shoulder Straps, pairs.
239	239	239	Blanket Bag Coat Straps, pairs.
126	126	126	Canteen Straps, old style, Black Leather.
1232	1232	1232	Haversack Straps, old style, Black Leather.
91	91	91	Carbine Slings.
48	48	48	Carbine Sling Swivels.
44	44	44	Saber Belts, old style, Black Leather.
54	54	54	Saber Belt Plates.
107	120	13	Cartridge Belt Plates.
7	7	7	Artillery Saddle Blankets.
7	7	7	Artillery Saddle Cloths.
86	86	1	Bridle Headstalls.
85	86	1	Bridle Reins.
85	86	1	Curb Straps.

86	86	Curb Bits.
51	51	Halter Headstalls.
51	51	Halter Straps.
1	1	Housing, with Insignia, (Major General).
9	9	Lariats.
9	9	Lariat Straps.
15	12	Nosebags.
9	9	Picket Pins.
82	83	Saddles, complete.
38	37	Saddlebags.
74	72	Saddle Blankets.
53	43	Saddle Cloths, dress.
25	25	Spurs, pairs.
25	25	Spur Straps, pairs.
60	60	Surcingles.
2	2	Stirrups, with Sockets for Guidon.
41	39	Saddlecloths for Officers, service.
37	29	Breast Straps for Officers' Bridles.
18,000	50,000	Ball Cartridges, Cal. 30.
9,216	15,000	Blank Cartridges, Cal. 30.
23,000	25,000	Multiball Cartridge, Cal. 30.
2,900	2,000	Revolver Ball Cartridges, Cal. 38.
10,200	843,152	
9,300	76,572	
	5,784	
	2,000	

ORDNANCE STORES.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

ORDINANCE STORES.—(Continued.)

50	50	Marksman's Buttons.
74	74	Sharpshooter's Badges.
68	72	Arm Chests, Rifles.
6	2	Arm Chests, Revolvers.
3	2	Boxes of Cleaning Material.
23	23	Officers' Saber Covers.
2	2	Puttee Leggings, pig skin, pairs.
1	1	

APPENDIX "I."

MEDICAL STORES.

A statement of the U. S. Medical property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

Manuals for the Medical Department.	5	5	Total charged against the State January 1, 1906
Hand Books for H. C. (Smarts).	5	5	Total received from U. S. Medical Department during year 1905
Canvass Bedding Case, 16x22x30 inches, with contents.	2	2	Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped
Case, bedding (reserve).	2	2	Total charged against the State December 31, 1906
Blankets, rubber, 68x80 inches.	2	2	
Pillow Cases, cotton, 18 1-2x29 inches.	24	24	
Sheets, cotton, 50 to 86 inches.	48	48	
Suits, convalescent.	24	24	
Towels, bath.	12	12	
Towels, hand.	36	36	
Folding field furniture chest, with contents (par. 298).	2	2	
Basins, wash, hand, agate ware, in nest.	6	6	
Buckets, agate ware, 3 in nest.	2	2	
Chest, combined medical and surgical, for detached service, 305.	2	2	
Chests, commode (par 300).	2	2	
Chests, food, (par 292), without supplies.	2	2	

2	2	2	Chest, medical, regimental (par 304a.)
2	2	2	Chest, mess, small.
2	2	2	Chest, sterilizer, regimental (par 304c).
2	2	2	Cups, spit, paper, nests.
2	2	2	Desk, field (par 294).
1	1	1	Hatchets.
2	2	2	Lantern Wicks, dozens.
3	3	3	Lanterns.
24	24	24	Litter Slings and Rings.
2	2	2	Surgical Dressings, in wooden packing box (par 304d).
7	7	7	Cases, emergency.
8	8	8	Case, field operating (par. 306):
1	1	1	Case, general operating (par 259).
23	23	23	Pouches, Hospital Corps.
9	9	9	Pouches, orderly.

APPENDIX "J."

SUBSISTENCE STORES.

A statement of the U. S. Subsistence property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

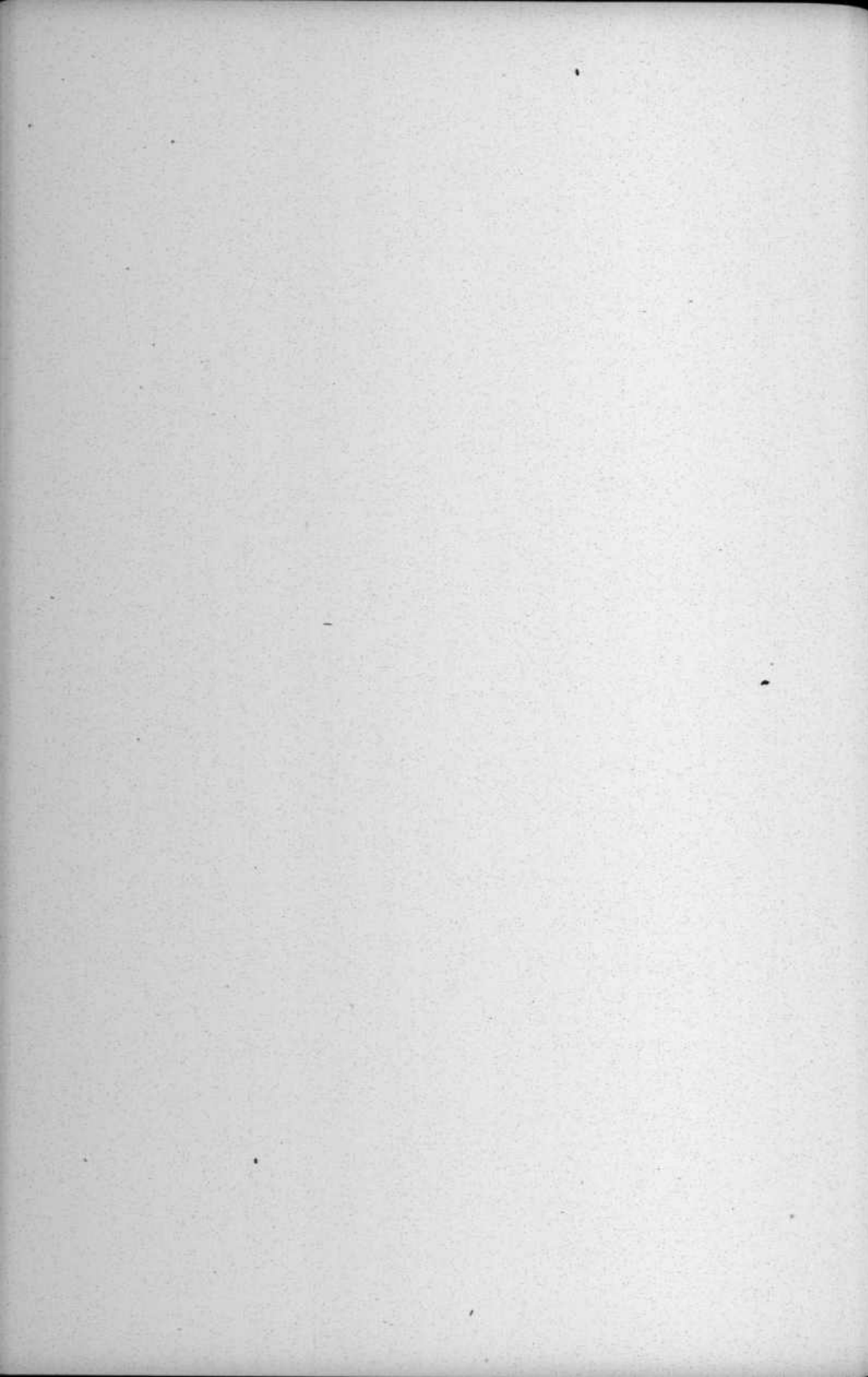
(This property obtained from the General Government, under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended, being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for it to the United States.)

	Desks, field.	Auger Bits.	Axes.	Box Openers.	Box Scrapers.	Brushes, Counter.	Brushes, Marking.	Brushes, Stencil.	Bung Starters.	Butcher Knives.	Butcher Steels.	Candlesticks.	Can Openers.	Carpenter's Braces.	Cleavers.	Commissary Chests.
Total charges against the State, January 1, 1906	2	26	2	2	2	2	12	2	2	8	2	12	12	2	4	4
Total received from the U. S. Commissary Department, during 1905																
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped																
Total charged against the State December 31, 1906	2	26	2	2	2	2	12	2	2	8	2	12	12	2	4	4

2	2	Cooper's Drivers.
6	6	Faucets, Wood.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Pint.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Quart.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Half-Gallon
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Gallon.
2	2	Hammers, Claw.
2	2	Ax Handles.
2	2	Hammer Handles.
2	2	Hotchets, Claw.
2	2	Meating Pots.
2	2	Pint Measures, XXX Tin.
2	2	Quart Measures, XXX Tin.
2	2	Half-Gallon Measures, XXX Tin.
2	2	Gallon Measures.
16	16	Meat Hooks.
2	2	Meat Saws.
4	4	Meat Saw Blades.
2	2	Nail Pullers.
12	12	Needles, Packing.
2	2	Saws, Hand, Crosscut.
2	2	Saws, Hand, Rip.
2	2	Scales, Counter.
2	2	Scoops, XXX Tin, Large.

4	.	.	4	Scoops, XXX Tin, Medium.
2	.	.	2	Scoops, XXX Tin, Small.
2	.	.	2	Screw Drivers.
2	.	.	2	Stencil Plates, Brass, sets.
2	.	.	2	Steelyards.
2	.	.	2	Tap Borers.
.	.	.	4	Twine, Cotton, balls.
2	.	.	2	Whetstones.

SUBSISTENCE STORES.—(Continued.)



APPENDIX K.

LIST OF COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF THE FUND FOR THE EXPENSES OF AN ENCAMPMENT OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS FOR 1906.

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
3251	July 3	J. W. Sackett	\$ 17.35
3252	July 3	Alfred Donaldson	9.27
3253	July 3	Henry M. Snow, Jr.	4.00
3718	July 30	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	6.00
3719	July 30	H. M. de Montmollin	13.00
4104	Aug. 30	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	24.00
4105	Aug. 30	V. Ficcio	5.95
4139	Sept. 3	J. A. Dapray	30.80
4140	Sept. 3	Smith's Dairy Kitchen	1.90
4141	Sept. 3	Georgia, Florida & Alabama Ry. Co..	87.50
4142	Sept. 3	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.....	45.00
4143	Sept. 3	Independent Line of Steamers.....	10.25
4144	Sept. 3	Harvey R. Payne	21.19
4864	Oct. 19	H. H. Scarlett	3.00
4865	Oct. 19	L. S. Oppenheimer	11.76
4866	Oct. 19	A. Greig, Jr.	6.75
4867	Oct. 19	Wolf Brothers	7.40
4868	Oct. 19	J. A. Dapray	14.00
5460	Nov. 13	Harry N. Dickson	9.00
5520	Nov. 22	John T. Hammond	5.20
5611	Dec. 6	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	127.52
5612	Dec. 6	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.....	423.68
5613	Dec. 6	Peninsular & Occidental S. S. Co.....	393.00
5614	Dec. 6	Florida East Coast Ry. Co.....	500.49
5615	Dec. 6	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	1,586.61
5951	Dec. 15	E. E. Cone & Co.....	15.00
6017	Dec. 29	W. V. Knott, State Treasurer, for J. C. R. Foster, Adjutant General.....	8,742.00
303	Jan. 10	Florida East Coast Ry. Co.....	.50
304	Jan. 10	Gordon Keller	522 46

APPENDIX L.

LIST OF COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS ISSUED ON AC- COUNT OF FUND FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS DURING 1906.

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
89	Jan. 3	The Capital Publishing Co.....	\$ 23.00
103	Jan. 4	H. H. Newsome, Chief Musician, 1st Inf.	50.00
104	Jan. 4	George L. Dancy, Co. "D," 1st Inf.....	8.33
105	Jan. 4	M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
154	Jan. 8	Roy Canfield, Co. "G," 1st Inf.....	25.00
155	Jan. 8	Samuel J. Wolf, Co. "I," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
156	Jan. 8	M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
157	Jan. 8	A. Forrest Burns, Co. "M," 2nd Inf....	25.00
158	Jan. 8	C. L. Smith, Co. "K," 2nd Inf.....	60.00
159	Jan. 8	Curtis & O'Neal	75.00
160	Jan. 8	B. Genovar	75.00
161	Jan. 8	Marion County, State of Florida.....	60.00
162	Jan. 8	L. B. Varn	60.00
163	Jan. 8	T. J. Ivey, Agent	52.50
164	Jan. 8	Harry Goldstein	75.00
165	Jan. 8	H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	3.50
166	Jan. 8	Childs Brothers	1.45
167	Jan. 8	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	3.46
168	Jan. 8	John McDougall, Postmaster	7.00
169	Jan. 8	The Southern Express Co.....	16.58
170	Jan. 8	A. B. Dick Co.....	3.50
352	Jan. 13	The Capital Publishing Co.....	53.00
515	Jan. 17	Mrs. D. C. Edwards	90.00
516	Jan. 17	Miss Beulah Fox	28.33
517	Jan. 17	Harry Heald, Chief Musician, 2nd Inf..	50.00
553	Jan. 26	W. T. Davis	25.00
554	Jan. 26	J. D. Smith	30.00
555	Jan. 26	Charles O. Andrews, Co. "M," 1st Inf..	25.00
556	Jan. 26	Samuel J. Wolf, Co. "I," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
557	Jan. 26	George A. Nash, Co. "A," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
558	Jan. 26	Richard M. Hudson, Co. "C," 2nd Inf..	25.00
559	Jan. 26	F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B," 2nd Inf..	25.00
560	Jan. 26	William W. Fournoy, Co. "K," 1st Inf..	50.00
561	Jan. 26	Caleb R. Layton, Co. "H," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
580	Feb. 1	J. Clifford R. Foster.....	100.03
609	Feb. 3	J. G. Alvarez	45.00
610	Feb. 3	William W. Fournoy, Co. "K," 1st Inf..	90.00
611	Feb. 3	Mrs. J. D. Streety	150.00

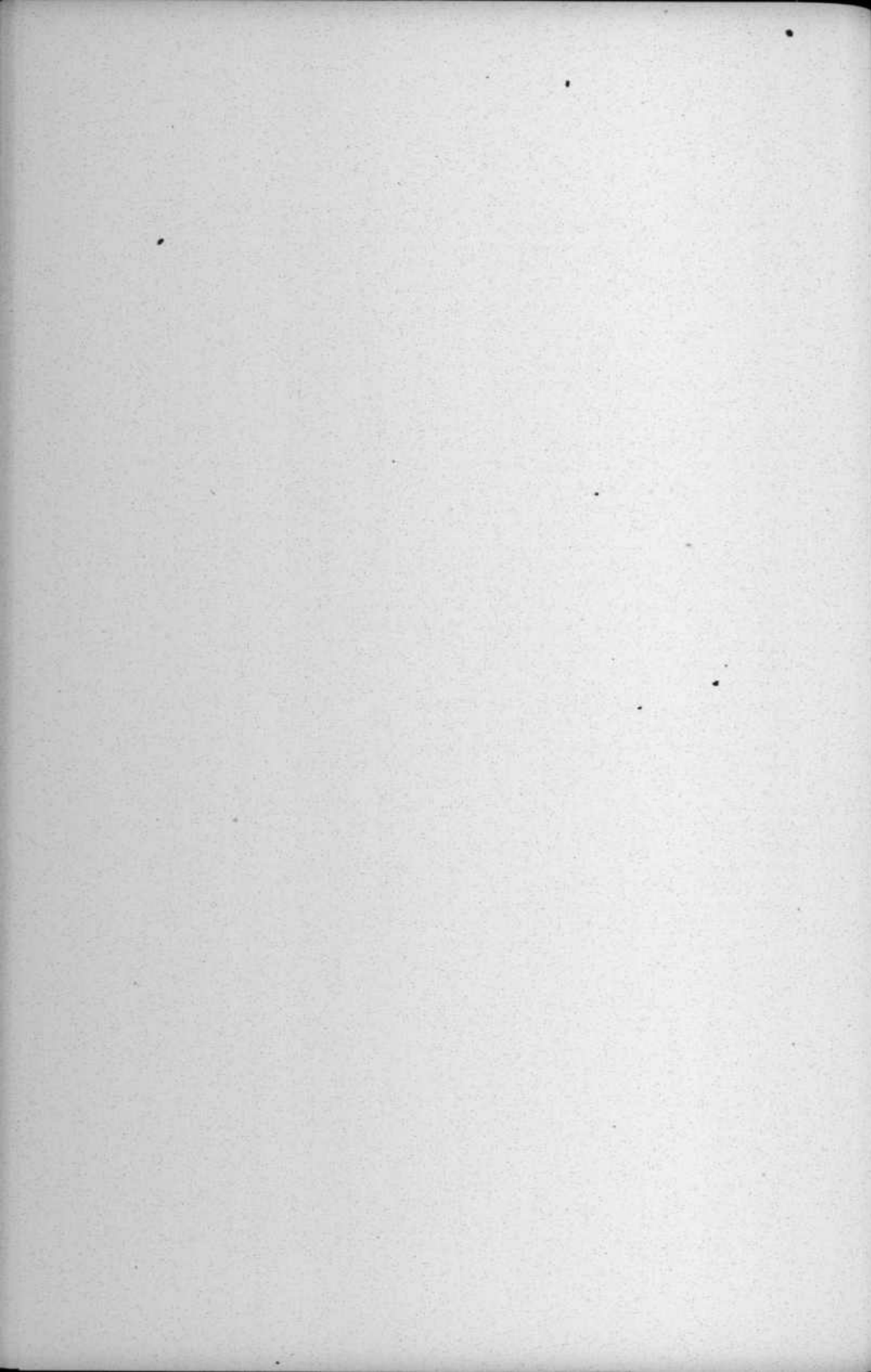
No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
612	Feb. 3	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	1.50
680	Feb. 9	Southern Express Co.....	5.45
681	Feb. 9	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	12.02
682	Feb. 9	Miss Beulah Fox	50.00
683	Feb. 9	John McDougall, Postmaster	6.60
1034	Feb. 21	Joseph P. Hickey, Co., "L," 1st Inf.....	25.00
1035	Feb. 21	Samuel C. Harrison, Jr., Co. "D," 1st Inf.	25.00
1036	Feb. 21	Samuel C. Harrison, Jr., Co. "D," 1st Inf.	6.94
1037	Feb. 21	Erastus W. Clark .....	.75
1038	Feb. 21	H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	8.00
1039	Feb. 21	George D. Barnard & Co.....	14.18
1040	Feb. 21	J. G. Alvarez	45.00
1041	Feb. 21	J. W. Sackett	70.55
1042	Feb. 21	J. Gumbinger	71.80
1078	Feb. 26	The Capital Publishing Co.....	57.75
1131	Mch. 3	John McDougall, Postmaster	18.06
1133	Mch. 3	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	3.73
1134	Mch. 3	Southern Express Co.....	2.75
1135	Mch. 3	Miss Beulah Fox	50.00
1136	Mch. 3	R. J. Mathers	60.00
1137	Mch. 3	T. C. Taliaferro, Treas. Fla. Fair Assn..	125.00
1138	Mch. 3	Otto C. Butterweck	9.25
1139	Mch. 3	E. A. Armstrong Mfg. Co.....	45.00
1140	Mch. 3	Franklin-Hudson Publishing Co.....	1.72
1141	Mch. 3	R. Raymond Price, Co. "D," 2nd Inf...	25.00
1443	Mch. 19	W. I. Lyman, 1st Battery Art.....	25.00
1465	Mch. 22	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	25.46
1466	Mch. 22	D. R. Fox Furniture Co.	3.64
1467	Mch. 22	Board of County Commissioners, Volusia County	80.00
1474	Mch. 27	Fred G. Yerkes, Co. "F," 1st Inf.....	25.00
1477	Mch. 28	Miss Beulah Fox	50.00
1478	Mch. 28	Frank P. Woodward	7.24
1479	Mch. 28	Miss Julia C. Herring	50.00
1480	Mch. 28	Alfred Donaldson	9.42
1490	Mch. 31	Alfred Donaldson	1.00
1708	Apr. 9	John McDougall, Postmaster	45.27
1851	Apr. 10	The Capital Publishing Co.....	87.00
1852	Apr. 10	Brumley & Fenn	1.00
1853	Apr. 10	Southern Express Co.....	6.20
1854	Apr. 10	John Underwood & Co.....	9.00
1855	Apr. 10	T. J. Ivey, Agent	52.50
1856	Apr. 10	L. B. Varn	50.00
1857	Apr. 10	E. Baird	50.00
1858	Apr. 10	Mrs. D. C. Edwards	60.00
1859	Apr. 10	Joseph P. Hickey, Co. "L," 1st Inf.....	25.00
1860	Ajr. 10	A. Forrest Burns, Co. "M," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
1861	Apr. 10	Alfred Donaldson	3.12
1862	Apr. 10	Thos. E. Pastuer, Treas. Marion County.	60.00
1863	Apr. 10	Curtis & ONeal	75.00
1864	Apr. 10	M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
1865	Apr. 10	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	6.17

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
1866	Apr. 10	George A. Nash, Co. "A," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
1867	Apr. 10	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	60.00
1868	Apr. 10	B. Genovar	75.00
1869	Apr. 10	J. G. Alvarez	45.00
2004	Apr. 24	Caleb R. Layton, Co. "H," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
2005	Apr. 24	Richard M. Hudson, Co. "C," 2nd Inf....	25.00
2006	Apr. 24	Fred G. Yerkes, Co. "F," 1st Inf.....	25.00
2007	Apr. 24	Harry Heald, Chief Musician, 2nd Inf..	25.00
2008	Apr. 24	Miss Julia C. Herring	50.00
2398	May 17	J. A. Joel & Co.....	24.50
2399	May 17	H. H. Newsome, Chief Musician, 1st Inf.	25.00
2400	May 17	Henry M. Snow, Jr., Co. "G," 1st Inf....	25.00
2401	May 17	S. C. Harrison, Jr., Co. "D," 1st Inf....	25.00
2402	May 17	J. D. C. Morris, Co. "K," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
2403	May 17	Cromwell Gibbons, Co. "A," 1st Inf....	25.00
2404	May 17	Harvey R. Payne, 1st Brigade.....	200.00
2429	May 21	Charles O. Andrews, Co. "M," 1st Inf..	25.00
2430	May 21	Samuel J. Wolf, Co. "I," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
2435	May 23	J. Clifford R. Foster	210.48
2436	May 23	The Capital Publishing Co.....	463.50
2437	May 23	Joseph Bell, Co. "A," 2nd Inf.....	14.00
2438	May 23	John M. Graham, Co. "A," 2nd Inf....	14.00
2439	May 23	Caleb R. Layton, Co. "H," 2nd Inf.....	18.00
2440	May 23	F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B," 2nd Inf..	10.70
2441	May 23	Frank X. Schuller, 2nd Inf.....	19.50
2442	May 23	William W. Flournoy, Co. "K," 1st Inf..	25.00
2443	May 23	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	60.00
2444	May 23	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	9.53
2445	May 23	J. M. Braxton	20.00
2446	May 23	Mrs. J. D. Streety	75.00
2447	May 23	Franklin County, State of Florida.....	150.00
2448	May 23	National Rifle Ass'n of America.....	2.00
2449	May 23	William W. Flournoy, Co. "K," 1st Inf..	60.00
2459	May 25	Harry Goldstein	75.00
2460	May 25	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	6.37
2819	June 7	Frederick L. Fink	33.34
2820	June 7	Southern Express Co.....	5.65
2821	June 7	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	10.99
2822	June 7	The Hayes Brothers Co.....	172.50
2823	June 7	Walter I. Lymann, 1st Battery Art....	3.00
2824	June 7	F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B," 2nd Inf.	25.00
2825	June 7	Miss Julia C. Herring	60.00
2826	June 7	Army and Navy Journal.....	6.00
2827	June 7	Interstate National Guard Ass'n.....	8.00
2828	June 7	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	9.59
3007	June 14	R. C. Heiberger, Co. "E," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
3008	June 14	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	4.29
3009	June 14	George W. Smith	7.50
3027	June 20	W. L. Strickland	30.50
3028	June 20	F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B," 2nd Inf.	8.80
3029	June 20	F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B," 2nd Inf..	10.70

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
3030	June 20	Caleb R. Layton, Co. "H," 2nd Inf.....	18.00
3031	June 20	John M. Graham, Co. "A," 2nd Inf.....	12.00
3032	June 20	Joseph Bell, Co. "A," 2nd Inf.....	12.00
3033	June 20	D. R. Cox Furniture Co.....	7.25
3034	June 20	M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F," 2nd Inf.....	75.00
3039	June 21	The Capital Publishing Co.....	5.00
3121	June 29	The Capital Publishing Co.....	89.50
3128	June 39	The Capital Publishing Co.....	32.50
3131	June 30	The Hayes Brothers Co.....	68.50
3132	June 30	R. J. Mathers	60.00
3254	July 3	Miss Julia C. Herring	60.00
3255	July 3	Fraklin-Hudson Publishing Co.....	.90
3256	July 3	John McDougall, Postmaster	49.49
3257	July 3	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	12.69
3258	July 3	James F. Jaudon, Co. "L," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
3259	July 3	A. Forrest Burns, Co. "M," 2nd Inf....	25.00
3260	July 3	L. B. Varn	60.00
3261	July 3	Joseph P. Hckey, Co. "L," 1st Inf.....	25.00
3262	July 3	T. J. Ivey, Agent	52.50
3263	July 3	T. E. Pastuer, Treas. Marion County....	60.00
3317	July 7	The Capital Publishing Co.	58.25
3377	July 9	Alfred Donaldson .....	.77
3378	July 9	Southern Express Co.....	4.15
3379	July 9	George A. Nash, Co. "A," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
3380	July 9	County of Volusia, State of Florida....	60.00
3381	July 9	M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
3382	July 9	William W. Flournoy, Co. "K," 1st Inf..	25.00
3383	July 9	The Capital Publishing Co.....	3.00
3384	July 9	William W. Flournoy, Co. "K," 1st Inf..	60.00
3385	July 9	Curtis & O'Neal	75.00
3386	July 9	J. D. Smith	30.00
3500	July 12	The Capital Publishing Co.....	3.00
3577	July 14	The Capital Publishing Co.....	33.00
3632	July 18	J. Clifford R. Foster, for Fred R. Fink..	50.00
3633	July 18	The Capital Publishing Co.....	3.00
3634	July 18	S. R. Chitty	5.00
3635	July 18	Army and Navy Register	3.00
3636	July 18	Caleb R. Layton, Co. "H," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
3637	July 18	Samuel J. Wolf, Co. "I," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
3638	July 18	The Capital Publishing Co.....	4.50
3639	July 18	Hendry & Knight	25.00
3640	July 18	Harry Goldstein	75.00
3641	July 18	Universal Register Co.....	35.00
3642	July 18	James W. Stephens, Co. "H," 1st Inf....	25.00
3643	July 18	F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B," 2nd Inf...	69.25
3644	July 18	Cromwell Gibbons, Co. "A," 1st Inf....	25.00
3645	July 18	E. Baird	90.00
3669	July 23	Samuel C. Harrison, Jr., Co. "D," 1st Inf	25.00
3670	July 23	Richard M. Hudson, Co. "C," 2nd Inf...	25.00
3671	July 23	George H. Weller, Its Inf.....	50.00
3672	July 23	Harry E. Waters, Batt. Q. M.....	20.00
3722	July 31	Miss Beatrice L. Marcus	60.00

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
3723	July 31	A. E. Leslie, Co. "E," 1st Inf.....	25.00
3724	July 31	H. H. Newsome, Chief Musician, 1st Inf.	25.00
3725	July 31	R. C. Heiberger, Co. "E," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
3726	July 31	Lyne F. Beerbower	20.00
3727	July 31	B. Genovar	75.00
3728	July 31	The Capital Publishing Co.....	34.00
3730	July 31	G. Thomas Jarrell	20.00
3776	Aug. 3	Miss Julia C. Herring.....	60.00
3777	Aug. 3	John McDougall, Postmaster	30.87
3778	Aug. 3	A. B. Dick Co.....	3.50
3779	Aug. 3	D. R. Cox Furniture Co.....	.50
3880	Aug. 11	The Capital Publishing Co.....	9.00
3881	Aug. 11	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	60.00
4064	Aug. 18	Fred Yerkes, Co. "F," 1st Inf.....	25.00
4081	Aug. 23	Miss Julia C. Herring	60.00
4084	Aug. 23	H. T. Brehmer	8.00
4102	Aug. 30	J. G. Alvarez	45.00
4137	Sept. 3	County Commissioners of Franklin Co..	75.00
4138	Sept. 3	Robert P. Carleton, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice	100.00
4148	Sept. 4	John McDougall, Postmaster	33.67
4149	Sept. 4	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	11.47
4150	Sept. 4	Southern Express Co.....	33.08
4291	Sept. 13	The Capital Publishing Co.....	71.00
4417	Oct. 1	William Dudley	100.00
4469	Oct. 2	John McDougall, Postmaster	3.02
4470	Oct. 3	Southern Express Co.....	.55
4504	Oct. 13	Western Union Telegraph Co.	2.15
4810	Oct. 15	George A. Nash, Co. "A," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
4811	Oct. 15	M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
4812	Oct. 15	Joseph P. Hickey, Co. "L," 1st Inf.....	25.00
4813	Oct. 15	F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co "B," 2nd Inf..	25.00
4814	Oct. 15	Harry Goldstein	75.00
4815	Oct. 15	T. J. Ivey, Agent	52.50
4816	Oct. 15	J. G. Alvarez	45.00
4817	Oct. 15	T. E. Pasteur, Treas. of Marion County.	60.00
4818	Oct. 15	Hendry & Knight	75.00
4819	Oct. 15	J. K. Dorn, Agent	80.00
4820	Oct. 15	Curtis & O'Neal	75.00
4869	Oct. 19	L. B. Varn	60.00
4870	Oct. 19	Miss Julia C. Herring	120.00
4871	Oct. 19	J. D. Smith	10.00
4872	Oct. 19	J. H. Carter and W. H. Milton	50.00
4873	Oct. 19	B. Genovar	75.00
4874	Oct. 19	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	15.65
4875	Oct. 19	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.....	41.75
4880	Oct. 23	Cromwell Gibbons, Co. "A," 1st Inf....	25.00
4881	Oct. 23	A. B. Dick Co.	6.00
4904	Oct. 24	Samuel C. Harrison, Jr., Co. "D," 1st Inf	25.00
4905	Oct. 24	Alfred Donaldson	6.28
4939	Oct. 30	The Capital Publishing Co.....	15.00
4940	Oct. 30	E. Baird	90.00

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
4941	Oct. 30	Caleb R. Layton, Co., "H," 2nd Inf.	25.00
4942	Oct. 30	Alfred Donaldson	12.00
4943	Oct. 30	T. N. Henderson, Manager	50.00
4944	Oct. 30	Franklin County, Florida	75.00
4945	Oct. 30	William Dudley	26.00
4993	Nov. 3	The Capital Publishing Co.....	3.00
4994	Nov. 3	Richard M. Hudson, Co. "C," 2nd Inf... ..	25.00
4995	Nov. 3	Southern Express Co.....	3.05
4996	Nov. 3	John McDougall, Postmaster	9.13
4997	Nov. 3	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1.10
5517	Nov. 22	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1.69
5518	Nov. 22	City of St. Petersburg	125.00
5519	Nov. 22	Miss Julia Herring	60.00
5527	Nov. 28	Charles O. Andrews, Co. "M," 1st Inf..	25.00
5528	Nov. 28	Samuel J. Wolf, Co. "I," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
5529	Nov. 28	Vincenzo Valenti	66.66
5531	Nov. 28	Charles M. Bingham, 2nd Inf.....	11.35
5532	Nov. 28	Gilmore & Davis	2.20
5533	Nov. 28	J. Clifford R. Foster	33.50
5567	Dec. 3	H. H. Newsome, Chief Musician, 1st Inf.	25.00
5602	Dec. 6	John McDougall, Postmaster	13.87
5603	Dec. 6	Southern Express Co.....	.60
5604	Dec. 6	Smith & Matherson	22.23
5605	Dec. 6	W. L. Strickland	34.90
5606	Dec. 6	Franklin-Hudson Publishing Co.....	5.15
5607	Dec. 6	E. A. Moreno, Co. "M," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
5608	Dec. 6	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1.67
5609	Dec. 6	William Dudley	28.00
5610	Dec. 6	J. Clifford R. Foster	2,172.99
5947	Dec. 14	James F. Jaudon, Co. "L," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
5950	Dec. 15	S. R. Chitty	7.50
5978	Dec. 19	Miss Julia C. Herring	60.00
5979	Dec. 19	American Electric Telephone Co.....	3.00
5980	Dec. 19	The Capital Publishing Co.....	6.00
6012	Dec. 27	F. Mazzarelli, Chief Musician, 2nd Inf...	25.00



APPENDIX M.

GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

GENERAL ORDERS

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 1.

Tallahassee, January 2, 1906.

1. The work of the Florida State Troops at the recent encampments at Orlando and Lake City, and the conditions in the several organizations as developed by the latest inspections, seem to indicate the absence of any definite and progressive program for drill and exercises throughout the year. Exclusive of encampments the time which may be devoted to practice in militia organizations is limited to about, or perhaps under one hundred hours per year, divided into fifty-two weekly drills. Considering all that must be learned before a uniformed individual becomes justly entitled to the designation "soldier," and before an organization can attain that degree of efficiency which will afford proper protection to its own members—not to speak of the community, it must surely be seen that unless this limited amount of time available for military duty be so divided and apportioned as to provide for a course of instruction that will be progressive through the various branches of military work, the organizations can never hope to realize the purpose for which they have been established. As it takes something more than a commission, a uniform and a sword to make an officer, so it takes something more than the voluntary assembly of a dozen or more members each week, a roll call and a few movements in the "manual of arms" and "school of the soldier," repeated week after week, without variation, to perfect a military company. But results show that this course has been followed at many stations of the Florida State Troops, and it is a fault which must be corrected if the State military force is to be brought to a proper standard of efficiency and rendered effective in the degree contemplated by Congress and the State Legislature when enacting laws designed to make the organized militia "the second line of defense," a co-ordinate branch of the Army of the United States, as well as a strong and adequate force for State purposes in securing the enforcement of law and order.

As has already been pointed out by inspecting officers, much valuable time was occupied during the recent encampments in elementary work which it might reasonably be expected that all officers and enlisted men would have been thoroughly

familiar with before leaving their home stations. This was not only the case last year, but the year before, and, in fact, every year so far, and can only be attributed to lack of preliminary and progressive study and drill at the home stations.

If it is desired to fix responsibility for these conditions it must be placed upon the commanding officers who are charged with the duty of prescribing and supervising the drill and instruction of their commands. There are in the State service a great many capable and experienced officers, but, unfortunately, some of these, seemingly content with the service they may have previously rendered, and willing to hold high rank though not to perform the duties or accept the responsibilities which it involves, have lately shown a disposition to hang on and drift—rather than to take a hand at the oars. A more active policy on the part of these officers might possibly have saved the service the criticism recently bestowed by a United States Inspector who said: "the trouble is—too many inefficient officers."

The Commander-in-Chief feels that it will not be inappropriate just now, when plans for the ensuing year must be made, to say to all officers, irrespective of grade, who do not feel able to give time and attention to the service commensurate with the importance and dignity of the positions to which they may have been appointed, that they owe it to themselves and to the State to give place to those who, though perhaps less experienced, possess the inclination and enthusiasm—and therefore may be relied upon to develop the ability—necessary to perform such duties as may be expected and required of them.

But the object of this order is not so much to fix responsibility for what has passed as to outline, prescribe and insist upon a plan of action for the future which will insure better results, and the Commander-in-Chief takes occasion in this his first order of the new year to express his appreciation of the faithful service which has been performed by the troops, as a whole, in the past, and he hopes that they will so apply themselves to their military duties during 1907 that the close of the year may show great progress and improvement.

2. The Brigadier General commanding the Florida State Troops should originate, direct and approve military operations within his brigade. He has supervision over all essentially military matters not reserved to other authority, particularly the inspection of troops to see that they are at all times properly supplied, equipped, *instructed, disciplined* and prepared for active duty; conforming to regulations and orders from the office of the Adjutant General of the State. He is primarily charged with the discipline and instruction of the troops of his command, and should assure himself by personal investigation and observation that all officers and men under him are efficient in the performance of duty and that the troops are thoroughly instructed in their field duties and tactical exercises. From time to time he should report for the information of the Commander-in-Chief the names of any and all officers of his command who are believed to be permanently incapable, from any cause, of performing the duties of their several grades. The Brigade Commander should annually

announce in orders the period of the year to be devoted to practical instruction in drill and other military exercises, prescribing their character and the time to be devoted thereto. He should also designate the period in each year for theoretical instruction, to be conducted in accordance with orders from the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

Regimental commanders should *continually* labor for the instruction and efficiency of their regiments. They should encourage among their officers harmonious relations and a friendly spirit of emulation in the performance of duty. Their timely interference to prevent disputes, their advice to the inexperienced, and immediate censure of any conduct liable to produce dissention in the regiment or to reflect discredit upon it, are of great importance in securing and maintaining its efficiency. In such efforts they should receive the loyal support of their subordinates. They should supervise the instruction of the officers of their immediate commands and should inspect the companies located at their own home stations at least once a month, and all other companies of their regiments as often as opportunity is afforded. They should at all times, by personal observation and through correspondence, keep in close touch with the units of their commands, satisfying themselves that the progressive course of theoretical and practical instruction which has been prescribed for them is being faithfully pursued by all organizations. They should maintain a uniform standard of efficiency throughout their regiments, aiding with advice and counsel such organizations as fall below it through causes which are susceptible of remedial action, and promptly reporting all others to higher authority. In other words it is expected and required that regimental commanders shall maintain and exercise command and control of their regiments throughout the entire year and not simply during the period when they are assembled for field instruction. They should also satisfy themselves by personal investigation that the regimental staff officers are properly performing their duty, and particularly that all public property is being safely protected, properly used and accounted for.

The commander of a post is responsible for its safety and defence, and for the discipline, drill and instruction of the troops at such post. He is responsible for the preservation and proper application of public property, for the strict enforcement of laws and regulations, and for the proper condition of quarters. He should make an inspection of his command at least once a month, preferably on the last regular drill night, and should satisfy himself by frequent personal examination that all persons responsible for public property are faithfully and properly caring for and accounting for the same, making such report of these inspections and examinations as the brigade or regimental commander may direct. As measures of discipline post commanders are charged with the duty of establishing summary courts and of enforcing the attendance at all stated and special drills of such members of all organizations as are not regularly excused. The law requires that at least two drills shall be held each month, and it is the duty of post commanders to see that this requirement is complied with. The attendance

should never be allowed to fall below two-thirds the actual enlisted strength of an organization, and furloughs in excess of one-third the strength should not be granted. When it is found that men are being carried upon the rolls who have been long absent from the post without leave, or who have permanently removed without applying for discharge, it is the duty of post commanders to see that proper action is taken looking to their immediate discharge, or if they are in desertion to obtain authority for dropping them. When the return to a post of men who have previously been dropped as deserters is reported to a post commander it devolves upon him to cause their arrest and trial. In the matter of drill it is the duty of post commanders to see that the course prescribed by the brigade commander is faithfully pursued; that instruction is carefully, intelligently and correctly given by company officers and that no portion of the work is omitted. Where organizations appear to be deficient in any class of drill and it is apparent that such drill has not been thoroughly understood and mastered in the time allotted under the prescribed course, it will be the duty of the post commander to order such extra drills and cause such extra instruction to be given as will enable the organization to satisfactorily proceed with the course. They will personally supervise the drill and practical instruction at the posts. Post commanders are also especially required to see that target practice is conducted and reports thereof made in accordance with the authorized firing regulations and orders from the office of the Adjutant General of the State and, under the direction of higher authority, will supervise the theoretical instruction of the officers of their command, requiring them to pursue the course of study prescribed for "The Service School of Florida State Troops."

III—As soon after the receipt of this order as practicable the brigade commander will announce in orders a course of drill and practical instruction to be followed by the troops of his command during the first quarter of the current year; prescribing its character and the time to be devoted thereto. This course should be based upon a carefully prepared program of the work which, from his knowledge of conditions in the troops, may be undertaken and accomplished within the year. It is suggested that the first course should commence with such elementary practice as will insure the perfect understanding and appreciation of what is required to be learned in the "school of the soldier" and of the squad, to qualify members of all organizations for the more advanced drill and exercises which must follow. Perfect physical condition, proper "set up" and military bearing, "snap" in the execution of commands, neatness and precision in dress, knowledge of military courtesy and the obligations of discipline are lessons which must be fully learned by the work in the squad and company.

The program of drill and instruction for the year should embrace at least four practice marches, of not less than five

miles, for the troops at each post, and at least four company rendezvous for target practice.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General.

Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 2.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, January 15, 1906.

I. For the purpose of perfecting officers of the Florida State Troops in their knowledge of the various duties required of them, and in order to increase their military efficiency, the following regulations governing a system of progressive military instruction are established and published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and all regulations and orders in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions hereof are revoked.

II. A sub-department to be officially known as "The Service School of Florida State Troops" is hereby established for the purpose of maintaining a system of uniform instruction in the organized militia of this State. The Adjutant General of the State, or such officer as may hereafter be designated, shall be the directing head of the school. Such officer shall be the Commandant of the School, and is vested with full power to make any and all regulations governing it. As Commandant of the school he will, from time to time, prescribe the course and method of instruction which shall be embraced within four periods of three months each, commencing on January 1st of each year.

III. Sufficiently in advance of each quarterly period of instruction to enable officers to prepare for the work prescribed for them, the Commandant of the school will cause to be published a list of subjects and text books covering the matter included in that quarterly period of study. The system of quarterly periods will be so arranged as to begin with the elementary subjects contained in each of the several text books, and will proceed continuously and progressively to the end, taking in all the important subjects included in the military curriculum of the regular Army Garrison Schools.

IV. In order that all officers may be fully tested in the knowledge which they have gained in pursuing the prescribed course of professional studies, they will be subject to such examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commandant of the Service School. These examinations may be required to be held during the annual encampment; at the time of the annual inspection of the troops at their home stations, or at such other time and under such conditions as

may be prescribed in advance by the Commandant of the school. They will be conducted by and in the presence of some competent officer senior in rank to the officer to be examined, and every officer in the Florida State Troops will be subject to and required to take at least one examination during or at the close of each study year.

If as a result of such examination an officer shall be found deficient in one or more of the prescribed studies, he will be reported to the Adjutant General of the State for such action as may be deemed proper, and, within the discretion of the Governor, may be dropped as an officer of the Florida State Troops for the good of the service.

V. During or at the close of each study quarter of the year it shall be the duty of the Commanding Officer at each military post to take such means as he may deem proper, preferably by verbal inquiry and examination, to inform and satisfy himself that the officers on duty under him have conscientiously and zealously applied themselves to the study prescribed from the office of the Commandant of the Service School. If in the opinion of a Post Commander any officer shall be deemed culpably negligent or indifferent in the matter of prescribed study, he will make prompt report of that fact to the Commandant of the school for such action as may be considered proper.

The reports of inspecting officers of both the Regular Army and State Troops who conducted inspections during the recent annual encampments indicate in unmistakable terms the necessity for vigorous remedial action to insure greater competency on the part of both field and company officers. Indeed, the time is at hand when strenuous measures must be applied to bring the standard of efficiency of the Florida State Troops to the highest possible mark, and it cannot be expected that the enlisted men will be properly disciplined, drilled and instructed unless their officers are equal to every military emergency and competent to perform each duty that may devolve upon them. It is not intended that the studies embraced in this school course shall be of such character as to unnecessarily burden or embarrass those who are required to pursue them, nor is it planned to too greatly tax the time of the individual. The course will be restricted to matters a knowledge of which is deemed absolutely essential to the proper performance of military duty. The scope of the studies will naturally vary with the character of office held, and will be more advanced for those holding the higher grades of commissioned office. For the four quarters embraced in the ensuing study year only those subjects will be prescribed which officers should already have read and digested without any compulsory requirement.

The holding of post schools for commissioned officers has not operated satisfactorily in times past, and, therefore, officers will hereafter be placed upon honor individually to apply themselves faithfully and diligently to the study prescribed for them, subject, only, to the examinations hereinbefore provided for.

VI. Collateral with the system of instruction of commissioned officers, there will be conducted at each post a course of progressive instruction for noncommissioned officers. The Commanding Officer of each company will provide for and conduct

at least twice a month a noncommissioned officers' school, at which all officers and noncommissioned officers of the company will be present. The lessons will be prescribed by the company commander at least one week in advance so that they may be studied prior to the school session. If desirable a company commander may divide the noncommissioned officers' school into two sections; one to include the sergeants and be under the immediate direction of the First Lieutenant, and the other to be composed of the corporals and be under the immediate direction of the Second Lieutenant. In case of the absence of one of the lieutenants at any school session, then the company commander should take personal charge of his section. The company commander should maintain constant supervision over the noncommissioned officers' school, and should always bear in mind the important fact that he is primarily responsible for the proper instruction, drills and discipline of his company. No noncommissioned officer should be excused from attending any session of the school except for most urgent reasons.

VII. At posts where there are more than one company organization it shall be competent for the Commanding Officer of the Post to take such action as will satisfy himself that all officers and noncommissioned officers under his command are faithfully and zealously applying themselves to the duties involved in the noncommissioned officers' school; and should any delinquency be discovered, he will make due report thereof to the Commandant of the Service School.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General.

Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 3.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Tallahassee, January 16, 1906.

I. Pursuant to Paragraph I, of General Order No. 2, A. G. O., current series, Major John A. Dapry, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the organized militia of this State, is hereby designated as the Commandant of The Service School of the Florida State Troops.

II. Paragraph 82 of G. O. No. 197, series of 1904, from the War Department, as amended by G. O. No. 163, series of 1905, from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of the Florida State Troops.

"SERVICE HAT."

"82. For All Enlisted Men.—Of felt, of color of the service uniform as nearly as practicable, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; with double hat cord 3-16 inch in diameter, of firm material, conforming in color to that of the corps, department, or arm of service; to be sewed fast to the hat. Device of dull-finish bronze metal will be worn on the front part of the crown as follows:

"Cavalry and Infantry—The number of the regiment, and, for those assigned to a troop or company, its letter; the number to be placed above the letter.

"Field Artillery—Crossed cannon with the number of the battery below.

"To have eyelets on each side for fastening a strap or cord, the use of which is authorized. The hat to be worn creased in the middle as issued."

Company commanders will at once cause the hat cords to be sewed fast upon all hats which have been issued to and are now in use by the troops.

III. The following extract from General Order No. 1, War Department, January 2, 1906, is published for the information and government of the Florida State Troops, and the organization of the personnel of the Battery of Field Artillery will conform to and correspond therewith:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, January 2, 1906.

"By direction of the President, General Orders, No. 152, War Department, September 14, 1904, as amended by General Orders, No. 15, War Department, February 4, 1905, and further amended by paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 190, War Department, November 8, 1905, is still further amended so as to prescribe for light batteries now equipped or hereafter to be equipped with the 3-inch field gun, model 1902, the following organization of the personnel:

Captains.	1
First Lieutenants.	2
Second Lieutenants.	1
First Sergeants.	1
Quartermaster Sergeants.	1
Stable Sergeants.	1
Sergeant.	6
Corporals.	12
Musicians.	2
Artificers.	4
Cooks.	2
Privates.	104

Total strength.137"

IV. All enlisted men of the Florida State Troops who served

in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States between April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899, or in the China Relief Expedition, or in any part of the Philippine Islands between April 11, 1899, and July 4, 1892, or in the Department of Midanao, Philippine Islands, between July 4, 1902, and December 31, 1904, are entitled to wear the service-in-war chevron, and may obtain the same by application by letter through military channels to this office. The application must show the name of the soldier in full, the dates of the service and the organization in which rendered.

V. All enlisted men of the Florida State Troops are entitled to wear, as a mark of distinction, upon both sleeves of the dress coat, below the elbow, the service chevron. Application for these chevrons will be made by the company commander when required, setting forth the names of the soldiers and dates of service entitling them to wear the service chevron.

VI. The course of target practice for the Florida State Troops as outlined and prescribed by General Order No. 31, A. G. O., series of 1904, is amended so as to include the Dismounted Course of Pistol Firing contemplated by paragraphs 236 to 242, inclusive, U. S. Firing Regulations for Small Arms. This course will be participated in by all officers of Infantry and by all officers and enlisted men of the Field Artillery. Enlisted men armed with the pistol and not included in the above enumeration will be permitted, but not required to fire. The allowance of ammunition for those taking the Dismounted Pistol Course will be one hundred rounds per man.

In this connection it is deemed important to direct attention of all concerned to the imperative requirements governing small arms practice as heretofore announced and prescribed in General Order No. 31, series of 1904 from this office.

VII. Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Military Code Sergeant John W. Penny, Company "K," 2nd Infantry, is, upon his own request, placed upon the Retired List.

MILITARY RECORD.

John W. Penny, enlisted August 25, 1904; appointed Corporal; re-enlisted in 1897; appointed Sergeant; appointed Second Lieutenant May 1, 1900, and resigned in 1902; re-enlisted May 6, 1902; appointed Sergeant; retired as Sergeant January 18, 1906.

VIII. Commissions have been issued the following named officers, and they are assigned as follows:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergeant Robert Y. H. Thomas, Hospital Corps, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First

Lieutenant, from December 27, 1905; assigned to the Artillery Corps.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William F. Jibb, Company "K" to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, with rank from January 6, 1906; promoted;—vice Morris, transferred.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General.
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 4

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, January 20, 1906.

I. The following report of the Inspector of Small arms Practice upon the competitions for the Taliaferro Trophy and Greenleaf and Crosby Medal held at the recent encampments of the Florida State Troops is published for the information of all concerned:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF FLORIDA,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE,

Fernandina, Fla., December 26th.

The Adjutant General,

Florida State Troops,

Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR—In compliance with orders issued from your office, the competitions for the Taliaferro Trophy and Greenleaf and Crosby Medal, were held for the 1st Infantry and the Light Battery of Field Artillery, Florida State Troops, at Lake City, Florida, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1905, and for the 2nd Infantry, at Orlando, Florida, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1905. Teams from three companies of the 1st Infantry, one from the 1st Battery of Field Artillery and eight from the 2nd Infantry, participated, and made the following scores, to-wit:

Co. D. 1st Inft.

Priv. H. W. Ravinell...	4 4 4 3 4-19	4 4 4 4 3-19	2 2 3 2 3-12	50
2nd Lt. R. F. Metcalf...	4 3 0 4 3-14	4 3 2 3 3-15	3 2 4 4 5-18	47
1st Lt. S. C. Harrison...	5 3 4 3 3-18	3 0 3 2 0-8	2 5 0 0 0-7	33
Priv. H. L. Clark.....	4 0 0 0 0-4	0 0 2 0 0-2	2 0 0 0 0-2	8
Priv. A. N. Dow.....	0 0 0 3 0-3	0 0 0 4 0-4	0 0 0 2 4-6	13

151

Co. G 1st Inft.

Priv. J. H. Lynn.....	4 5 5 4 4-22	4 4 4 4 3-19	4 4 3 5 4-20	61
Sgt. C. R. Slater.....	4 4 5 5 4-22	5 5 5 4 4-23	5 5 5 2 2-19	64
Capt. E. Masters.....	3 4 4 4 4-19	3 4 5 4 4-20	5 4 4 4 5-22	61
Sgt. S. Veronee.....	4 4 4 4 5-21	4 4 5 4 4-21	3 3 3 3 4-16	58
Priv. H. K. Jackson..	4 4 4 4 5-21	4 4 4 4 4-20	4 4 4 4 5-21	62

306

Co. H 1st Inft.

Priv. E. M. Lee.....	2 0 3 4 5-14	3 3 3 3 3-15	3 2 2 0 0-7	36
Sgt. E. M. Perry.....	4 2 4 4 3-17	4 4 5 4 3-20	3 5 3 3 0-14	51
Priv. J. T. Morris.....	2 3 4 3 3-15	0 0 2 3 2-7	0 0 0 0 0-0	22
Lieut. W. G. Brown...	2 2 4 3 4-15	2 3 4 2 2-13	3 3 0 2 0-8	36
Priv. J. E. Smith.....	2 3 2 3 2-12	3 3 4 0 2-12	0 0 0 0 0-0	24

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1st Battery, Field Artillery.

Sgt. S. B. Kitchen.....	0 0 4 2 5-11	5 5 3 4 4-21	3 5 4 4 4-20	52
Pvt. K. Pringle.....	3 2 4 3 3-15	4 3 4 3 4-18	3 4 4 4 4-19	52
Pvt. W. M. Potts.....	5 4 2 4 4-19	0 2 0 0 3-5	2 5 5 2 0-14	38
Sgt. H. A. Parrish.....	4 3 4 3 4-18	3 3 3 5 4-18	5 2 5 4 0-16	52
Sgt. W. E. Tutt.....	5 3 3 4 4-19	4 4 4 3 4-19	0 2 0 5 0-7	45

239

Co. B. 2nd Inft.

Capt. F. C. W. Kramer..	4 4 4 4 5-21	5 4 4 3 3-19	0 3 4 5 4-16	56
Lieut. F. A. Taylor...	4 4 3 3 5-19	4 5 4 4 4-21	4 5 4 5 5-23	63
Mus. Bliss Paul.....	4 4 4 4 4-20	3 3 5 3 4-18	5 0 5 4 3-17	55
Pvt. J. A. Crenshaw...	3 5 4 3 2-17	4 4 4 4 4-20	4 4 5 5 5-23	60
Pvt. W. M. Edmonds...	3 2 4 4 4-17	4 5 4 3 4-20	4 4 3 4 4-19	56

290

Co. C 2nd Inft.

Capt. R. M. Hudson...	3 3 3 4 5-18	4 4 4 3 3-18	0 0 0 3 5-8	44
Lt. Jno. T. Hammond..	4 4 2 3 3-16	0 3 4 3 0-10	4 3 0 4 4-15	41
Sgt. Beardall H. M....	3 4 3 3 2-15	0 3 2 3 4-12	0 4 3 0 0-7	34
Pvt. Dunaway J. A....	2 4 4 3 3-16	3 0 4 0 2-9	5 0 0 0 0-5	30
Sgt. W. L. Nobles.....	3 3 2 2 0-10	4 0 4 4 0-12	0 0 0 0 0-0	23

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Co. E 2nd Inf.

Sgt. Burnside.	0 0 0 4—4	3 0 3 4 2—12	0 0 0 0 0—0	16
Pvt. F. Hess.	3 4 4 3—17	0 2 0 4 2—8	5 0 0 2 4—11	36
Pvt. R. Kuhl.	4 3 4 4—19	4 2 3 4 2—15	0 0 0 0 3—3	37
Pvt. R. C. Hess.	0 3 3 4—13	3 4 2 4 3—16	2 2 2 0 3—9	38
Sgt. Jones.	4 4 3 3—18	4 3 4 4 3—18	0 0 3 2 2—7	43

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Co. F 2nd Inf.

Sgt. B. Perez.	0 3 2 4 0—9	4 2 2 3 4—15	2 2 0 0 2—6	20
Lieut. J. W. Dyke.	3 3 3 3 0—12	0 0 0 3 0—3	4 3 4 4 0—15	30
Sgt. B. W. Guley.	4 4 3 3 3—17	0 3 5 3 4—15	0 0 0 4 3—7	39
Cor. B. H. Emmerson.	0 0 4 0 0—4	3 0 0 3 0—6	2 4 3 3 0—12	22
Art. H. E. Jagger.	3 3 5 0 4—15	0 3 3 5 4—15	2 3 0 3 2—10	40

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Co. H 2nd Inf.

Sgt. C. B. Boyd.	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 0—12	4 0 2 3 4—13	41
Pvt. Mooty.	4 0 0 4 4—12	0 0 0 3 4—7	0 0 0 0 3—3	22
Sgt. Roux.	3 0 2 3 4—12	3 2 4 4 5—18	0 0 0 4 2—6	36
Cor. W. H. Holly.	3 0 3 5 4—15	0 3 0 3 4—10	0 0 0 0 0—0	25
Lieut. J. W. Blanding.	4 3 4 5 5—21	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 4 3 0 0—12	55

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Co. L 2nd Inf.

Capt. J. F. Jaudon.	0 2 2 3 4—11	4 2 4 4 4—18	0 0 0 0 5—5	34
Lieut. N. D. Coats.	4 3 0 4 4—15	3 3 5 3 3—17	0 3 0 0 0—3	35
Pvt. C. L. Clyde.	4 0 0 4 0—8	4 3 3 3 4—17	0 2 0 0 0—2	27
Pvt. J. C. Tucker.	3 3 3 4 0—13	4 3 2 3 3—15	5 4 3 0 0—12	40
Pvt. W. C. Gibson.	4 4 0 3 2—13	2 0 0 4 4—10	3 0 0 0 0—3	26

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Co. K 2nd Inf.

Pvt. H. S. Coleman.	3 3 4 3 4—17	0 5 0 4 3—12	0 0 0 0 0—0	29
Pvt. A. A. Bunnell.	3 4 3 3 3—16	2 3 4 4 2—15	5 4 0 4 5—18	49
Pvt. A. H. Schmidt.	4 0 5 4 5—18	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 4 3 4 2—17	52
Cor. T. O. Melton.	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 3 0 3 0—10	2 3 2 3 4—14	43
Sgt. Rich E. M.	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 0 3 0 4—11	55

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Co. M. 2nd Inf.

Cor. J. C. Shearrer.	2 3 5 3 4—17	4 0 4 4 4—16	0 3 4 5 4—16	49
Pvt. J. C. Marshall.	0 0 0 3 0—3	0 0 0 0 0—0—00	3
Pvt. Rivenberk J. F.	0 0 0 3 2—5	3 0 0 3 3—9	. . . . .—00	14
Cor. J. C. Willingham.	4 3 4 4 5—20	3 4 4 3 4—18	0 0 3 4 0—7	45
Sgt. D. M. Crum.	2 3 0 4 4—13	3 0 0 4 2—9	4 0 0 3 2—9	31

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As shown by the foregoing tabulated scores, Company "G," of the 1st Infantry, made a total score of 306 points, which was the highest score made by any company team, and is, therefore, declared the winner of the Taliaferro Trophy.

Sergeant C. F. Slater, of Company "G," 1st Infantry, made a total score of 64 points, which was the highest score made by any individual competitor, and, therefore, is declared the winner of the Greenleaf and Crosby Medal.

Very respectfully submitted,

ROBERT P. CARLETON,
*Colonel General Staff, Inspector
of Small Arms Practice.*

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
*Adjutant General.
Major General, F. S. T.*

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 5

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, February 8, 1906.

I. Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Military Code the following officers have, at their own request, been placed upon the retired list:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Major *Frank J. Howatt*, February 7, 1906.

MILITARY RECORD.

Enlisted and appointed Sergeant Company "D," First (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, September 11, 1890; appointed First Sergeant 1891; commissioned Second Lieutenant July 21, 1893; First Lieutenant December 13, 1894. Commissioned Captain Company "G," First Florida Volunteer Infantry (for war with Spain), May 20, 1898. Commissioned Captain and assigned as Quartermaster First Infantry, Florida State Troops, August 20, 1899; Major May 20, 1903. Service continuous.

Captain *William H. Lyle*, Company "E," February 7, 1906.

MILITARY RECORD.

Enlisted Company "D," Third (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, September 4, 1893. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Company "L," First Florida Volunteer Infantry

(for war with Spain), May 23, 1898; First Lieutenant August 23, 1898. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Company "E," First Infantry, Florida State Troops, February 6, 1899; Captain October 1, 1900. Service continuous.

II. An election is hereby ordered in the First Battalion, First Infantry, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Major *Frank J. Howatt*, and such election will be held March 5, 1906, by which date the votes of all officers qualified to participate in such election must be filed with the officer herein designated as Inspector. The election will be conducted as prescribed by Sections 27, 28 and 29 of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in G. O. No. 18, A. G. O., series of 1905.

Detail for inspector of election:

Colonel *Samuel T. Shaylor*, General Staff, Jacksonville.

III. First Lieutenant *Shields Warren* is hereby relieved as Adjutant of the Third Battalion, First Infantry, and assigned to duty with Company "L" of that regiment.

IV. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Joseph P. Hickey*, to be Captain of Company "L," with rank from February 6, 1906, promoted; vice *Moore*, retired.

Second Lieutenant *Walter G. Sharit*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Third Battalion, with rank from February 6, 1906, promoted; vice *Warren*, transferred.

V. Greater care is enjoined upon all officers to prevent violations of the provisions of the law and regulations which prohibit the wearing of articles of the uniform by unauthorized persons, and by soldiers when not engaged in actual military duty. Reports which have been received, as the result of investigation instituted by this office, indicate a general lack of attention to this matter by officers, and frequent—in fact, in some cases, habitual disregard of this regulation at many stations of the troops. The wearing of the uniform is a distinctive honor reserved to those in the military service of the United States and of the State; to other its use is prohibited by law under penalty of a fine of not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment in a county jail for not exceeding three months. If the dignity and respectability of the uniform is to be preserved every officer and soldier must charge himself with the enforcement of this law, and promptly file information against those who violate it.

The practice of wearing campaign hats, leggings and other articles of the uniform, by members of the State Troops when not actually in the performance of military duty must be stopped, and officers will take immediate steps to punish, through the summary court, any violations of the law in this respect

which may hereafter occur. Commanding officers of posts and of all organizations will be held rigidly responsible for any failure to comply with the above requirement.

VI. Immediately upon receipt of this order all company, battery or detachment commanders, and regimental quartermasters, will make application to this office for rubber stamps and indelible ink (if not already supplied), and will at once cause every article of clothing for which they are either accountable or responsible, to be marked with the designation of the organization for the use of which it has been issued. It will be made a matter of special investigation at the approaching annual inspection of troops to determine whether or not this order has been faithfully complied with.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 6.

Tallahassee, January 9, 1906.

I. The commanding officer at each post will immediately designate in orders some officer of such post to act as Post Inspector of Small Arms Practice, forwarding copy of his order to this office and to Colonel Robert P. Carleton, the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, at Fernandina.

Post Inspectors of Small Arms Practice will be selected with reference to their peculiar fitness and qualifications in this line of military work. It will be their duty to encourage and foster in every possible way interest in target firing among the troops at their respective stations, and to endeavor to awaken enthusiasm and a spirit of emulation among the men. While company commanders and company officers have direct charge of and are responsible for the education of their men in small arms firing, the Post Inspectors of Small Arms Practice will, during practice and at all times, perform the duty of special instructors, and it is, of course, expected that they will themselves become proficient not only in the theoretical, but in the practical details of the subject. They will make frequent, direct and informal reports to the General Inspector of Small Arms Practice, with a view to keeping him thoroughly advised as to the actual conditions and progress of target practice at each post, co-operating with him to secure the best results, and will perform such other duties as may be assigned them by Post Commanders, or other competent authority, in connection with and looking to the general advancement and improvement of target firing.

II. The detail of an officer as Post Inspector of Small Arms Practice will not excuse or relieve him from the performance of other military duty unless especially so provided in the order detailing him.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 7.

Tallahassee, February 13, 1906.

I. All posts of the Florida State Troops will hereafter, from time to time, be inspected by the Inspector General, who will give to the commanding officer of each post at least three days advance notice of his intention to visit such post for the purpose of the special inspection herein authorized, and such notification shall indicate the nature of the inspection and the uniform to be worn.

These inspections will be so timed as to interfere as little as possible with the business avocations of the men, and, unless specially directed, no command will be inspected under the provisions of this order oftener than twice each year.

II. Commissions have been issued the following officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Private *Henry M. Snow, Jr.*, to be Captain of Company "G," with rank from February 5, 1906; vice *Masters*, relieved.

Second Lieutenant *John T. Hammond*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "C," with rank from February 10, 1906, promoted; vice *Bradshaw*, resigned.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 8.

Tallahassee, February 14, 1906.

I. For the purpose of encouraging in the Florida State Troops special work; to simulate a healthful efficiency in every branch of military work; to stimulate a healthful spirit of emulation, and as an additional effort to excell, the following announcement is made:

II. Hereafter the relative standing as to efficiency of regiments, battalions and companies will be determined and will be announced in general orders. This determination will be based upon the work of the several organizations throughout the year, as indicated by the official records, and upon inspections to be held at the home stations of the troops and during the annual encampments. Announcement of the result will be made at the close of the encampment season.

III. In determining the efficiency of organizations the following matters will be considered and will be given relative weight as indicated opposite each subject:

1. Average attendance at drills and ceremonies..... 3
2. General appearance. 2
3. Condition of arms, uniforms and equipment..... 3
4. Discipline. 5
5. Interior economy:
 - a. Administration, including records..... 2
 - b. Punctuality in making reports..... 5
 - c. Recruitment and average strength..... 1
 - d. Enforcement of squad system..... 1
 - e. Care of public property. 1
 - f. Condition of quarters. 1—11
6. Drill:
 - a. Manual of arms. 2
 - b. Close order. 2
 - c. Extended order. 2— 6
7. Guard duty. 4
8. Small arms practice. 6

IV. In addition to the distinction given by the publication of the relative standing of organizations, there will be awarded the company or battery attaining the highest percentage of general efficiency, an embroidered silk pennant, bearing appropriate inscription, the carrying of which is authorized for occasions of ceremony.

V. Organizations attaining special proficiency in any particular branch of military work will be given mention in orders as follows:

Best appearing.
 Best disciplined.
 Best arms and equipment.
 Best administration.
 Best drilled.
 Best in guard duty, etc.

VI. The commanding officer of every company and battery shall each year, when called upon, certify to this office the name of the soldier of his command who has attained the highest degree of efficiency, based upon the following considerations:

1. Regular attendance at drills. 3
2. Deportment. 3
3. Habitual care of uniforms, arms and equipment.... 3
4. Appearance:
 - a. "Set up." 2
 - b. Neatness and precision in dress. 2— 4
5. Proficiency in drill. 4
6. Knowledge of guard duty. 3
7. Classification in marksmanship. 5

VII. To the soldier attaining the highest percentage of efficiency will be awarded a gold medal, designed and inscribed to indicate that the holder has been designated as the most efficient soldier in the Florida State Troops. The medal will be known as "The State Gold Medal for Highest Individual Efficiency."

VIII. To the soldier attaining the second highest percentage of efficiency will be awarded a silver medal, similarly designed, to be known as "The State Silver Medal for General Efficiency."

IX. During the encampment season each year provision will be made for a competitive drill to be participated in by an enlisted man from each company of infantry; such man to have been previously selected by competition. Judges will be appointed and rules for this drill announced in advance by the officer commanding the troops in the field. To the successful competitor will be awarded a bronze medal, so designed and inscribed as to indicate that the wearer is entitled to be known as "The Best Drilled Soldier in the Florida State Troops."

X. The following is the system of marking contemplated to be used in determining the general average of efficiency both of organizations and individuals: The standard of each subject being one hundred per cent, the general average may be obtained by multiplying by its relative weight the percentage allowed upon each subject, and dividing the sum of the resultant products by the sum of the relative weights; the quotient being the general average.

XI. The pennant provided for under Paragraph IV of this order will be held for one year by each organization to which awarded, and a suitably designed silver band will be attached

to the staff each year, inscribed with the official designation of the organization winning it. The purpose being to permanently preserve in the archives of the State a trophy which will attest to the efficiency attained by the several organizations which may hold it.

XII. The names of the soldiers winning the medals provided for under paragraphs VI, VII, VIII and IX of this order will be announced annually in orders and published in the official Register of the Florida State Troops.

XIII. The names of all enlisted men who obtain the title "Candidate for Commission" by taking the examination provided for in Paragraph 34 of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in G. O. No. 18, A. G. O., series of 1905, shall hereafter be published under appropriate heading in the official Register of the Florida State Troops.

XIV. Enlisted men who attain distinction in any of the ways provided for under this order should be regarded as meriting recognition by their immediate commanding officers when opportunity offers for their advancement.

While the general object in view is the reward of merit on the part of those aspiring to win distinction as competent and efficient soldiers in model organizations, the fact should not be lost sight of that if during the inspections contemplated under this order, it shall be discovered that any officer or soldier is guilty of culpable indifference to duty, or inexcusable ignorance of his profession, disciplinary and even punitive measures may be applied, in the discretion of competent authority.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 9.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, February 15, 1905.

I. At the close of the "Regular Season" for small arms practice, and when the annual reports of target firing have been received at this office, the Figure of Merit of each company, battalion and regiment, calculated by the methods laid down in the U. S. Regulations for Small Arms Firing, will be announced in general orders. The Figure of Merit of each company and regiment, and of the State, will also be published on January 1st, of each year by the War Department.

II. Upon the receipt at the office of the Adjutant General of

the State of the company report of target firing, certain insignia, indicating their skill in marksmanship, will be issued to each expert rifleman, sharpshooter and marksman; provided, however, that marksman's insignia will not at any time be issued to those who have qualified as sharpshooters, and sharpshooter's insignia will not at any time be issued to those who have qualified as expert riflemen.

III. MARKSMAN'S PIN.—To marksmen, when first qualifying as such, will be issued a silver pin, which will be worn until the close of the succeeding practice season. If qualification is renewed in the succeeding season, the pin may be worn another year, and so on for further seasons, but if the grade of sharpshooter is attained, or that of marksman not reached, the pin will not be worn.

IV. SHARPSHOOTER'S BADGE.—To the sharpshooter a silver badge will be issued. For the year when qualification is first completed, the badge will consist of a pin and cross; the soldier having once qualified as a sharpshooter may continue to wear the badge even if qualification is not renewed in future years. To the soldier who has qualified as a sharpshooter for three years, a silver bar will be issued which will specify the years of qualification and will be attached to the badge between the pin and the cross. For each additional three years of qualification an additional bar will be issued, and each in succession attached below the one previously supplied and above the cross.

V. EXPERT RIFLEMAN'S BADGE.—To the expert rifleman will be issued a silver badge. The soldier having ever qualified as an expert rifleman may continue to wear the badge even if qualification is not renewed in future years. To the soldier who has qualified as an expert rifleman for three years, not necessarily consecutive years, a silver bar will be issued, which will specify the years of qualification and will be attached to the badge immediately below the pin. For each additional three years an additional bar will be issued, and each in succession attached immediately below the one previously issued.

VI. SPECIAL INSIGNIA.—To the officer or enlisted man who is selected for a place on the Brigade Team and who represents the State in the National Match, and other interstate competitions, will be issued a silver bar pin inscribed as follows: "Member Florida Team, National Match 19..—designating the year. To the soldier serving on this team more than once will be issued a bar for each year, and these bars may be suspended below the original bar, successively, by link attachment.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 10.

Tallahassee, February 28, 1906.

I. The following named officers have, upon their own request, been placed upon the retired list:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General *Charles P. Lovell*, February 28, 1906.

MILITARY RECORD.

A graduate of the East Florida Seminary, *Charles P. Lovell*, entered the military service of the State as Second Lieutenant of the "Leesburg Rifles," Volunteer State Troops, July 29, 1887; was appointed First Lieutenant April 24, 1888, and Captain December 28, 1888. Appointed Captain Company "B," Second (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, August 17, 1891; Major, August 17, 1893; re-appointed Major September 21, 1896. Appointed Major First Florida Volunteer Infantry (for war with Spain), May 18, 1898. Appointed Colonel First Infantry, Florida State Troops, August 17, 1899. Appointed Brigadier General and assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Florida State Troops, May 18, 1903. Service continuous since July 29, 1887.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Fred James Caldwell*, Company "K," February 28, 1906.

MILITARY RECORD.

Fred James Caldwell, enlisted in Company "D," Second (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, April 7, 1890. Appointed Second Lieutenant Company "D," Fifth (separate) Battalion, May 1, 1899. Appointed First Lieutenant Company "K," Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, September 10, 1899; re-appointed September 1, 1901. Service continuous.

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged from the service of the State:

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenant *Joseph W. Fowler*, First Battery, February 10, 1906.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *George E. Porter*, Company "E," February 28, 1906.

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Colonel *John Warren Sackett*, to be Brigadier General, with rank from February 28, 1906, promoted; vice *Lovel*, retired.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel *John Stevens Maxwell*, to be Colonel, with rank from February 28, 1906, promoted; vice *Sackett*, promoted.

Second Lieutenant *Lyman Helvenston*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second Battalion, with rank from March 2, 1906, promoted; vice *Whetstone*, resigned. . . .

SECOND INFANTRY.

Sergeant *Neville Hewitt Clark*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "K," with rank from February 10, 1906; vice *Jibb*, promoted.

Howard Burt Yarborough, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Battalion, with rank from February 14, 1906; vice *Fitzgerald*, relieved.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 11.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, March 1, 1906.

I. The annual inspection of the Florida State Troops at their home stations as provided for under Section 14 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, and under Section 61, of the Florida Military Code, will be made this year at the respective stations upon the following dates:

DeFuniak Springs, Monday, April 2, 1906, Company "K," 1st Infantry.

Marianna, Tuesday, April 3, 1906, Company "M," 1st Infantry.

Apalachicola, Thursday, April 5, 1906, Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company "L," 1st Infantry.

Tallahassee, Friday and Saturday, April 6 and 7, 1906, General Headquarters.

Live Oak, Monday, April 9, 1906, Company "E," 1st Infantry.

Lake City, Tuesday, April 10, 1906, Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company "H," 1st Infantry.

Starke, Wednesday, April 11, 1906, Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company "E," 2nd Infantry.

Fernandina, Thursday, April 12, 1906, Company "B," 1st Infantry.

Jacksonville, Friday, April 13, 1906, Headquarters 1st Brigade; Headquarters of Regiment and 1st Battalion, Band Companies, "A," "D," "F" detachment of Hospital Corps, 1st Infantry; Headquarters and 1st Battery, Artillery Corps.

Gainesville, Monday, April 16, 1906, Company "H," 2nd Infantry.

Ocala, Tuesday, April 17, 1906, Company "A," and detachment Hospital Corps, 2nd Infantry.

Brooksville, Wednesday, April 19, 1906, Company "M," 2nd Infantry.

Leesburg, Thursday, April 19, 1906, Company "B," 2nd Infantry.

Orlando, Friday, April 20, 1906, Headquarters 1st Battalion, Band and Company "C," 2nd Infantry.

Tampa, Saturday, April 21, 1906, Company "F," and detachment Hospital Corps, 2nd Infantry.

Key West, Tuesday, April 24, 1906, Headquarters and Company "I," 2nd Infantry.

Miami, Thursday, April 26, 1906, Company "L," 2nd Infantry.

Daytona, Friday, April 27, 1906, Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company "K," 2nd Infantry.

Palatka, Saturday, April 28, 1906, Company "D," 2nd Infantry.

St. Augustine, Monday, April 30, 1906, Company "G," 1st Infantry.

All inspections will be held at 8:00 o'clock, p. m.

II. The inspection will be made by the Adjutant General, and by Major J. A. Dapray, U. S. Army, retired, who has been designated by the War Department to make the inspection required under the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903.

III. All officers of the General Staff and of the several staff departments, non-commissioned staff officers and members of the Hospital Corps, will be present in uniform and under arms at the time and place fixed for the inspection of the troops at the station nearest to their place of residence, and will report in person to the inspecting officers.

IV. The inspection will be followed by a muster, which will take the place of the muster under the regulations to be held on the 31st day of March annually. Commanding officers will prepare duplicate muster rolls in advance.

V. The troops will be paraded in the dress uniform, unless otherwise specially authorized, and company commanders will

personally inspect their commands prior to the hour appointed herein to satisfy themselves that all men are properly uniformed; that the clothing is clean, with buttons in place, cap ornaments on caps, shoes blackened, and that the men are shaved and are neat in every particular, wearing white military standing collars and white gloves.

All rifles, including those held in reserve as well as those in the hands of the men, should be in perfect order and free from rust.

All buttons and brasses should be brightly polished.

The armories should be in condition to pass inspection for cleanliness, as should all lockers and packing boxes. Clothing and equipment not issued should be neatly folded and packed, but convenient for examination.

All stores believed to be unserviceable, of every character, should be separated from the serviceable property and laid out for inspection. Inventories of the unserviceable stores should be prepared and presented to the inspectors.

Company record books, files for orders, retained copies of reports and all miscellaneous papers will be arranged conveniently to be submitted for inspection.

Commanding officers will at once take steps to bring their commands up to the highest possible degree of efficiency and discipline. All enlisted men should at once be notified of the time fixed for the inspection of the command to which they belong, and should be cautioned as to necessary preparations.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 12.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, March 24, 1906.

I. The following executive order is published:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, March 23, 1906.

Upon consideration of the report of the Major commanding the Artillery Corps, and in accordance with his recommendation, an order will be published disbanding the First

Battery, Field Artillery; as it appears that that organization has fallen below the required standard of efficiency.

Provision will be made for the proper care of all United States and State property.

N. B. BROWARD,
Governor.

Pursuant to the foregoing executive order, the First Battery, Field Artillery, is hereby disbanded, and the enlisted men thereof will be given honorable discharge as of this date.

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieutenant *George R. Seavy*, 1st Battery, March 23, 1906.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Major *Eugene S. Mathews*, 3rd Battalion, March 23, 1906.

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *William LeFils*, to be Major of the First Battalion, with rank from March 7, 1906; promoted, vice *Howatt*, retired.

Captain *William Church Croom*, to be Captain and Commissary with rank from March 10, 1902, re-appointed.

First Lieutenant *Samuel C. Harrison, Jr.*, to be Captain of Company "D," with rank from March 13, 1906; promoted, vice *Dancy*, retired.

First Lieutenant *Fred D. Yerkes*, to be Captain of Company "F," with rank from March 20, 1906; promoted, vice *LeFils*, promoted.

Second Lieutenant *William D. Vinzant*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "F," with rank from March 20, 1906; promoted, vice *Yerkes*, promoted.

Second Lieutenant *Robert Floyd Metcalf*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "D," with rank from March 21, 1906; promoted, vice *Harrison*, promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Charles S. Noble*, to be Captain and Commissary, with rank from October 2, 1901, re-appointed.

First Lieutenant *John Donald Cameron-Morris*, to be Captain of Company "K," with rank from March 23, 1906; promoted, vice *Smith*, relieved.

IV. An election is hereby ordered in the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major *Eugene S. Mathews*, and such election will be held

on April 15, 1906, by which date the votes of all officers qualified to participate in such election must be filed with the officer herein designated as Inspector. The election will be conducted as prescribed by Paragraphs 27, 28 and 29, of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 18, A. G. O., series of 1905.

Detail for inspector of election:

Brigadier General *John W. Sackett*, 1st Brigade, Jacksonville.

V. Captain *Harvey R. Payne*, First Infantry, is hereby detailed for duty as Quartermaster, First Brigade.

VI. The following change in the dates fixed for the inspection of certain posts of the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 11, A. G. O., current series, is announced:

Gainesville—Wednesday, April 11, 1906, Company "H," 2nd Infantry.

Starke—Monday, April 16, 1906, Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company "E," 2nd Infantry.

(Both inspections at 8:00 o'clock, p. m.)

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General,

Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 13.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, April 10, 1906.

I. A board is hereby appointed to be known and designated as The Florida Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

Detail for the board:

Major General *J. Clifford R. Foster*, General Staff.

Brigadier General *John W. Sackett*, 1st Brigade.

Colonel *Samuel F. Shaylor*, General Staff.

Colonel *Robert P. Carleton*, General Staff.

(Inspector of Small Arms Practice.)

Colonel *John S. Maxwell*, 1st Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel *Charles M. Bingham, Jr.*, 2nd Infantry.

It will be the duty of this board to formulate and recommend plans for improving the efficiency in marksmanship of the members of the Florida State Troops; to provide for competitions, and, by such other means as may be deemed best and proper, to promote interest in small arms firing throughout the organized militia and among citizens of the State as well.

The concensus of military opinion no longer leaves any doubt that the paramount duty of a soldier is to be able to shoot accurately, and this is equally important for the civilian, who, under our system of government, is likely at any time to be called

upon to assume the duties and responsibilities of a soldier. With this in mind the board should regard it as its constant duty to foster and promote interest in the art of rifle shooting, and, as far as practicable, should co-operate in and encourage the organization of civilian rifle clubs, and the adoption in high schools and male educational institutions of some system of preliminary rifle practice.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General,

Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 14.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, May 20, 1906.

I. As a mark of special distinction, and in recognition of military zeal and merit, there will hereafter be awarded to every officer and enlisted man who has served honorably in the Florida State Troops for a continuous period of fifteen years, a bronze medal, to be known as "The Fifteen Year Service Medal," which shall be worn upon all official occasions, and, in the discretion of its owner, upon appropriate social occasions. Forms for application for this medal may be obtained from the Adjutant General's Office.

In making this announcement it may be said that while military service is a common obligation, falling equally upon all citizens of the State, the fact that only a comparatively few manifest that sense of public duty which prompts them in time of peace, even to the prejudice of private interests and sometimes at the risk of business sacrifices, to enroll themselves in the organized militia, makes it seem fit and just to give some special recognition to those who continue in the service for an unusually long period, devoting their time and energy to building up and maintaining an effective military establishment, which, it can no longer be disputed, is a safe and necessary adjunct to every well organized State Government.

The State adopts this method of showing appreciation of the specially meritorious service performed by certain of its citizens in voluntarily assuming and faithfully discharging military obligations. It is hoped, however, that ere long, all citizens, but particularly men prominent in business life, representing the commercial industries, will realize the importance of maintaining at all times in the State an effective military constabulary capable of preserving the peace, and, in times of emergency, of affording a perfect safeguard to life and property; that instead of (as in some known instances) interfering with and discouraging their employees from active co-operation with the military, they will

place a premium upon and give the sanction of their approval to the patriotic spirit which prompts these young men to enlist in the service of the State.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General.

Major General, F. S. T.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL ORDERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 15.

Tallahassee, May 26, 1906.

I. The application by petition of Captain *Vincent N. Ridgely*, and other residents of St. Petersburg, Florida, to be organized, equipped and mustered into the military service of the State as a company of infantry having been granted by the Governor, and such petitioners having been organized in accordance with law and duly mustered into the service on the night of April 23, 1906, such company is hereby assigned to the First Battalion of the Second Infantry, and will be designated as Company "G."

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

PERSONAL STAFF.

Colonel *Cromwell Gibbons*, A. D. C., March 27, 1906.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *Louis Muller*, Company "B," March 28, 1906.

III. The following named officers have, upon their own request, been placed upon the Retired List:

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Major *Jacob Gumbinger*, May 28, 1906.

MILITARY RECORD.

Enlisted in the "Wilson Battery" (lately known and designated as the First Battery, Field Artillery) August 11, 1887. Served continuously as Private, Corporal, Sergeant, and First Sergeant, filling every grade of company non-commissioned office, until appointed First Lieutenant July 22, 1893. Appointed Captain March 27, 1894; re-appointed Captain March 18, 1897. Appointed Major, Artillery Corps, August 16, 1899; re-appointed Major August 17,

1903. Service in the Florida State Troops continuous since 1887.

The record of this soldier in the Federal military establishment, as certified by him to this office, is as follows: Enlisted as a private in Company "H," Eighth Regiment, Missouri Infantry, at Peoria, Ill., June 19, 1861. Was wounded at the capture of Fort Donaldson, February 15, 1862. Continued in the service until June 26, 1863, when he was discharged at Memphis, Tenn., with rank of Sergeant, because of disabilities resulting from wounds. Participated in the battle at the capture of Fort Donaldson, the Siege of Corinth, and numerous other minor engagements and skirmishes.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *LeRoy Canfield*, Company "G," May 11, 1906.

MILITARY RECORD.

Enlisted in Company "D," First (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, April 7, 1896. Enrolled with this company in United States Volunteers, April 25, 1898; mustered in as Private, Company "G," First Florida Volunteer Infantry, May 23, 1898. Appointed Corporal July 19, 1898, and discharged December 1, 1898. Re-enlisted in Company "G," First Infantry, Florida State Troops (formerly Company "D"), in April, 1899; appointed Sergeant. Appointed Second Lieutenant January 15, 1903. Service continuous since April 7, 1896.

IV. The following named enlisted man has, upon his own request, been placed upon the Retired List:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant *C. H. Wigg*, Company "D," May 24, 1906.

MILITARY RECORD.

Enlisted about 1880 in the "Putnam Guards" at Palatka, Florida, and in 1883 enlisted in the "Gem City Guards," both independent, volunteer companies of the Florida organized militia. The latter company being later accepted into the Florida State Troops as Company "D," of the Second (separate) Battalion, and, in 1899, was assigned as Company "D" of the Second Infantry. Sergeant Wigg's service has been continuous since date of first enlistment, and he has filled the grades of Corporal, Sergeant and Company Quartermaster Sergeant.

V. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

Cromwell Gibbons, to be Captain of Company "A," with rank from March 22, 1906; vice *Payne*, transferred.

Sergeant *Joseph F. Zingarrelli* to be Second Lieutenant of Company "L," with rank from March 25, 1906; vice *Sharit*, First Sergeant *George John Garcia*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "F," with rank from March 29, 1906; vice *Vinzant*, promoted.

Bennett Irwin Solomon, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the Third Battalion, with rank from April 10, 1906; vice *Cook*, relieved.

James Westley Stephens, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "H," with rank from May 10, 1906; vice *Henderson*, resigned.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Richard M. Hudson*, to be Captain of Company "C," with rank from March 17, 1902, re-appointed.

Captain *Caleb Rodney Layton*, to be Captain of Company "H," with rank from May 1, 1902, re-appointed.

Vincent N. Ridgely, to be Captain of Company "G," with rank from April 4, 1906.

Horace Williams, to be First Lieutenant of Company "G," with rank from April 4, 1906.

Sergeant *Elton B. Rich*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "K," with rank from April 25, 1906; vice *Jibb*, promoted.

Preston Ayers, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "C," with rank from March 27, 1906, vice *Hammond*, promoted.

Cramer B. Potter, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "G," with rank from April 4, 1906.

VI. The following Executive Order is published:

STATE OF FLORIDA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Tallahassee, May 26, 1906.

Upon consideration of the report of the Adjutant General covering the inspection recently made by him of the organizations comprising the Florida State Troops, at their home stations, it appears that Company "D," 2nd Infantry, has fallen below the required standard of efficiency.

Let an order be published disbanding such company, and provision be made for the proper care and safe keeping of all United States and State property.

N. B. BROWARD,
Governor.

Company "D," Second Infantry, is hereby disbanded. The enlisted men will be honorably discharged as of this date.

VII. The following Executive Order is published:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, May 26, 1906.

Upon consideration of the report of the Adjutant General covering the inspection recently made by him of the organizations comprising the Florida State Troops, at their home stations, and in accordance with his recommendation, an order will be issued disbanding Company "M," 2nd Infantry, and providing for the transfer of the enlisted men of that organization to Company "B," 2nd Infantry.

N. B. BROWARD,
Governor.

Company "M," Second Infantry, is hereby disbanded. The commissioned officers will be honorably discharged upon the settlement of their accounts. The enlisted men are hereby transferred to Company "B," Second Infantry.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General.
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 16.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, May 28, 1905.

1. A record will be kept in each company and detachment of the sizes of clothing required for each enlisted man thereof, as ascertained by measurements or by actual trial of the various articles of clothing. This record will be amended from time to time, especially in the case of young soldiers, as occasion may require. Requisitions will conform to the record sizes.

The appended table will be consulted by company and detachment commanders in the preparation and maintenance of this record, which may be kept conveniently by entering the name of each man on a separate page of a small indexed blank book, and beneath the name a list of the several articles of clothing issued by the State and the size of each which the soldier requires.

The appended table of measurements supercedes the table published in G. O. No. 14, A. G. O., series of 1905. Copy of this order should be pasted inside the front cover of the Company Clothing and Descriptive Book for ready reference.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General.
Major General, F. S. T.

CLOTHING ISSUED FOR ENLISTED MEN BY THE QUARTER-
MASTER'S DEPARTMENT, WITH DIMENSIONS TO
DETERMINE SIZES.

Blouses—Dark blue flannel.

	Sizes.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chest.	34	35	36	38	40	42
Waist.	32	33	34	36	38	40
Length of sleeve.....	31	31½	32½	33	34	34½

Breeches—Olive drab and khaki service, foot and mounted.

Sizes.	Waist.	Seat.	Inseam.	Knee.
1	29	35	26	15½
2.	30	36	26½	16
3.	31	37	27	16¼
3½	30	36	28½	16
4.	32	38	28	16½
4¼.	34	40	27	17
4½.	31	37	30	16½
5.	35	39	29	17
5¼.	35	41	28	17½
5½.	32	38	31	17
6.	34	40	29	17½
6¼.	36	42	28	18
6½.	33	39	32	17½
7.	36	41	29	18
7¼.	38	43	28	18½
7½.	35	40	30	18
8.	40	44	29½	18½
9.	42	45	30	19

Coats—Dress, olive drab and khaki.

Sizes.	Chest.	Waist.	Length.	Sleeve.
1.	33	29	26¼	30
2.	34	30	26¾	30½
3.	35	31	27	31
3½	35	30	28	32½
4.	36	32	27½	31½
4¼.	36	34	27	30½
4½.	36	31	28½	33
5.	37	33	28	32
5¼.	37	35	27½	31
5½.	37	32	29	33½
6.	38	34	28½	32½
6¼.	38	36	28	31½
6½.	38	33	29½	34
7.	40	36	29½	33
7¼.	40	38	28½	32
7½.	40	35	30½	34½
8.	42	40	30	33½
9.	44	42	30½	34

Leggings—Outside measurement.

	Sizes.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Around calf.	14	14¾	15½	16¼	17

Sizes.	Chambray.		D. D. Flannel.		Olive Drab.	
	Neck.	Sleeve.	Neck.	Sleeve.	Neck.	Sleeve.
1.	14½	32	15	32½	15	32½
2.	15	32½	15½	33	15½	33
3.	15½	33	16¼	34	16¼	34
4.	16	33½	17	35	17	35
5.	16½	34	17½	36	17½	36
6.	17	34½	19	37	19	36
7.	17½	34½	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.	18	34½	.....	.....	.....	.....

Trousers.

Sizes.	Dress.	
	Waist.	Inseam.
1.	29	30
2.	30	30½
3.	31	31
3½ long.	30	32½
4.	32	32
4¼ stout.	34	31
4½ long.	31	34
5.	33	33
5¼ stout.	35	32
5½ long.	32	35
6.	34	33
6¼ stout.	36	32
6½ long.	33	36
7.	36	33
7¼ stout.	38	32
7½ long.	35	34
8.	40	33½
9.	42	34

Caps and service hats, sizes 6¾, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¼, 7½.

*Collars, linen, sizes, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17 and 18.

NOTES.

Breeches will hereafter be issued instead of trousers of olive drab or khaki.

*These articles may be purchased in the manner prescribed by Paragraph IV, G. O. No. 11, A. G. O., series of 1905.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 17.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,*Tallahassee, June 8, 1906.*

I. The following regulations governing the system of small arms practice in this State are prescribed to amend the rules announced in General Order No. 31, A. G. O., series of 1904:

(1) From October 1st to March 31st will be devoted to sighting and aiming drills and gallery practice. This preliminary instruction is a necessary foundation for future efficiency on the range, and the instructors should, therefore, improve the opportunity given them during the season for indoor practice to explain the different theoretical principles, as far as the capacity and interest of the men appear to render it advantageous; and for conducting such exercises in estimating distance as may be necessary.

(2) Practice on the target range will commence April 1st and terminate September 30th of each year.

(3) "Special Course 'C,'" as prescribed by the U. S. Firing Regulations for Small Arms will be followed at all posts where there is a range which will admit of firing at 600 yards and longer distances.

(4) At all posts where a complete range is not available, but a range of from 200 to 300 yards can be obtained, "Special Course 'A,'" as prescribed by the U. S. Firing Regulations for Small Arms, will be followed.

(5) At all posts where a range of even 200 or 300 yards cannot be obtained, "Special Course 'B,'" as prescribed by the U. S. Firing Regulations for Small Arms, will be followed. For this course a range of only fifty feet is required. With the use of the prescribed miniature targets, an indoor gallery range may be utilized, or a range of fifty feet may be provided for outdoors.

(6) It will be practicable for the troops at every station to follow one of the three prescribed courses, and target practice will be compulsory; post commanders being held responsible for faithful compliance with this order. In no case will either "Special Course 'A' or 'B'" be used if it is practicable to follow "Special Course 'C,'" and, likewise, "Special Course 'B'" will not be used where it is practicable to follow "Special Course 'A'.

(7) Unless prevented by physical disability, every soldier must fire to the extent of his allowance, and beyond the latter no enlisted man will be permitted to practice—except at his own expense or at the expense of the organization to which he belongs. The ammunition furnished by the State will only be used for regular practice within the allowance prescribed.

(8) Immediately upon the close of the season for practice on the range (September 30th) the commanding officer of every

company will prepare and forward through his post commander to the Adjutant General of the State, and to the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, reports of target firing of his command. These reports must be mailed by the post commander not later than October 5th.

At posts where "Special Course 'C'" is used, the report of target firing will be made upon Form 677-a.

At posts where "Special Course 'A'" is used the report of target firing will be made upon Form 677-b.

At posts where "Special Course 'B'" is used, the report of target firing will be made upon Form 677-c.

The forms required will be furnished upon application to the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

It is expected that the members of each organization will feel a pride in securing for it the highest possible Figure of Merit, and will use every effort to qualify as many men as possible in the higher degrees of marksmanship. For information as to the insignia awarded those who qualify as "Marksman," "Sharpshooter" or "Expert Rifleman," reference should be made to General Order No. 9, c. s. from this office.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General.
Major General, F. S. T.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL ORDERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, June 11, 1906.

No. 18.

I. The accompanying tables show the prices of military stores, the property of the United States, which are issued, or may be purchased for the use of the organized militia of this State.

In case of loss, damage, or otherwise, clothing, equipment, ordnance and ordnance stores will be charged at the prices quoted herein; these prices taking precedence over all previously published lists.

Articles in this price list marked with an asterisk (*) may be purchased for the use of officers or enlisted men of the Florida State Troops through this office. Orders must be forwarded before the last day of each quarter as purchases will not be made oftener than quarterly, and such orders must in all cases be accompanied by post office or express money order for the amount of the purchase. Shipment will be made by freight or express, as directed, charges collect. Purchases for enlisted men must be made through their company commander.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General.
Major General, F. S. T.

Statement of the prices of clothing.

CLOTHING.		PRICE.
*Blankets, woolen:		
Standard.	each	5.24
Light weight, cotton warp.	each	2.48
*Breast cords, all arms of service.	each	.50
Breeches, service:		
Cotton, khaki (foot or mounted).	per pair	1.33
Olive drab, woolen (foot or mounted).	per pair	3.81
Caps, dark blue, including bands, all arms.	each	1.13
*Cap bands, extra.	each	.17
Cap ornaments:		
Bronze, all arms.	each	.07
Yellow metal, all arms.	each	.07
Chevrons:		
Cloth, dress coats (all arms and grades)	per pair	.18
For cotton khaki coats (all arms and grades).	per pair	.20
For olive drab coats (all arms and grades)	per pair	.22
Coats:		
*Dress (for all arms)	each	5.77
Service, cotton khaki (with bellows pockets)	each	1.59
Service, olive drab, woolen.	each	5.41
Coat collar ornaments:		
Bronze (all arms)	each	.07
Yellow metal (all arms)	each	.07
Abbreviation "FLA" bronze. To be announced.		
Abbreviation "FLA," yellow metal. To be announced.		
*Collars, linen.	each	.04
*Gloves:		
Cotton, white.	per pair	.11
Leather, buckskin.	per pair	1.36
Hats, service.	each	2.00
Hats, service, cords for.	each	.05
Hats, service, letters for, bronze.	each	.01
Hats, service, number for, bronze.	each	.01
Leggins, canvass.	per pair	.44
Music pouches, for bandsmen, large size.	each	3.74
Music pouches for bandsmen, small size.	each	3.10
*Overcoats, olive drab.	each	14.49
Ponchos, rubber:		
*Shirts, small size (72 by 60 inches)	each	1.45
Large size, with grommets or glove fasteners	each	2.47
Chambray.	each	.46
Flannel, olive drab.	each	2.38
Trousers, dress, 16 oz.	per pair	2.41
Trouser stripes, cloth (for all arms and grades)	per pair	.22

**CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES ISSUED EXCLUSIVELY
TO DRUM MAJORS.**

Batons, with cord and tassels.....	each	7.50
*Epaulettes.	per pair	3.00
*Shakos (lynx skin), foot.	each	40.00

*Statement of prices at which clothing procured by
the U. S. Quartermaster's Department prior to the
establishment of the new uniform will be issued.*

Blouses, unlined, made.....	each	1.99
Coats, khaki, service without bellows pockets....	each	.82
Hats, service, old pattern.	each	.83
Shirts, dark blue flannel.....	each	1.53

*Prices at which articles of equipage will be charged in cases of
loss, damage, etc.*

ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Bed sack.	84
Bugle, field artillery.....	1.85
Color belt (olive drab).....	7.50
Color belt and sling.	2.40
Color, camp with staff.	2.90
Colors (prices specially quoted).....	
Color staff.	3.10
Company marking stamp	3.50
Drum, complete.	4.32
Fife.	18½
Flag garrison.	23.10
Flag, hospital, field.....	2.25
Flag, hospital, general.	3.25
Flag, post.	7.65
Flag, storm and recruiting.	2.09
Flag halliards, garrison and post.	2.94
Flag halliards (short)	19
Guidon, ambulance, including staff	1.85
Guidon, artillery, service	4.50
Guidon, artillery, silk.....	18.00
Guidon staff.	2.75
Hand litter.....	3.62
Kettle, camp. ....	.17
Mess pan.....	.12
Tent, common, with wall.	12.75
Tent, hospital regulation	52.19
Tent, shelter, and clothing roll combined, each half	2.18
Tent, wall, regulation.	20.63
Tent, fly, hospital, regulation.	16.13
Tent fly, wall, regulation.	7.31
Tent pins, large, each. ....	.02
Tent pins, small, each.....	.01¼
Tent pins, shelter. ....	.01
Tent poles, common set. ....	.81

ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Tent poles, hospital, set.	2.88
Tent poles, shelter, each. ....	.13
Tent poles, wall, set.	1.55
Trumpet "G," with "F" slide and extra mouthpiece....	2.14
Trumpet cord and tassel. ....	.31
Trumpet crook. ....	.21
Trumpet mouthpiece. ....	.25
Whistle. ....	.13

{ Hospital tents and flies require 18 large and 28 small pins.
 { Wall tents and flies require 10 large and 18 small pins.
 { Common tents require 24 small tent pins.
 { Shelter tents require 10 shelter tent pins.

Allowance of Equipage.

IN CAMP.

	TENTS.		Axes.	Hatchets.	Spades.	Pickaxes.	Camp Kettles.	Mess Pans.
	Wall.	Common.						
A general officer.	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Field and staff officer above rank of captain.	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other staff officers or captains.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Subalterns of companies, to every two.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
To every three foot or mounted men. ....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
To every 15 foot or 13 mounted men. ....	...	...	2	2	2	4	2	5
For storage of subsistence stores: ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For each battery or company. ....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Brigade Headquarters, one hospital tent, or its equivalent ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For each regimental headquarters.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For each 1st Sergeant, and for use as battery or company office, in addition to the usual allowance of tentage of enlisted men. ....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the prices of ordnance and ordnance stores.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.	PRICE.
U. S. Magazine rifle, cal. 30.	14.90
Colt's revolver, cal. 45.	13.20
Colt's revolver, cal. 38.	11.60
*Officers' saber (with scabbard)	12.60
Artillery saber (with scabbard)	5.00
N. C. O. sword (with scabbard).....	4.50
*Scabbard case, chamois skin .....	.85
Bayonet, for cal. 30, model 1898 rifle.	1.43
Bayonet scabbard, for cal. 30, model 1898 rifle.....	.40
Saddlebags, complete, black leather.	5.05
Scabbard for Hospital Corps knife.	1.55
Saddle, complete, russet leather.	18.30
Saddle, complete, black leather	14.31
Saddlebags, complete, russet leather.	6.55
Saddlebags, complete, black leather.	5.05
Saddlecloths, dress, for officers.	4.60
Saddlecloths, service, for officers.	3.35
Bridle, complete, russet leather.	4.59
Bridle, complete, black leather.	4.00
Halters, complete, russet leather	2.38
Halters, complete black leather.	1.96
Breast straps and martingales, old style, with insignia, black leather (for line officer).	6.20
Breast straps and martingales, hunting design, russet leather.	2.25
Breast straps and martingales, hunting design, black leather.	2.25
Surcingle, cavalry. ....	.85
Lariat and strap, russet leather. ....	.89
Nose bag.	1.04
Picket Pin ... ..	.36
*Saber knot, russet leather. ....	.58
Saddle blanket, cavalry.	2.85
Revolver holster, cal. 45, black leather.	
Revolver holster, cal. 38, russet leather.....	1.05
Revolver holster, cal. 38, black leather .....	.83
Cartridge boxes revolver, cal. 38, russet leather .....	.67
*Officer's saber belt, with buckle, russet leather	2.40
N. C. O. waist belt, with buckle, russet leather .....	.94
N. C. O. waist belt, black leather .....	.43
N. C. O. waist belt plate .....	.10
Sliding frog for N. C. O. waist belt .....	.28
Cartridge belt, woven, with loops, Infantry, cal. 30	1.75
Cartridge belt fasteners .....	.15

*May be purchased through the Adjutant General's office.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.	PRICE.
Cartridge belt, model 1904:	
Belt	
Fastener	
Suspenders, pr.	
Canteen strap, web	
Haversack hooks (2)	
Cartridge box, McKeever, cal. 30	1.90
Gun sling	1.60
Canteen .....	.48
Canteen-haversack strap, russet leather .....	.37
Canteen-haversack strap, black leather .....	.66
Canteen strap cavalry (short with snap), russet leather ..	.52
Canteen strap, black leather (old style) .....	.25
Haversack, complete .....	.36
Haversack strap, black leather, (old style) .....	.95
Meat, can .....	.58
Cup, tin .....	.21
Knife .....	.11
Fork .....	.06
Spoon .....	.03
Arm chest, rifle .....	.02
Arm chest, revolver	4.00
Box of cleaning material	4.00
Cleaning rod, first section	9.30
Cleaning rod, second and third sections (@ .08 each) ....	.08
Screwdriver, model 1897 .....	.16
Small arms oiler .....	.15
Combined front sight and muzzle cover .....	.05
Barrack cleaning rod .....	.04
Breech mechanism cover .....	.14
	.22

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL ORDERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 19.

Tallahassee, Florida, June 30, 1906.

I. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is honorably discharged from the service of the State:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Captain John H. Layne, Commissary, June 20, 1906.

II. Captain William Church Croom is hereby relieved from duty with the 1st Infantry, and assigned as Commissary of the 1st Brigade.

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers, and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *James Westley Stephens*, to be Captain of Company "H," with rank from June 11, 1906; promoted—vice *Cox*, relieved.

George W. Snow, to be First Lieutenant of Company "G," with rank from April 30, 1906.

Sergeant Daniel G. Wheeler, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "D," with rank from May 2, 1906; vice *Metcalf*, promoted.

IV. Section 31 of the Florida Military Code, provides that—"Every officer to whom public funds or property is issued shall receipt for the same, and shall give a bond for such sum and with such surety or sureties as may be required by the Government for the proper expenditure of and the care and safe keeping of all public funds and military property which may at any time be under his control or in his charge, and to account for the same; which bond shall be approved by the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which the officer is stationed, and shall be filed with the Adjutant General."

This provision of the law is not interpreted to refer to officers to whom public property is entrusted upon memorandum receipt, and who are not required, under the regulations, to render property returns. But it is prohibited for any officer to transfer (by formally invoicing) any public property for which he may be accountable, to another officer, without express authority from the Adjutant General's office, and in no instance and under no circumstances will property be transferred by invoice to an officer who is not under bond.

Where company commanders, or other accountable officers, tender their resignations, or for other reasons are relieved from duty, the order relieving them shall direct that the public property which they have on hand be turned over upon memorandum receipt to the officer designated to succeed them, and one copy of the memorandum receipt shall at once be forwarded by the officer being relieved from duty to the Adjutant General of the State.

No officer who is either accountable or responsible for public property shall leave his post or relinquish the charge of such property without first taking memorandum receipt for the same from the officer succeeding him. This applies to officers holding property upon memorandum receipt as well as to those who are accountable for it to the Adjutant General's Office. *Every violation of this order will hereafter be punished by trial before a court-martial under the 15th Article of War, and proceedings may be instituted against the delinquent before a civil court under Section 32 of the Florida Military Code.*

Every officer giving receipt (memorandum or formal) for property becomes either accountable or responsible for each article covered by such receipt; for this reason it is necessary that before giving any receipt an officer shall carefully check over all of the property and satisfy himself that he has it. This is the

only course in accord with ordinary business methods, and which reason and good judgment could suggest, yet, strangely enough, it has not infrequently been departed from. Failure to check in property at the time of giving receipt will not, however, relieve an officer should any shortage afterward be discovered.

Where officers succeed to command of an organization, or to an office, and public property for which they have not been asked to receipt comes into their charge, they will *at once* prepare a careful and complete inventory (in triplicate) of the same, and forward one copy to the officer whom they succeeded and one to the Adjutant General's office. The failure of any officer to do this will, however, in no way tend to relieve the officer who abandoned the property from responsibility.

The attention of all officers is again invited to the method of issuing public property to enlisted men, and of accounting for the same, prescribed by the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 21, A. G. O., series of 1905. These regulations must hereafter be followed explicitly and without deviation. Where losses occur, surveying officers will not recommend relief from responsibility when the methods prescribed by the regulations have not been followed, and officers will be charged with the money value of the articles lost.

V. Charges upon all telegrams sent to the Adjutant General's Office must be prepaid, unless sent in reply to telegraphic inquiry from that office—or otherwise specially authorized by it. Under other circumstances telegrams sent collect will in every case be refused. Charges upon necessary telegrams are a proper expenditure from the public funds issued as an allowance to each organization.

VI. It has been decided by the Governor that the "Fifteen Year Service Medal," which is provided for under General Order No. 14, A. G. O., c. s., may be awarded to all officers and enlisted men on the Retired List of the Florida State Troops who served continuously for fifteen years *prior to the date of their retirement.*

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD FOSTER,
Adjutant General.
Major General, F. S. T.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Florida, July 1, 1906.

No. 20.

1. The proceedings of the Florida Board for the promotion of Rifle Practice, convened in the City of Jacksonville, April 13 and June 27, 1906, having received the approval of the Governor, the following excerpt thereof is published for the information of all concerned:

STATE RIFLE COMPETITION.

There will be held annually, under the auspices of this Board, a State Competition for small arms, under such rules, and at such times and places, as may each year be decided upon and announced.

The competition for 1906 will be known as the State Rifle Competition"; and will be held on the rifle range at St. Augustine, Florida, commencing Thursday, August 6, 1906, and will embrace the following events—in the order and under the conditions named:

THE TALIAFERRO TROPHY MATCH.

Open to teams of five men—one team from each company in the Florida State Troops.

Kind of fire: Slow fire (maximum of one minute per shot; time to be computed from full appearance of target to discharge of piece).

Distances: 200, 300 and 500 yards.

Number of shots: Two sighting shots and ten shots for record at each range.

Positions: Standing at 200 yards; choice of kneeling or sitting at 300 yards, and prone with head towards the target at 500 yards.

Arms: United States service rifles, with not less than three-pound trigger pull.

Ammunition: Service cartridges, as manufactured and issued by the Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Order of fire:

1. 200 yards, slow fire.
2. 300 yards, slow fire.
3. 500 yards, slow fire.

Rules: Rules governing are those prescribed by this order.

Prizes: To the team making the highest aggregate total in the contest—the Taliaferro Trophy, to be competed for annually, and five dollars (\$5.00) cash for each member.

Two of the members firing on the prize-winning team will not be eligible to compete again as members of a contesting team for the next three consecutive competitions for the Taliaferro Trophy. The two to be eliminated will be those two have heretofore participated in the greatest number of competitions for this trophy.

1,000-YARD MATCH.

Open to all officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops.

Kind of fire: Slow fire.

Distance: 1,000 yards.

Number of shots: Two sighting shots and ten shots for record.

Position: Prone, with head toward the target.

Arms, ammunition and rules: Same as for Taliaferro Trophy Match.

Prizes: To the individual making the highest aggregate score—the “Browne Medal” (presented by Hon. Jefferson B. Browne), to be competed for annually, and five dollars (\$5.00) in cash.

To the individual making the next to highest aggregate score—a bronze medal and two dollars (\$2.00) in cash.

800-YARD MATCH.

Open to all officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops.

Kind of fire: Slow fire.

Distance: 800 yards.

Number of shots, position, arms, ammunition and rules: Same as for the 1,000-yard match.

Prizes: To the individual making the highest aggregate score—a gold medal (presented by Captain Eugene Masters), and five dollars (\$5.00) in cash.

To the individual making the next to highest aggregate score—a bronze medal and two dollars (\$2.00) in cash.

SKIRMISH MATCH.

Open to all officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops.

Kind of fire: One skirmish run.

Number of shots, position, arms, ammunition and rules: Same as prescribed in the Sharpshooter's record course of “Special Course C.”

Prizes: To the individual making the highest aggregate score—the “Foster Medal” (presented by Major General J. Clifford R. Foster), to be competed for annually, and five dollars (\$5.00) in cash.

To the individual making the next to highest aggregate score—a bronze medal and two dollars (\$2.00) in cash.

600-YARD MATCH.

Open to all officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops.

Kind of fire: Slow fire.

Distance: 600 yards.

Number of shots, position, arms, ammunition and rules: Same as for the 1,000-yard match.

Prizes: To the individual making the highest aggregate score—a gold medal and five dollars (\$5.00) in cash.

To the individual making the next to highest aggregate score—a bronze medal and two dollars (\$2.00) in cash.

500-YARD MATCH.

Open to all officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops.

Kind of fire: Slow fire.

Distance: 500 yards.

Number of shots, position, arms, ammunition and rules: Same as for the 1,000-yard match.

Prizes: To the individual making the highest aggregate score—the “Maxwell Medal” (to be presented annually by Colonel John S. Maxwell), and five dollars (\$5.00) in cash.

To the individual making the next highest aggregate score—a bronze medal and two dollars (\$2.00) in cash.

SHORT RANGE MATCH.

Open to all officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops.

Kind of fire: Slow and rapid fire.

Distances: 200 to 300 yards.

Number of shots: Two sighting shots and ten shots for record at each range.

Position: Standing at 200 yards; choice of kneeling or sitting at 300 yards.

Order of fire:

1. 200 yards, one score, slow fire.
2. 300 yards, two scores, slow fire.
3. 200 yards, one score, rapid fire.

Arms, ammunition and rules: Same as for 1,000-yard match.

Prizes: To the individual making the highest aggregate score—the “Greenleaf & Crosby Medal” (presented by the firm of Greenleaf & Crosby), to be competed for annually, but will become the property of the person winning it three times, and five dollars (\$5.00) in cash.

To the individual making the next to highest aggregate score—a bronze medal and three dollars (\$3.00) in cash.

To the person making the highest score in rapid fire at 200 yards—three dollars (\$3.00) in cash.

To the person making the highest aggregate score at 300 yards—two dollars (\$2.00) in cash.

RULES.

Entries for the “Taliaferro Trophy Match” must be filed with the Statistical Officer by 6 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, August 15, 1906. If sent by mail they should be sent to St. Augustine in such time as to reach there not later than the hour named.

Blank forms for entry may be had upon application to the Statistical Officer.

All entries not otherwise provided for must be made not later than thirty minutes before the hour for calling the match.

The hour set for commencing each match will be announced by notice posted in front of the office of the Executive Officer on the range at least an hour in advance.

An entrance fee of twenty-five cents will be charged each person for each event, and such fee must accompany the form of entry when delivered to the Statistical Officer.

There must be not fewer than ten entries for each event.

In all other matters the rules and regulations for small arms competitions, prepared by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and announced in General Order No. 56, from the War Department, under date of March 19, 1906, will govern.

II. A team from the Florida State Troops will attend and participate in the National Match, to be held this year at Sea Girt, N. J.; and, as it is desired that the team from this State shall be composed of the best marksmen in the Florida State Troops, and that the members of all organizations shall have equal opportunity to compete for places thereon, the team will be selected during the State Rifle Competition at St. Augustine, from among those participating in the several matches who make the highest aggregate scores at all distances, including the skirmish run.

This selection will be made by the Executive Officer from among the fifteen having the highest aggregate scores who are eligible for a place on the team, and the remaining three will be designated alternates.

To be eligible for place on the State team a contestant must file with the Statistical Officer, prior to his participation in the first of the individual matches, a certificate from his immediate commander to the effect—

That he has done 75 per cent of military duty during the twelve months preceding the competition. (By the term "military duty" is meant parades, drills, encampments, and other duties of a similar nature).

That he has qualified as a sharpshooter under "Special Course C," and will be shown as such upon the report of target firing of his company, to be made and forwarded September 30th.

The Executive Officer will at once certify the names of those selected to compose the State Team of 1906 to the Adjutant General of the State; together with a record of their firing and the certificates as to eligibility required above. Those selected for the State Rifle team will be required to remain on the St. Augustine range for practice until the date of their departure for Sea Girt, N. J.

Insignia—To the fifteen persons selected as members and alternates for the State Rifle Team will be awarded a silver bar pin.

III. The following detail of officers for the State Rifle Team of 1906 is announced:

To be Team Captain—Major-General *J. Clifford R. Foster*, Adjutant General.

To be Team Coach—Colonel *Robert P. Carleton*, General Staff.
Arms Practice.

IV. The following detail is hereby made of officers for the State Rifle Competition:

Executive Officer—Colonel *Robert P. Carleton*, General Staff.

Assistant Executive Officer—Lieutenant Colonel *Charles M. Bingham*, 2nd Infantry.

Post Adjutant—Captain *James Y. Wilson*, 1st Infantry.

Post Quartermaster—Colonel *William A. MacWilliams*, General Staff.

Statistical Officer—Major *William Le Fils*, 1st Infantry.

Assistant Statistical Officer—Major *William Church Croom*, 1st Brigade.

Range officers:

Captain *Richard M. Hudson*, 2d Infantry.

Captain *Harvey R. Payne*, 1st Brigade.

1st Lieutenant *Augustine V. Long*, 2d Infantry.

1st Lieutenant *Shields Warren*, 1st Infantry.

1st Lieutenant *Louis Louis*, 2nd Infantry.

V. The railroads have been applied to for a special rate of one cent per mile for the State Rifle Competition, in connection with the State encampment; and full particulars as to the arrangements made for transportation, subsistence and quarters will be announced in later orders.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General,

Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 21.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, Florida, July 1, 1906.

I. An encampment of the Brigade of Florida State Troops will be held at Tampa, Florida, commencing August 6, 1906, and covering a period of eight days. The several commands composing the brigade will, where practicable, proceed from their home stations so as to reach the place of rendezvous by noon of Monday, August 6th; but all commands must arrive in Tampa during that day.

II. Brigadier General *John W. Sackett*, commanding the Brigade, will issue the necessary instructions for carrying this order into effect. He will prescribe such course of instruction and program of field exercises for the troops as in his judgment will best promote their efficiency, and, upon their arrival in Tampa, he will assume command of the camp, taking such measures as may be necessary to secure the care and safe keeping of all public military property, and to insure the maintenance of good order and discipline at all times in camp and its surroundings by all the troops of his command.

III. The Commissary General and the Quartermaster General will proceed to Tampa, Florida, so as to arrive there at least one

day in advance of the troops, and the remaining officers of the General Staff will report to the Adjutant General at Tampa on Monday, August 6, 1906.

IV. The encampment of the Florida State Troops is a military duty which demands of all of its members faithful discharge. The oaths of officers and enlisted men entail positive obligations and certain unavoidable responsibilities. The encampment is intended to afford opportunity for such exercises and instruction as will tend to develop to the fullest possible degree an efficient State military force. To this end, while it is not intended to curtail or interfere with the proper enjoyment and recreation of the soldier when off duty, mere personal pleasure must at all times be regarded as subservient to that military duty of which rigid discipline and uncomplaining loyalty should be the distinguishing elements. Bearing these points in mind, it is expected that during the coming encampment every man will faithfully and conscientiously strive to meet the responsibilities which he has voluntarily assumed, with a view to attaining increased military efficiency. The equipment of both officers and men has been restricted to only such as will meet their actual requirements; the arrangements for cooking and messing, the exercises, drills and other camp duties are based upon conditions of actual service in the field, and the value of this instruction, to which only one week out of each year may be devoted, can only be estimated by the aptitude with which the individual soldier learns his lesson, and the cheerful and loyal support which he gives those who are engaged with his training.

V. For the approaching encampment the most important preliminary duty is attendance, and it is expected that officers will resort to every practicable means to secure the fullest possible attendance of the men of their commands. The mere tendering of an excuse for non-attendance will not suffice. The excuse must have been offered and leave of absence or furlough granted by the proper authority prior to the date of departure from the home station for the encampment. If either officers or enlisted men fail to attend, and disregard the orders for the encampment, prompt disciplinary measures must be adopted. The soldier who fails to attend (except in the cases of properly authorized absence) will be regarded as absent without leave, or in desertion, as the circumstances in the case may indicate. The commanding officer of every officer or enlisted man so absent will file at regimental headquarters *on the day of his arrival in camp* charges and specifications and such charges and specifications will be forwarded immediately by the regimental commander for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

VI. A strict compliance with those forms of military courtesy which are essential to military discipline are enjoined upon both officers and enlisted men. It is expected of both officers and non-commissioned officers that they give special instruction to the men under them upon this subject, and in no better way can they do this than by example. It should be borne in

mind that acts of military courtesy involve neither servility nor degradation, and the intelligent appreciation of the responsibilities of those who wear the uniform can best be shown by a careful observance of those forms which custom and law have fixed as the proper relations between the various grades or classes in the military service, irrespective of their civil relations.

VI. Commanders of companies, and all officers traveling with troops, will be held accountable, for the conduct of the men of their commands en route to and from the rendezvous named in this order. Unruly and disorderly conduct will not be countenanced, and should breaches of discipline occur, not only the participants, but the officers over them, will be summarily dealt with. Every person in the military service is charged with the duty of promptly reporting the name of any officer or enlisted man who may be guilty of ungentelemanly and unsoldierly conduct.

VIII. Upon the conclusion of the period of the encampment, the Brigade Commander will direct the return of the several organizations composing the brigade to their home stations; but before leaving the camp they will be caused to thoroughly police the grounds which they have occupied.

IX. As soon as possible after the termination of the encampment the Brigade Commander will make written report to this office of the duty performed by his command, embracing therein such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem to be for the good of the service.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General.

Major General F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 22.

Tallahassee, Florida, July 2, 1906.

I. A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Tampa, Florida, at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, August 7, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it.

Detail for the court:

Colonel William A. MacWilliams, General Staff.

Colonel George E. Porter, General Staff.

Colonel Richard M. Cary, Personal Staff.

Colonel William B. Young, Personal Staff.

Colonel Alexander R. Merrill, Personal Staff.

Colonel *S. C. Boylston, Jr.*, Personal Staff.
 Colonel *John W. Henderson*, Personal Staff.
 Colonel *Tracy L. Acosta*, Personal Staff.
 Colonel *George G. Brooks*, Personal Staff.
 Colonel *T. J. L. Brown*, Personal Staff.
 Colonel *Samuel T. Shaylor*, General Staff, judge-advocate.

A greater number of officers can not be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

The journeys required in compliance with this order are necessary for the public service.

The court will sit without regard to hours.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 23.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, July 5, 1906.

I. For the encampment of the Brigade of Florida State Troops to be held at Tampa, Florida, commencing August 6, 1906, the Adjutant General will furnish the necessary railroad and water transportation, over routes to be designated by him, and application therefor should be made not later than July 20, 1906. Transportation will be furnished through the commanding officer at each post, to whom company commanders should report the exact number of officers and enlisted men to be moved. Field and staff officers, medical officers, and officers or non-commissioned officers in charge of bands or detachments of the Hospital Corps should apply to their post commanders for transportation, except that where such officers or enlisted men do not reside at established posts the application may be made direct to the Adjutant General.

II. The regular form of Transportation Request will be issued and must be used for the transportation of troops to and from the encampment; the requirements of the blank form being strictly complied with. The following information relative to the use of transportation requests is published for the information of all concerned, and officers are expected to familiarize themselves therewith:

- a. Transportation for troops returning to their home stations will be furnished through the Brigade Quartermaster.
- b. Requests can not be used for round trip, but only in one direction.
- c. Transportation will not in any case be furnished to civilians.

- d. Officers leaving camp on leave, or enlisted men leaving camp on furloughs, where such leaves or furloughs expire before the date set for terminating the encampment and require the return of the officers or enlisted men to duty, will not be furnished transportation either leaving or returning. In cases where the leave or furlough extends to a date beyond the close of the encampment, transportation may be issued to the home station of the command by the most direct route.
- e. An accurate record of all transportation requests issued will be kept by filling in the stub in each case, showing to whom issued, between what points, and the number of persons carried. The book containing the stub and unused requests will be returned to the Adjutant General's Office immediately after the encampment.
- f. The transportation accounts will be audited in the Adjutant General's Office, by comparison with the muster and pay rolls, and where it is shown that transportation has been improperly used, the officer issuing the same, or the officer ordering the issue of the same, will be charged with the amount.
- g. No officer or soldier will be provided with transportation either to or from the encampment who can not remain for more than three consecutive days.

III. The allowance of baggage for officers will be limited to one small box or trunk, horse equipment, roll of bedding, folding field cot, chair and table, the total weight of which will not exceed—for field and staff officers 150 pounds, and for all other officers, 100 pounds. Under no circumstances will any cots, chairs or tables, except of folding pattern, be moved by means of State transportation. The baggage of enlisted men will be limited to the equipment carried on the person and the articles contained in the shelter tent roll.

IV. The Quartermaster General will provide the necessary wagon transportation, lumber, fuel and straw for bedding; furnishing the same on proper requisition to the Brigade and regimental quartermasters. He will make all necessary purchases of Quartermaster's supplies; provided that requisitions for supplies not specifically provided for in this order must receive the approval of the Adjutant General.

V. The Commissary General will make all purchases of subsistence stores, and issue same direct to the regimental commissaries. The field ration of the U. S. Army will be adhered to; except that corn meal may be substituted in whole or in part for the issue in flour, and an issue of pure Florida syrup upon the basis of twice the quantity of the issue in vinegar will be added to the ration. A full and adequate issue will be made, which, if properly used, will furnish an abundance of good and substantial food. The purpose of the encampment being to give

the troops, as nearly as possible, the experience of actual field service conditions, it is not deemed proper to provide the company messes with delicacies which (although not purchased from public funds, and, perhaps, well within the means of the several organizations) do not form a part of the regular ration, and such a course will not be approved of.

VI. Necessary medical stores and food supplies for nourishments will be supplied upon properly approved requisitions to the Surgeon General.

VII. Contracts for the services and purchases provided for under paragraphs IV and V of this order will be entered into with the lowest reliable bidders, and written proposals should be invited in time to award the contracts not later than July 25, 1906.

VIII. No bills for supplies or stores of any character, or covering expenditures for any purposes whatsoever, other than those provided for under this order or authorized by the Adjutant General, will be paid by the State.

IX. The Brigade Commander will require the proper officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments, to forward to the Quartermaster General and Commissary General, respectively, within fifteen days from the date of this order, estimates of the Quartermaster's supplies and subsistence stores which will be required for the encampment.

X. The troops will go into camp in the service uniform; though such commands as are provided therewith may carry with them the dress uniform, complete. Each enlisted man will carry his rifle, or other prescribed arm, and corresponding equipment, haversack—complete with mess outfit, canteen and shelter tent roll; the latter containing bedsack, blanket, canteen and uniform and underclothing, together with such necessary toilet articles as can be conveniently carried therein.

XI. Officers will take with them all books and records of their commands, together with last retained copies of all reports, files of orders, etc., all of which should be carried in the field desk. no ammunition or supplies will be taken to the place of encampment.

XII. Unless specially exempted by the camp commander, all field and staff officers will be required to provide themselves with the mounts necessary to the proper performance of their duties, and an allowance of one dollar per diem for horse hire will be made all officers who are required to be and are mounted, when such fact is certified to on the pay rolls.

XIII. Only regularly commissioned and enlisted members of the Florida State Troops will be permitted to participate in this encampment, and commanding officers who provide transportation for (at the public expense), or issue military property to any other persons, or permit them to go into camp and participate in

the drill, exercises and ceremonies, will be subject to trial by court-martial for disobedience of orders. Officers-elect who have not been commissioned, will not attend the encampment unless they be enlisted men, when they must serve in that capacity.

XIV. No soldier will be taken into camp who has not received armory drill, and instruction in "the school of the soldier" and guard duty for at least four weeks prior to the encampment.

XV. No person can legally serve as an enlisted man unless his enlistment card has been properly executed and filed in the office of the Adjutant General, and no person should be taken into camp and his name entered upon the muster and pay rolls unless his oath of enlistment has been so filed. In cases where the oath has not been filed as required, pay may be disallowed.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Florida, July 10, 1906.

I. The accompanying Act of Congress, approved June 22, 1906, amending and reenacting Section 1661, United States Revised Statutes, making annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia; Sections 17 and 18 of the Militia law of January 21, 1903; the regulations of the War Department governing the apportionment of said militia appropriation, and the regulations of the War Department governing property accountability, are published as follows for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SECTION 1661, REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY ACT
OF JUNE 22, 1906.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Acts of February twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and June sixth, nineteen hundred, is hereby amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. That the sum of two million dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordinance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia, such appropriation to remain available until expended."

Sec. 2. That section two of the Act of February twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, is hereby amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State respectively is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe; *Provided, however,* That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury; *Provided also,* That the sums so apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be available for the purposes named in section fourteen of the Act of January, twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, for the actual excess of expenses of travel in making the inspections therein provided for over the allowances made for same by law; for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges; for the hiring of horses and draft animals for the use of mounted troops, batteries, and wagons; for forage for the same and for such other incidental expenses in connection with encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction provided for in sections fourteen and fifteen of the said Act of January twenty-first nineteen hundred and three, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary."

Sec. 3. That section three of the Act of February twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, is hereby amended and re-enacted as follows:

"Sec. 3. That the purchase or manufacture of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for the militia under the provisions of this Act shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, as such arms, ordnance and quartermaster stores, and camp equipage are now manufactured or otherwise provided for the use of the Regular Army, and they shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories and by the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, for which purpose the Secretary of War shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States."

Sec. 4. That section four of the Act of February twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. That whenever any property furnished to any State

or Territory, or the District of Columbia, as hereinbefore provided, has been lost or destroyed, or has become unserviceable or unsuitable from use in service, or from any other cause, it shall be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the organized militia, to be appointed by the governor of the State or Territory, or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, to whom the property has been issued, and his report shall be forwarded by said governor or commanding general direct to the Secretary of War, and if it shall appear to the Secretary of War from the record of survey that the property has been lost or destroyed through unavoidable causes, he is hereby authorized to relieve the State from further accountability therefor; if it shall appear that the loss or destruction of property was due to carelessness or neglect or that its loss could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, the money value thereof shall be charged against the allotment to the States under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes as amended. If the articles so surveyed are found to be unserviceable or unsuitable, the Secretary of War shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them, except unserviceable clothing which shall be destroyed, and if sold the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States."

Approved, June 22, 1906.

EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA ACT OF JANUARY 21, 1903.

"Sec. 17. That the annual appropriation made by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing for issue to the organized militia any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the Army by any department. Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department, for the use of its militia, stores, supplies, material of war, or military publications, such as are furnished to the Army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they are listed for issue to the Army, with the cost of transportation added, and funds received from such sales shall be credited to the appropriations to which they belong and shall not be covered into the Treasury, but shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the States and Territories and to the District of Columbia in the manner herein provided."—(Act January 21, 1903.)

"Sec. 18. That each State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this or former acts of Congress shall, during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes as amended, have required every company, troop, and battery in its organized militia not excused by the governor of such State or Territory to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five

18—AG.

consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop, and battery to be made by an officer of such militia or an officer of the Regular Army."—(Act January 21, 1903.)

REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPORTIONMENT.

By direction of the President of the United States, the following conditions are prescribed in determining the apportionment of the appropriation hereinbefore provided for the armament, equipment, maintenance and development of the militia of the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, viz:

1. The appropriation made by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended and reenacted by the act of June 22, 1906, will be apportioned among the several States as provided in said act and among the Territories and the District of Columbia in the discretion of the Secretary of War and credited to them on the books of the War Department.

2. The allotment to any State shall not be made until a satisfactory return has been furnished the Secretary of War showing that the State has the number of "Regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed active militia" as provided in section 2 of said act.

3. In view of the requirements of section 18 of the Militia Law of January 21, 1903, no State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall avail itself of its allotment from said appropriation unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, by prescribed returns, that there has been a full and substantial compliance with this provision of law.

4. The allotments to the several States, Territories, or the District of Columbia shall not be available for actual field or camp service for instruction as provided in section 14 of the Militia Law, unless the reports of inspecting officers clearly show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that the organized militia is sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field.

5. With a view to carrying out so much of said act approved June 22, 1906, as provides for the use of the militia appropriation for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges, it is prescribed that not less than twenty-five per cent. of the allotments to the several States and Territories shall be used for said purpose, and that the amounts hereby set aside for the promotion of rifle practice shall not be available for the use of the militia for any other purpose.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY.

The following regulations are prescribed to govern accountability for military stores and property of the United States in the hands of the militia:

1. All the public property issued to the organized militia will be accounted for under the same regulations that now govern accountability for public property in the Army, and the chiefs of the several supply departments will furnish the governors of the several States and Territories and the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia the necessary blank forms for making the required returns of the public property so issued; returns to be made annually on the 31st of December of each year and sent to the War Department for examination and settlement.

2. The chiefs of the various supply departments will issue the necessary instructions for the safe-keeping, preservation, and accountability of all public property issued.

3. Under section 4 of the act approved June 22, 1906, it is required that the examination of unserviceable or unsuitable public property shall be made at least annually and the proceedings of the surveying officers of the militia will show in detail opposite each article on their reports in what respect the property is unserviceable or unsuitable; also indicating in each case, for the guidance of the Secretary of War, the disposition which should be made of said property. Should the surveying officer recommend sale of the property, the recommendation will state whether by auction or by inviting bids from dealers or others likely to purchase said articles, stating reasons; and in the case of any public property rendered unserviceable through causes other than the ordinary incidents of service, the surveying officer will investigate and report the causes and recommend to the Secretary of War the necessary action as to personal responsibility for the damages in each case.

4. The surveying officer should fully investigate matters submitted to him, calling for all evidence attainable, and not limiting his inquiries to proofs or statements presented by parties in interest. He should rigidly scrutinize the evidence, especially in cases of alleged theft or embezzlement, and not recommend the relief of officers or soldiers from responsibility unless fully satisfied that those charged with the care of the property have performed their whole duty in regard to it; hearing in person or by deposition all persons concerned in the subject-matter before him.

5. The party responsible for the property to be surveyed will in all cases furnish original certificates or affidavits or the testimony of the witnesses upon which he relies to relieve him from responsibility, and the proper number of duly attested copies of such affidavits should accompany the report.

6. As said section 4 provides that if it shall appear that the loss or destruction of property was due to carelessness or that its loss could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable

care, the money value thereof shall be charged against the allotment to the States or Territories under section 1661 of the Revised Statutes as amended, it is suggested that officers responsible for property should be bonded and charged for any damage to or loss or destruction of the same and the money value deducted from any pay for military services that may become due them, unless they shall show to the satisfaction of the proper State authorities by their own affidavits or certificates or by one or more depositions that the damage, loss, or destruction was occasioned by unavoidable causes and without fault or neglect on their part.

7. With a view to aiding surveying officers in the performance of their duties, the following classification of the causes of damage to and of loss and destruction of military property are published:

1. Unavoidable causes, being those over which the responsible officers have no control, occurring (a) in the ordinary course of service, or (b) as incident to active field service; (c) accident or destruction without fault or neglect of responsible officer.
2. Avoidable causes, being those due to carelessness, willfulness, or neglect.

8. The order of the Secretary of War directing a sale of condemned property will indicate the method of advertisement, which will generally be by means of circulars posted in public places and sent by mail to dealers and others likely to purchase; but if advertisement in newspapers is indicated, the provisions of Army Regulations 498 to 505 apply, and request for special authority to advertise must be made upon prescribed forms, designating the newspapers in which advertisement is desired.

9. The net proceeds of a sale of condemned property, except subsistence supplies, after deducting necessary and reasonable expenses of advertising and auctioneer's fee, will be deposited by the governor, or by the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, in a United States depository to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; if received from sales of condemned supplies, the funds must be deposited as "miscellaneous receipts on account of proceeds of Government property;" if from sale of condemned ordnance stores, the deposit must be made on account of "sale of condemned ordnance stores." Funds received from the sale of condemned subsistence supplies must be deposited to the credit of the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army, 190," (appropriation current at the date of sale).

10. Immediately after a sale of condemned property an itemized report will be made by the governor, or by the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, to the chief of the bureau to which the property pertains, showing date and place of sale, quantity and kind of articles sold, prices obtained, names of purchasers, expenses of sale, and gross and net proceeds, accompanied by a copy of

the order authorizing the sale, and receipted vouchers for expenses of sale. The report to the Quartermaster General will be made on Form No. 94, Quartermaster's Department, "Account of sales at auction;" that to the Chief of Ordnance on Form No. 272, "Abstract of sales, Ordnance Department;" that to the Commissary General on Form No. 44, "Sales at auction;" that to the Surgeon General on Forms Nos. 15 and 16; that to the Chief of Engineers on Form No. 27, "Account of sales at auction," and that to the Chief Signal Officer on Form No. 214, "Inventory of property sold," and Form No. 215, "Account of sales;" all in duplicate.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General,

Major General, F. S. T.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL ORDERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 25.

Tallahassee, July 10, 1906.

1 The use of the letters-received book with index, the letters-sent book with index, and the order book, will be discontinued throughout the Florida State Troops by September 30, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in all administrative units and offices below Brigade Headquarters. These books will be replaced by a correspondence book with index, a document file, and an order file.

2. The record-card system prescribed by paragraph V, War Department Orders, May 15, 1894, is authorized for general use at Brigade Headquarters.

3. The title on all post, regimental, and company letters-received and letters-sent books remaining on hand for issue, will be changed to "CORRESPONDENCE BOOK," and the "Instructions for use of Correspondence Book" will be substituted for the "Instructions" now appearing on the inside of the top cover of the old-style letter books. The title on the indexes to these old letters received and letters sent books will be changed to "Index to Correspondence Book," and the "Instructions for use of Correspondence Book" will be substituted for the "Instructions" now appearing in each index book.

The new style correspondence book will be 4 inches wide, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, made of paper of *first-class quality*, suitably bound, with flexible back. Including the index the book will contain 362 pages; the index will be apportioned as follows.

One page for each of the letters I, J, K, N, U, V, X, Y, Z.

Two pages for each of the letters A, G, H, L, W.

Three pages for each of the letters E, F, M, O, P, Q, S, T.

Four pages for each of the letters B, D, R.

Six pages for the letter C.

4. Distribution of the correspondence books to the various administrative units and offices will be made as soon as they can be obtained from the War Department—that is—as soon as they become available for issue to the militia; which distribution will be upon the following basis:

a. To post headquarters, the converted post or regimental letters-received book, with converted index.

b. To the offices of the various staff officers at posts keeping a correspondence record, the converted company letters-received book, with converted index.

c. To regimental headquarters, to headquarters of battalions not organized into regiments, and to each company (band, detachment, etc.), the new style correspondence book.

5. After the supply of the converted post and regimental letters-received books shall have been exhausted by issues, the converted company letters-received books will be issued to all post headquarters, and to the offices of the various staff officers indicated above, until the entire supply of the converted letters-received books shall have been exhausted. Issue will then be made as hereinbefore indicated of the converted letters sent books, to continue the supply shall have been exhausted, after which the new style correspondence book will be issued exclusively.

6. The following instructions will be placed on the inside of the top cover of each correspondence book (converted and new) and of each separate index.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF CORRESPONDENCE BOOK.

(a) In the correspondence book will be entered with ink or indelible pencil, a brief of each item of correspondence in respect to which a record is necessary and a notation of the action taken thereon. Each item will be numbered from one forward continuously and without break for any new year. No communication exhibiting the notation of a previous entry should be again entered in the same correspondence book, unless, for special reasons, it should become necessary or desirable to transfer a remote entry to one current date, or unless additional space should be required to continue the record. A space of at least three lines will be left below each original entry for use in continuing the record.

(b) Each item will be indexed under its subject, and when necessary under the name of the writer of the communication and the names of persons mentioned therein.

(c) The index entries will bear numbers corresponding to those of the items. Where many communications are received from the same official, the name of the writer need not be indexed if it be found that the index of the subject of such communication answers all practical purposes.

(d) The correspondence book will be supplemented by a "Document File." The papers of that file will be numbered to correspond with the numbers of the items and of the index entries and will be filed according to their serial numbers. The file will contain the original documents or communications when these are retained, and carbon, letterpress, or other legible copies of all letters, indorsements, or telegrams sent with regard to the same. The file will also contain similar copies of all letters, indorsements, or telegrams originating in the administrative unit or office. When more than one paper pertaining to the same item is placed on the file, the papers will be placed in an envelope, if practicable, and the number of the item will be noted thereon. Papers differently numbered, but on a related matter, may also be kept together when desired, but if so kept, a reference slip must be inserted to account for the paper absent from its serial place.

(e) No record will be made beyond the mere notation of the fact of origin or receipt and disposition in respect to the following:

1. All papers not pertaining to the business of the office at which received; such papers should be transmitted forthwith to the proper place for action.
2. Accounts current; vouchers; returns of personnel and of stores and other property; inventory and inspection reports; requisitions; muster and pay rolls.
3. Mere letters of transmittal; such letters when received will be destroyed forthwith.
4. Requests for and acknowledgment of receipt of publications and blanks.
5. All other communications that have no permanent value and that are finally disposed of by answers thereto.

(f) The serial numbers in the "Document File" will consequently not be complete, but whenever a paper is filed therein the abbreviation "Doc." will be placed after the proper entry in the correspondence book in order to indicate that the paper itself, as well as any record pertaining to it, will be found in the "Document File."

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General,

Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 26.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, July 11, 1906.

I. The following paragraph from General Order No. 112, War Department, June 19, 1906, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"1. By direction of the President, in order to provide a machine-gun platoon for one squadron of each regiment of cavalry and for one battalion of each regiment of infantry, including the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, an additional strength of 2 corporals and 18 privates is hereby assigned to each regiment of cavalry, and of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 18 privates to each regiment of infantry, to take effect July 1, 1906."

Pursuant to Section 35 of the Military Code of Florida the foregoing becomes effective for the Florida State Troops, Regimental commanders will designate as the battalion in which machine-gun platoons shall be organized and maintained, the one having the greatest number of companies permanently stationed at one post, and the additional strength authorized as above will be distributed among three companies of each of such battalions, respectively, as follows:

To the company of infantry at the largest post of the battalion whose letter designation is first in alphabetical sequence, 1 sergeant and 6 privates; to the two companies of infantry (at the same or nearest post) next in alphabetical sequence, each 1 corporal and 6 privates.

II. As soon as practicable after July 1, 1906, there will be organized in one battalion of each regiment of infantry, a machine-gun platoon to consist of one sergeant and two detachments, each detachment to consist of one corporal and nine privates. Each platoon will be commanded by a commissioned officer of the regiment to which it pertains. The battalion to which the machine-gun platoon shall belong and the officer to command the platoon will be selected by the regimental commander upon receipt of this order. The regimental commander will at once report his selections and any subsequent changes through military channels to The Adjutant General of the State.

2. There will be supplied to each designated battalion as temporary equipment for the machine-gun platoon, one 45-calibre Gatling gun, with carriage and limber and all necessary appliances for working the gun. In addition to the amount of camp equipage proportionate to the strength of the platoon, it should be supplied with the following: two hatchets, two pick mattocks, and six shovels, large. Immediately upon the receipt of the gun and its outfit, the officer designated to command the platform will, under the immediate supervision of the battalion commander, or, in his absence, of the post commander, proceed to organize and instruct it.

3. It is the purpose to have the machine-gun platoons adjuncts of their respective battalions, but complete in themselves and capable of independent existence and action when that shall be necessary. To this end in garrison the enlisted men composing the platoons will be quartered, messed, supplied, disciplined, instructed in small-arms target practice, and borne upon the guard roster as are other enlisted men of their respective troops or companies, but for drill and instruction they will form independent units of the battalions under the immediate commands of the selected officers. Those officers once selected will not be permanently relieved by their regimental commanders except for urgent reason, nor will the enlisted personnel of the platoons be changed except by reason of discharge or other compelling cause and upon the approval of the regimental commander. In the field the platoons will be marched, camped, messed, and maneuvered habitually as separate units of the battalions to which they pertain.

4. The individual arms and equipment will be as prescribed in General Orders, No. 23, War Department, February 2, 1906.

5. The machine-gun platoons herein provided for will be permanently attached to their particular battalions. Should the exigencies of the service make it appear advisable to transfer a machine-gun platoon from one battalion to another, recommendation to that effect, with the reasons for the proposed change, will be forwarded through military channels to The Adjutant General of the State for the final action.

6. After it shall have been fully equipped, organized, and fairly drilled, the machine-gun platoon will be formed habitually at all inspections and musters. At other formal ceremonies it will not be formed unless so ordered. When formed it will occupy a position at 24 paces interval on the left of the battalion when the battalion is in line alone; and at 24 paces interval to the left of the left battalion in regimental formation in line. The platoon will maintain this relative position in other formations.

7. The Brigade commander is charged with the due enforcement of this order and will afford every facility practicable in the organization, equipment, and training, both garrison and field, of the platoons herein authorized, and will forward to The Adjutant General of the State, with his own views indorsed thereon, all reports and recommendations looking to the improving and the perfecting of the plan outlined in this order.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General,

Major General, F. S. T.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL ORDERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 27 Tallahassee, July 24, 1906.

I. All officers attending the encampment to be held under General Order No. 21, A. G. O., c. s., will take with them into camp all tentage, horse equipment and small arms for which they may be accountable, or which they may hold upon memorandum receipt or otherwise.

II. The following named officer has, upon his own request, been placed upon the Retired List:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Walter G. Sharit*, Adjutant Third Battalion, July 9, 1906.

MILITARY RECORD.

Enlisted September 10, 1890, in Company "C", Third (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops; served continuously in that organization—later designated as Company "L", First Infantry—until January 10, 1901, as Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Company Quartermaster Sergeant and First Sergeant. Appointed Second Lieutenant of Company "L", First Infantry, January 19, 1901; promoted First Lieutenant February 6, 1906, and assigned as Adjutant of the Third Battalion, First Infantry Service continuous since September 10, 1890.

III. Colonel *Felix C. Brossier* is hereby relieved of the command of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry and assigned to the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief as Aid de Camp.

IV. First Lieutenant *James G. Cozetter*, 1st Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty as Aid de Camp upon the staff of the Brigadier General commanding the Brigade.

V. First Lieutenant *Lyman Helvenston*, is hereby relieved as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, and assigned to duty with Company "H", 1st Infantry.

VI. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is honorable discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Edgar J. Hunter*, Company "A", April 5, 1906.

VII. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted for the purpose of appointment to another grade:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *A. Forrest Burns*, Company "M" (Brooksville.)

VIII. Because of the disbandment of the company at Brooks-

ville, the following named officer has been honorably discharged the service of the State:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *W. Lee Cook*, Company "M"..

IX. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. *James E. Rawlings*, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant from June 22, 1906. Assigned to duty with the 2nd Infantry, vice *Maloney*, promoted.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Aubrey G. Sawyer*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "A", with rank from July 18, 1906, promoted; vice *Hunter*, resigned.

Sergeant *Daniel G. Wheeler*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "D", with rank from May 2, 1906; vice *Metcalf* promoted.

Sergeant *Gray Thomas Jarrell*, to Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the 2nd Battalion, with rank from June 7, 1906; vice *Helvenston* resigned.

Abner G. Withee, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "H", with rank from June 24, 1906; vice *Helvenston* promoted.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant *Archie Ellsworth Leslie*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "E", with rank from June 25, 1906; vice *Porter* resigned.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Charles M. Bingham*, to be Colonel of the 2nd Infantry, with rank from July 17, 1906, promoted; vice *Brossier* relieved.

Captain *Albert H. Blanding*, to be Major of the 3rd Battalion, with rank from June 25, 1906, promoted; vice *Mathews* resigned.

Captain *Wilson L. Jewell* (retired), to be Captain of Company "M", with rank from June 20, 1906.

Guy Berkley Reynolds, to be Captain of Company "D", with rank from June 26, 1906.

Edward John Johnson, to be First Lieutenant of Company "D", with rank from June 26, 1906.

X. The application by petition of Captain *Guy Berkley Reynolds*, and other residents of Fort Myers, Florida, to be organized, equipped and mustered into the service of the State as a company of infantry, having been granted by the Governor, and such petitioners having been organized in accordance with law and duly mustered into the service on the night of July 11, 1906,

such company is hereby assigned to the Second Battalion of the Second Infantry, and will be designated as Company "D".

XI. The application by petition of Captain *Wilson L. Jewell* and other residents of Tampa, Florida, to be organized, equipped and mustered into the service of the State as a company of infantry, having been granted by the Governor, and such petitioners having been organized in accordance with law and duly mustered into the service on the night of July 12, 1906, such company is hereby assigned to the First Battalion of the Second Infantry, and will be designated as Company "D".

XII. The application by petition of *Valentino Ficcio* and other residents of Tampa, Florida, to be organized, equipped and mustered into the service of the State as an infantry band, having been granted by the Governor, and such petitioners having been organized in accordance with law and duly mustered into the service on the night of July 12, 1906, such band is hereby assigned to the Second Infantry.

XIII. The percentage of absentees from the encampments held last year at Orlando and Lake City was so great as to call forth most severe criticism from the officers detailed by the War Department and by the Governor as inspectors and instructors. Participation in the approaching tour of field service of the Brigade of Florida State Troops is a binding obligation upon all officers and enlisted men, and no leaves of absence or furloughs will be granted excusing persons in the military service from this duty except for reasons of an extraordinarily urgent character. Leaves of absence extending over the period of the approaching encampment will be granted only by the Commander-in-Chief, and furloughs covering the same period will be granted only by regimental commanders; provided, however, that leaves of absence or furloughs may be granted by post commanders in cases of illness certified to by medical officers of the troops or reputable civilian physicians. The attention of all commanding officers is especially directed to the requirements of paragraph V, General Order No. 21, A. G. O., c. s., which must be strictly complied with.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 28.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Florida, August 1, 1906.

I. Under a recent order of the War Department the use of the non-commissioned officer's sword by company musicians is discontinued. Accordingly, all non-commissioned officers' swords which have heretofore been issued to the various companies for the use of musicians will be turned in to the State Arsenal. These swords (with scabbards and sliding frogs for N. C. waist belts) should be taken to Tampa and turned in at the office of the Adjutant General.

II. Through error the designation of the company of infantry recently accepted at Tampa was announced in Paragraph XI of General Order No. 27, A. G. O., c. s., as "D". This company is assigned to the Second Infantry and will be designated as Company "M".

III. Sergeant *Ozie Z. Fisher*, of Company "H", First Infantry, having taken the examination provided for under Paragraph 34 of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops (as published in General Order No. 18, A. G. O., series of 1905), is entitled to be designated as "candidate" and will be so carried on all rolls, returns, orders, etc.

IV. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is honorably discharged the service of the State:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant *Robert Y. H. Thomas*, Assistant Surgeon.

V. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. McR. Winton, to be Assistant Surgeon of the Second Infantry, with rank of First Lieutenant from June 22, 1906, vice *Powers*, resigned.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Private *Byron McG. West*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the First Battalion, with rank from July 13, 1906; vice *Coxetter*, relieved.

First Sergeant *J. Farley Warren*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Battalion, with rank from July 19, 1906; vice *Sharit* retired.

Sergeant *Calvin Edward Oak*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "A", with rank from July 19, 1906; vice *Sawyer* promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Harry Porcher Baya, to be Captain and Regimental Adjutant, with rank from July 24, 1906; vice *Blanding* promoted.

Frank Kellow, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "D", with rank from June 14, 1906.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 29.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, August 2, 1906.

I. Major John A. Dapray, previously announced as General Inspector and Instructor of the Florida State Troops, is announced as Instructor of the encampment provided for under General Order No. 21, A. G. O., c. s.

II. The following extract from a War Department special order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 170.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1906.

Extract.

* * * * *

16. Captains *Mervyn C. Buckey* and *Alexander Greig, jr.*, Artillery Corps, are detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of Florida, to be held at Tampa, Florida, commencing August 6, 1906. They will proceed at the proper time to the place of encampment for duty, accordingly, and upon the completion thereof will return to their proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

[1148566 A—M. S. O.]

* * * * *

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,
Military Secretary.

III. The following Special Order from the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *July 25, 1906.*

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 22.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated July 19 and 24, 1906, the 1st Company, Coast Artillery, Fort DeSoto, Florida, will attend the encampment of the organized militia of the State of Florida, to be held at Tampa, Florida, beginning August 6 and terminating August 13, 1906, and will proceed to the encampment at the proper time, and, upon termination thereof will return to its proper station. The necessary guard will be left at the station of the company during its absence. The company commander will confer with the commander of the encampment concerning the nature of the assistance and instruction desired from this company of regular troops and will conform thereto as far as practicable. Suitable tentage and necessary field equipment for the duration of the encampment will be taken by the company.

Blank ammunition not to exceed the annual allowance will be taken by the company, but no ball ammunition of any kind will be taken on the march or to the encampment.

The Quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence department suitable rations, and the Medical department proper medical attendance and supplies.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL DUVAL:

MILLARD F. WALTZ,
Military Secretary.

IV. The officers named in paragraphs I and II of this order, and the officers of the First Company, Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, are announced as instructors at the encampment provided for under General Order No. 21, A. G. O., c. s., and they will be respected and obeyed accordingly by all persons in the State Military service. The First Company of U. S. Coast Artillery has been ordered to Tampa to participate in the encampment upon the invitation of the Governor. It is believed that the presence of this company in camp will result in great benefit, affording the troops of this State opportunity to learn by example what is expected of soldiers in the field. The officers and enlisted men of this company will be shown every courtesy and attention by

the members of the Florida State Troops, who are expected to maintain that cordial relationship which it is proper should exist between the regular establishment and the organized militia.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Tampa, Florida, August 8, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 30.

I. Announcement is hereby made of the intended visit to Camp Sparkman on Friday, August, 10, 1906, of his Excellency, N. B. Broward, Governor of Florida and Commander-in-Chief of the Florida State Troops.

II. The Governor will review the Brigade of Florida State Troops commencing at 3:30 P. M., by which hour the command should be formed. Out of compliment to the citizens of Tampa a street parade will be made a part of this ceremony, and the troops will be thrown into column and this parade commenced as soon as the Governor has passed around the command and reached its right from the rear. The line of march will be from the camp grounds south on Florida avenue to Harrison street, west on Harrison street to Franklin street, south on Franklin street to Washington street, west on Washington street to Tampa street, north on Tampa street to Madison street, east on Madison street to Florida avenue, and north on Florida avenue to the camp. The troops will pass before the Governor and be reviewed by him at a point on Franklin street just north of its intersection with Lafayette street, where he will occupy a position on the southwest corner of the County Court House square.

III. The Brigade Commander will cause to be issued all orders necessary to carry into effect the directions herein given.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Tampa, Florida, August 9, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 31.

I. The troops at Camp Sparkman will be inspected by the Brigade Commander on Saturday, August 11, 1906, commencing at 7:30 a. m., and will be mustered for pay immediately afterward by Colonel *Walter P. Corbett*, Inspector General. The inspection will be in heavy marching order, special attention being given to the proper packing of the blanket rolls.

The inspecting officer will be accompanied by the Adjutant General of the State and by the United States Army officers on duty as instructors at the camp, whose duty it is to make observations and reports.

II. The ceremonies provided for in Paragraph I of this order will be followed by an inspection of quarters.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.,**Adjutant General.*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Tampa, Florida, August 10, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 32.

In accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 8, current series from this office, Captain *Mervyn C. Buckey* and Captain *Alexander Greig, Jr.*, A. C., U. S. Army, are designated as a Board of Officers to proceed, under Paragraph III of the orders above mentioned, to rate the various company organizations of the F. S. T. at "Camp Sparkman," with the view to determining their efficiency under items 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the above mentioned paragraph.

The above designated Board of Officers will also consider the certificates heretofore submitted by the company commanders in accordance with Paragraph VI of the order above referred to, and, after viewing, and, if necessary, drilling those recommended by the company commanders, will report the names of the two soldiers who, in their opinion, have attained the highest

degree of efficiency, based upon the considerations set forth in Paragraph VI above referred to.

All officers of the Florida State Troops will co-operate with and render all necessary assistance to the Board of U. S. Army Officers above designated, in order that the spirit and language of General Order No. 8, above referred to, may be fully met and complied with.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER.

Major General, F. S. T.,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Tampa, Florida, August 11, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 33.

I. The troops at Camp Sparkman will be paid on Sunday, August 12, 1906, commencing at 9:00 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as may be practicable. The Headquarters First Brigade and First Infantry will be paid by Colonel *S. C. Boylston, Jr.*, Personal Staff, Acting Paymaster, and the Second Infantry will be paid by Colonel *John W. Henderson*, Personal Staff, Acting Paymaster. The Brigade Commander will cause to be provided at or near the headquarters of each regiment a wall tent for the use of the paymasters, at one end of which tent should be constructed a suitable counter. The Brigade Commander will detail a guard of one corporal and two privates for duty with each paymaster, which guard will report at the Tampa Bay Hotel not later than 8:30 o'clock a. m., Sunday, August 12th.

II. The commanders of all the organizations are reminded of the approaching annual State Rifle Competition, which is to be held on the Range at St. Augustine, commencing August 16th. In view of the fact that the encampment is to close a day earlier than was first contemplated, it may not be practicable for all persons intending to participate in or attend this competition to proceed direct to St. Augustine, as there will not be any provision for quartering or subsisting those who arrive on the Range at St. Augustine earlier than the evening of August 15th. All officers and men are, therefore, reminded that reduced rates for transportation on account of this competition applies from their home stations, and that tickets can now be purchased through the Brigade Headquarters at Camp Sparkman.

Transportation will be furnished by the State to teams of five men from each company who attend for the purpose of participating in the match for the "Taliaferro Trophy." Quarters and

subsistence without charge will be provided all officers and enlisted men who attend and participate in the match. It is earnestly hoped that every organization in the Florida State Troops will be well represented at this, the first annual Rifle Competition.

III. By reason of the unforeseen conditions which necessitated changing the site originally selected for the encampment now in progress at Camp Sparkman, involving items of expense not at first contemplated, it has become necessary to terminate this tour of duty a day earlier than the date fixed in the order under which the camp was established. The encampment will, therefore, close on Sunday, August 12, 1906, and the Camp Commander will issue the necessary orders and give the necessary directions for the return to their home stations of all the troops of his command. The Field and Staff, Band, Detachment of Hospital Corps and Companies "A," "B," "D," "F," "K," "L" and "M," of the First Infantry, and Company "E" of the Second Infantry, will leave Tampa on Sunday night, and the remaining troops will leave early on Monday morning, at such hours and over such roads as may be designated by the Adjutant General—the Brigade Commander to be advised.

IV. At the close of the encampment, the Governor desires to express to the Brigade Commander and the officers and enlisted men of the Brigade of Florida State Troops, his appreciation of the general improvement which has marked the work of the troops during the brief period which the command has been in the field. It is hoped that all officers and enlisted men in the service will lend their efforts and co-operate in every way in maintaining the present high standard of efficiency, and that they will, after their return to their home stations, continue to apply the lessons which have been learned during the tour of service now closing.

V. The thanks of the Commander-in-Chief are due, and are hereby extended, to the officers of the United States Army who have been on duty as instructors at Camp Sparkman, and whose advice and assistance have contributed so much to the success of the encampment. The Governor also takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the service rendered by the officers and enlisted men of the First Company, U. S. Coast Artillery, who, both by example and precept, have taught a valuable lesson in practical soldiery.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 34.

Tallahassee, Florida, October 30, 1906.

I. A board is hereby appointed to meet at the Duval County Armory, in Jacksonville, Florida, on November 20, 1906, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later than December 15, 1906—for the purpose of examining nominees for appointment to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The examination will cover the subjects prescribed for field officers in the courses of study for the first, second and third quarterly periods of the Service School for the Florida State Troops. The relative weight of the several professional studies will be as follows:

- United States Infantry Drill Regulations, 4.
- United States Manual of Guard Duty, 3.
- United States Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 2.
- Regulation for the Florida State Troops (as announced and amended from time to time in General Orders), 3.
- Military Code of Florida (Chapter 5202, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1903), 4.
- "Winthrop's Abridgment of Military Law," 2.
- "Organization and Tactics" (Wagner), 2.
- "Security and Information" (Wagner), 2.

The standard of each subject being one hundred per cent., the general average of the candidate will be obtained by multiplying by its relative weight the percentage allowed him upon each subject, and dividing the sum of the resultant products by the sum of the relative weights; the quotient being the general average. The examinations will be conducted in writing. A general average of seventy-five per cent. will be necessary to qualify for promotion.

Detail for the board:

- Brigadier General John W. Sackett, 1st Brigade, F. S. T.
- Colonel John S. Maxwell, 1st Infantry, F. S. T.
- Colonel Charles M. Bingham, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T.

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Artificer Lynne Forest Beerbower, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the First Battalion, with rank from June 13, 1906; vice Harrison, promoted.

Second Lieutenant *Archie E. Leslie*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "E," with rank from October 27, 1906; vice *Porter*, resigned.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General F. S. T.
Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL ORDERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 35. Tallahassee, December 31, 1906.

I. Captain *William C. Croom* is hereby relieved from duty on the staff of the Brigade Commander and is assigned to duty with the First Infantry as Commissary.

II. The time for the meeting of the board appointed under Paragraph I of General Order No. 34, A. G. O., current series, is hereby extended from December 15, 1906, to January 15, 1907.

III. The following decision of the Secretary of War, as announced in War Department Circular No. 62, dated Washington, D. C., November 30, 1906, is published for the government and guidance of the Florida State Troops:

"Correspondence of the Organized Militia with the War Department:—Officers and enlisted men of the organized militia, in official correspondence with the War Department, should observe the regulations governing the conduct of correspondence in the Army and should, therefore, forward all communications through proper military channels. Official communications from a militia staff department should be signed either by the head of that department or by the officer acting in his stead, and not by a subordinate officer "by order" or "by direction" of the head of such militia staff department."

IV. The following Executive Order is published:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, December 29, 1906.

"Upon consideration of the report of the Adjutant General as to the condition of Company "G," First Infantry, which report indicates that through lack of proper discipline, and for other causes, this organization has fallen below the required standard of efficiency, it is directed that an order be issued disbanding such company and that provision be made for the proper care and safe-keeping of all United States and State property involved.

"N. B. BROWARD,
"Governor."

Pursuant to the foregoing Executive Order Company "G," First Infantry, is hereby disbanded, and all enlisted men not in arrest or under charges will be honorably discharged the service of the State as of this date. Discharge of the commissioned officers will be made as soon as their final property and money accounts are made and settled.

The Commanding Officer of this company will at once ship in to the State Arsenal all public military property of every character whatsoever, following, in this, directions which will be given him in special orders.

V. Captain *Henry M. Snow, Jr.*, is hereby relieved from duty with the First Infantry and assigned to the Supernumary List.

VI. The provisions of General Order No. 2, Paragraphs II to V, inclusive, so far as they relate to the establishment of the sub department known as "The Service School for the Florida State Troops" are hereby rescinded. This action is taken preliminary to publication of other regulations prescribing a system of military education for the Florida State Troops, but must not be understood as discontinuing the post schools.

VII. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he has been honorably discharged the service of the State:

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Joseph H. Curry*, December 4, 1906.

VIII. Commission has been issued the following named officer and he is assigned as follows:

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Sergeant *Charles Anderson Phillips*, to be First Lieutenant of Company "M," with rank from December 6, 1906.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 36.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, December 31, 1906.

I. The following announcement is made of the results of the tests of relative efficiency among organizations and individuals in the military service, provided for under General Order No. 8, A. G. O. current series:

It has been found impracticable to determine the relative efficiency of organizations during the year 1906, based upon all the conditions prescribed by paragraph III of the above mentioned order. The matter of determining which was the most efficient organization present at the encampment at Tampa was referred to a board composed of *Captain M. C. Buckley* and *Captain Alexander Greig, Jr.*, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, who were there as in-

structors, and in their report these officers state that, owing to the limited time, they were unable to apply all of the considerations involved in General Order No. 8, but give it as their conclusion that in general respects the most efficient organization present was Company "I" of the Second Infantry.

The relative rating given this company under subjects 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, gives it such advantage over all others as has not been overcome by higher ratings to certain other companies under subjects 1, 7 and 8. The conclusion of the Board of U. S. officers is, therefore, concurred in, and Company "I," Second Infantry, is announced as having been the most efficient company in the Florida State Troops during the year 1906, and will hold the State Pennant for Highest Efficiency during the ensuing year, which pennant will be presented at the home station of the organization on the night of Thursday, March 14, 1907.

RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATIONS.

II. Highest General Efficiency: Company "I," Second Infantry.

Best Appearing: Company "I," Second Infantry.

Best Disciplined: Company "I," Second Infantry.

Best Arms and Equipments: Company "I," Second Infantry.

Best Administration: Company "F," Second Infantry.

Relative standing of companies with reference to the percentage of attendance at drills, as reported:

1. Company "F," 1st Infantry.
2. Company "D," 1st Infantry.
3. Company "L," 1st Infantry.
4. Company "K," 1st Infantry.
5. Company "M," 1st Infantry.
6. Company "F," 2nd Infantry.
7. Companies "A" and "I," 2nd Infantry.
8. Company "E," 2nd Infantry.
9. Company "G," 2nd Infantry.
10. Company "E," 1st Infantry.
11. Company "M," 2nd Infantry.
12. Company "G," 1st Infantry.
13. Company "D," 2nd Infantry.
14. Company "B," 2nd Infantry.
15. Company "H," 1st Infantry.
16. Companies "C" and "L," 2nd Infantry.
17. Company "H," 2nd Infantry.
18. Company "A," 1st Infantry.
19. Company "K," 2nd Infantry.
20. Company "B," 1st Infantry.

Relative standing of companies with reference to number of drills held, as reported:

1. Companies "A," 2nd Infantry, and "D," 1st Infantry.
2. Company "F," 2nd Infantry.
3. Company "A," 1st Infantry.
4. Company "M," 1st Infantry.

5. Company "L," 2nd Infantry.
6. *Company "E," 2nd Infantry.
7. Company "H," 1st Infantry.
8. *Company "E," 1st Infantry.
9. Companies "D" and "I," 2nd Infantry.
10. *Company "B," 2nd Infantry.
11. Company "L," 1st Infantry.
12. Company "H," 2nd Infantry.
13. Companies *"G" and *"K," 2nd Infantry.
14. Companies *"C" and *"M," 2nd Infantry.
15. *Company "G," 1st Infantry.
16. Companies "B" and *"F," 1st Infantry.
17. *Company "K," 1st Infantry.

(*—All drill reports not rendered.)

INDIVIDUAL EFFICIENCY.

III. Awarded the State Gold Medal for Highest Individual Efficiency:

Battalion Sergeant Major *Arthur H. Sheppard*, 2nd Infantry.

(Formerly Sergeant in Company "I," 2nd Infantry.)

Awarded the State Silver Medal for General Efficiency:

Sergeant *B. West Hopson*, Company "B," 2nd Infantry.

Awarded the State Medal as Best Drilled Soldier in the Florida State Troops, as a result of competition open to the best drilled soldier from each command:

Sergeant *Emmet T. Riley*, Company "G," 2nd Infantry.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

IV. Figures of merit for 1906:

Of the State, 29.02.

Of the First Infantry, 45.36.

Of the Second Infantry, 22.08.

Company "G," 1st Infantry, 99.42.

Company "I," 2nd Infantry, 57.26.

Company "H," 2nd Infantry, 43.33.

Company "L," 1st Infantry, 31.37.

Company "F," 1st Infantry, 25.24.

Company "C," 2nd Infantry, 23.33.

Company "B," 1st Infantry, 21.30.

Company "G," 2nd Infantry, 13.33.

Company "B," 1st Infantry, 21.30.

Company "A," 2nd Infantry, 10.00.

Company "L," 2nd Infantry, 4.07.

Company "D," 1st Infantry, 3.44.

(No record of small arms firing in other organizations.)

INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION.

Expert Riflemen:

	Slow Fire							Timed fire. 200 yards	Skirmish fire. Total.	Aggre- gate.	Per cent of Possible.	
	200 yards	300 yards	500 yards	600 yards	800 yards	1,000 yards	Total					
1. Captain <i>Henry M. Snow, Jr.</i>	47	49	50	50	50	48	294	39	86	419	93.11	Co. "G." 1st Infy.
2. Captain <i>Fred G. Yerkes</i>	48	48	50	48	48	45	287	42	82	411	91.33	Co. "F." 1st Infy.
3. Private <i>Harry K. Jackson</i>	48	48	50	48	43	44	277	40	89	406	90.22	Co. "G." 1st Infy.
4. Private <i>J. Herman Lynn</i>	45	45	45	48	47	41	271	38	91	400	88.88	Co. "G." 1st Infy.
5. Co. Q. M. Sergt. <i>C. F. Slater</i>	49	46	48	47	42	40	272	44	81	397	88.22	Co. "G." 1st Infy.
6. Private <i>Harry P. Davies</i>	44	45	50	48	49	43	279	36	71	386	85.77	Co. "G." 1st Infy.
7. Private <i>Samuel B. Ktichen</i>	43	45	46	44	47	42	267	39	78	384	85.33	Co. "F." 1st Infy.
8. Private <i>Vicor Fabianski</i>	44	44	45	45	45	41	264	35	68	367	81.55	Co. "G." 1st Infy.
9. First Lieut. <i>John W. Blanding</i> ...	45	44	47	41	42	37	256	43	64	363	80.66	Co. "H." 2nd Infy.
10. Corporal <i>Harold O. Hinch</i>	40	43	46	44	43	37	253	36	64	353	78.44	Co. "G." 1st Infy.
11. Sergeant <i>George R. Seavey</i>	40	40	45	41	43	37	246	40	66	352	78.22	Co. "A." 1st Infy.
12. Private <i>Charles F. Hopkins, Jr.</i> ..	41	41	42	41	41	36	242	33	65	340	75.55	Co. "G." 1st Infy.
13. Private <i>Tracey Paris</i>	40	48	43	44	41	38	249	33	55	337	74.88	Co. "G." 1st Infy.

Sharpshooters:

	Slow Fire,					Timed fire. 200 yards	Skirmish fire. Total.	Aggre- gate.	Per cent. of Possible.	
	200 yards	300 yards	500 yards	600 yards	Total					
1. First Sergt. <i>Armstrong Steadman</i> .	43	42	42	40	167	39	40	246	70.28	Co. "F," 1st Infy.
2. Private <i>B. J. Mallette</i>	40	42	41	40	163	32	51	246	70.28	Co. "G," 1st Infy.
3. Private <i>Edward J. Cincovich</i>	42	40	40	40	162	34	49	245	70.00	Co. "G," 1st Infy.
4. Musician <i>Walter S. Capo</i>	41	40	42	40	163	33	45	241	68.85	Co. "G," 1st Infy.
5. Private <i>Charles Pinkason</i>	37	44	45	45	171	37	30	238	68.00	Co. "H," 2nd Infy.
6. Private <i>F. D. Rogers</i>	40	40	41	40	161	30	46	237	67.71	Co. "G," 1st Infy.
7. Corporal <i>George Elliott</i>	43	42	45	38	168	30	38	236	67.42	Co. "F," 1st Infy.
8. Artificer <i>James P. Lovelace</i>	41	41	45	39	166	38	32	236	67.42	Co. "H," 2nd Infy.
9. Sergeant <i>David Shimmin</i>	44	42	46	44	176	40	19	235	67.14	Co. "F," 1st Infy.

Marksman:

INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION—Continued.

	Slow Fire			Aggregate	Per cent of Possible	
	200 yards	300 yards	500 yards			
1. Second Lieutenant <i>Cramer B. Potter</i>	44	44	41	129	86.00	Co. "G," 2nd Infy.
2. Co. Q. M. Sergt. <i>William A. Sims</i>	43	41	43	127	84.66	Co. "G," 2nd Infy.
3. First Sergeant <i>Alexander F. Freeman</i>	42	42	42	128	84.00	Co. "G," 2nd Infy.
4. First Lieutenant <i>Shields Warren</i>	42	39	44	125	82.33	Co. "L," 1st Infy.
5. First Sergeant <i>Harold F. Nelligan</i>	37	40	48	120	80.00	Co. "G," 1st Infy.
6. Private <i>Frank Martins</i>	40	39	41	120	80.00	Co. "L," 1st Infy.
7. First Lieutenant <i>Horace Williams</i>	42	38	39	119	79.33	Co. "G," 2nd Infy.
8. Private <i>John McClay</i>	41	41	36	118	78.67	Co. "L," 1st Infy.
9. Private <i>Charles McClay</i>	40	38	40	118	78.67	Co. "L," 1st Infy.
10. First Lieutenant <i>Joseph H. Curry</i>	44	36	38	118	78.67	Co. "L," 1st Infy.
11. Corporal <i>Jay H. Whitney</i>	36	39	41	116	77.33	Co. "F," 1st Infy.
12. Private <i>Joseph Anthony</i>	40	32	44	116	77.33	Co. "L," 1st Infy.
13. Private <i>George N. Perpall</i>	42	38	36	116	77.33	Co. "L," 2nd Infy.
14. Corporal <i>William J. Holly</i>	39	42	34	115	76.66	Co. "H," 2nd Infy.
15. Corporal <i>Henry P. Rogers</i>	41	41	32	114	76.00	Co. "G," 2nd Infy.
16. Sergeant <i>John W. Pinder</i>	40	36	38	114	76.00	Co. "I," 2nd Infy.
17. Second Lieutenant <i>Allen Graham</i>	39	37	36	112	74.66	Co. "H," 2nd Infy.
18. Corporal <i>Sandy Graham</i>	40	35	37	112	74.66	Co. "H," 2nd Infy.
19. First Sergeant <i>Joseph K. Stirrup</i>	40	36	36	112	74.66	Co. "I," 2nd Infy.
20. Private <i>C. G. Rogers</i>	37	34	41	112	74.66	Co. "G," 1st Infy.
21. First Sergeant <i>William E. Roberson</i>	36	37	39	112	74.66	Co. "C," 2nd Infy.
22. Private <i>A. D. Hall</i>	35	39	37	111	74.00	Co. "H," 2nd Infy.
23. Private <i>William O. Morris</i>	34	37	40	111	74.00	Co. "H," 2nd Infy.
24. Privatt <i>Ralph Edgerton</i>	38	35	36	109	72.66	Co. "C," 2nd Infy.
25. Color Sergeant <i>Roy Canfield</i>	38	36	34	108	72.00	Second Infantry.
26. Corporal <i>J. B. Lang</i>	44	34	29	107	71.33	Co. "C," 2nd Infy.
27. Captain <i>Richard M. Hudson</i>	34	36	37	107	71.33	Co. "C," 2nd Infy.
28. First Sergeant <i>Clarence B. Boyd</i>	38	32	36	106	70.66	Co. "H," 2nd Infy.
29. Corporal <i>Wayne Clough</i>	37	36	32	105	70.00	Co. "F," 1st Infy.
30. Second Lieutenant <i>Preston Ayres</i>	34	35	36	105	70.00	Co. "C," 2nd Infy.
31. Private <i>Charles M. Perry</i>	38	38	28	104	69.33	Co. "H," 2nd Infy.
32. Batt. Sergt.-Major <i>Arthur H. Sheppard</i>	40	34	30	104	69.33	Second Infantry.
33. First Lieutenant <i>John T. Hammond</i>	36	32	35	103	68.66	Co. "C," 2nd Infy.
34. Private <i>Peter Diaz</i>	36	34	32	102	68.00	Co. "I," 2nd Infy.
35. Corporal <i>Roy Fulford</i>	36	34	32	102	68.00	Co. "I," 2nd Infy.
36. Co. Q. M. Sergt. <i>E. Goff</i>	39	40	23	102	68.00	Co. "F," 1st Infy.
37. Corporal <i>Marion S. Averette</i>	38	29	35	102	68.00	Co. "G," 1st Infy.

38. Private <i>Thomas Keegan</i>	36	31	34	101	67.33	Co. "G," 1st Inftry.
39. Sergeant <i>Gilbert Lopez</i>	38	30	33	101	67.33	Co. "G," 1st Inftry.
40. Sergeant <i>Richard T. Hammond</i>	31	35	34	100	66.66	Co. "C," 2nd Inftry.
41. Corporal <i>W. T. Goore</i>	37	36	27	100	66.66	Co. "H," 2nd Inftry.
42. Private <i>B. P. Beville</i>	35	29	36	100	66.66	Co. "H," 2nd Inftry.
43. Private <i>Douglas Trevor</i>	34	34	32	100	66.66	Co. "I," 2nd Inftry.
44. Second Lieutenant <i>Louis Louis</i>	36	32	32	100	66.66	Co. "I," 2nd Inftry.
45. Captain <i>Samuel J. Wolf</i>	36	34	30	100	66.66	Co. "I," 2nd Inftry.
46. Private <i>Walter Yearly</i>	41	43	16	100	66.66	Co. "L," 1st Infantry
47. First Lieutenant <i>J. Farley Warren</i>	36	35	28	99	66.00	First Infantry.
48. Captain <i>Caleb R. Layton</i>	36	33	29	98	65.33	Co. "H," 2nd Inftry.
49. Commissary Sergeant <i>Leonard Baker</i>	34	32	32	98	65.33	Second Infantry.
50. Private <i>L. Allen</i>	35	35	28	98	65.33	Co. "L," 1st Infantry.

Certificates of classification have been issued the above officers and enlisted men, and they will be awarded the prescribed insignia.

THE NATIONAL MATCH, AT SEA GIRT, N. J., SEPTEMBER
4 TO 10, INCLUSIVE.

List of the teams from the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and from the Organized Militia of the several States, showing the relative standing of each and their aggregate scores:

1. United States Army Infantry	3,251	20. Colorado	2,823
2. United States Army Cavalry	3,191	21. Oregon	2,807
3. Massachusetts	3,176	22. Maryland	2,752
4. New York	3,158	23. Montana	2,745
5. United States Navy	3,131	24. Georgia	2,731
6. United States Marine Corps	3,113	25. California	2,718
7. Illinois	3,038	26. Kansas	2,626
8. New Jersey	3,033	27. Indiana	2,513
9. Wisconsin	3,032	28. Texas	2,507
10. Washington	3,024	29. Nebraska	2,353
11. Minnesota	3,024	30. South Carolina	2,276
12. Ohio	3,002	31. Missouri	2,261
13. Pennsylvania	2,974	32. Vermont	2,174
14. Florida	2,900	33. Delaware	2,153
15. Michigan	2,899	34. West Virginia	2,140
16. District of Columbia	2,894	35. Tennessee	2,129
17. Connecticut	2,873	36. New Mexico	2,110
18. Iowa	2,864	37. Louisiana	2,041
19. Rhode Island	2,856	38. Oklahoma	1,960
		39. Alabama	2,652
		40. Mississippi	1,566
		41. Virginia	1,511

THE FLORIDA TEAM.

Name, rank, and organization of members of team.	Slow fire.					Rapid fire.	Total, slow fire and rapid fire.	Skirmish fire.				Aggregate	
	200 yards.	600 yards.	800 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.			Lying.	No. of hits.		Points deducted for penalties.		Score.
									Kneeling.				
Robert P. Carleton, colonel, inspector small-arms practice, General Staff	40	38	43	22	143	39	182	10	..	....	50	232
Harry K. Jackson, private, Company G, 1st Infantry.....	42	38	45	39	164	43	207	5	8	....	57	264
J. Herman Lynn, private, Company G, 1st Infantry.....	39	42	39	27	147	46	193	7	4	....	51	244
Charles F. Slater, quartermaster sergeant, Company G, 1st Infantry	43	29	40	30	142	45	187	7	6	....	59	246
Samuel B. Kitchen, private, Company F, 1st Infantry.....	41	41	39	28	149	47	196	10	7	....	78	274
George R. Seavey, sergeant machine gun platoon, 1st Infantry	39	18	50	34	121	32	153	4	6	....	44	137
Harry M. Snow, Jr., captain, 1st Infantry.....	38	44	46	30	158	35	193	5	8	....	57	250
Harry P. Davies, private, Company G, 1st Infantry.....	37	37	39	32	145	40	185	5	5	....	45	230
John W. Blanding, 1st lieutenant, 2nd Infantry.....	40	33	39	19	131	33	164	5	5	....	45	209
John A. Orenshaw, private, Company B, 2nd Infantry.....	37	41	40	14	132	41	173	10	4	....	68	239
Fred G. Yerkes, captain, 1st Infantry.....	43	42	43	33	161	45	206	3	9	....	51	257
Fred O. W. Kramer, Jr., captain, 2nd Infantry.....	42	41	36	30	149	33	182	12	4	....	76	285
												2.900	

STATE RIFLE COMPETITION OF 1906.

The result of the various matches which occurred at the State Rifle Competition of 1906, including the "Taliaferro Trophy Match," cannot be officially announced at this time because of the failure of the Executive Officer to make report.

SERVICE MEDALS.

Bronze "Fifteen-Year Service Medals" have been awarded the following named officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops during the year 1906:

Major General *J. Clifford R. Foster*, Adjutant General.
 Colonel *Irving E. Webster*, F. S. T., retired.
 Colonel *Charles M. Bingham*, 2nd Infantry.
 Major *Jacob Gumbinger*, F. S. T., retired.
 Major *Frank X. Schuller*, 2nd Infantry.
 Major *Dominick Brown*, 1st Infantry.
 Captain *M. Henry Cohen*, Company "F," 2nd Infantry.
 Captain *Thomas J. Moore*, F. S. T., retired.
 First Lieutenant *Fred Caldwell*, F. S. T., retired.
 First Lieutenant *Benjamin D. Jenks*, F. S. T., retired.
 First Lieutenant *Estevan A. Moreno*, Artillery Corps.
 First Lieutenant *Walter G. Sharitt*, F. S. T., retired.
 Chief Musician *Harry H. Newsome*, Band, 1st Infantry.
 Sergeant *C. H. Wigg*, F. S. T., retired.
 Sergeant *Joseph W. Pinder*, Company "I," 2nd Infantry.
 Sergeant *James C. Gibson*, Company "L," 1st Infantry.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 1.

Tallahassee, March 26, 1906.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and will be complied with:

Tallahassee, Fla., March 22, 1906.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida.
Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR:

In accordance with your informal suggestion I have the honor to submit herewith memoranda, setting forth certain points to be covered in the approaching annual inspection to be made by me under the orders of the Commanding General of the Atlantic Division, U. S. Army, of the organized militia of Florida, and to recommend that all officers concerned be enjoined to prepare themselves thoroughly in advance to answer promptly any and all questions likely to be asked pertaining to the inspection.

The commanding Officer of each headquarters organization from the brigade down to and including the battalions, should see personally to the preparation of a "Summary of Attendance," showing the present and absent, together with remarks explanatory of deficiencies. This data will be required for the prompt filling out of the blank form which I, as inspecting officer, will require the Commanding Officer of the organization to sign after it has been duly completed and signed by the Adjutant General or Adjutant. Additional data will also be prepared for submission to me as Inspector, and thereafter to be inserted in the prescribed blank forms, to be signed by the responsible officer, setting forth statement in detail of all articles of Ordnance Stores, Quartermaster Supplies, Medical Equipment and Supplies and Military Publications *on hand*.

The Commanding Officer of companies should prepare the necessary data to be inserted in the blank form for "Return of Company," which the Inspector is required to have filled out immediately after the inspection, showing in detail the complete present and absent status of all the members of the organization. They should also be ready with the above specified data concerning the various stores and supplies and military publications for which they are each responsible. They should likewise be each prepared to furnish the names of all officers of their company, the date of its organization, and the date of last inspection.

Aside from the above mentioned special points involved in the inspections the important fact should be borne in mind by all

concerned that as the annual inspection prescribed in Section 14 of the Militia Act of 1903 is for the purpose of determining whether the organized militia of a State is sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped for active duty in the field, the most intelligent presentation of all required accurate information will be of incalculable advantage to the Florida State Troops. All property not actually in the hands of the men should be carefully assorted and separately placed in convenient position for inspection and verification.

As much of the paper work involved in the inspection may, and should be done prior to the assembly of the organizations for inspection, it would be well for the Commanding Officer of the organization in each of the towns I visit to call upon me in advance of the time set for the inspection—indeed it would facilitate the inspection duty if each Commander will call upon me as soon as possible after my arrival, at his station.

Very respectfully,

J. A. DAPRAY,

Major, U. S. Army, Retired.

On Duty with the Organized Militia of Florida.

Special Inspector.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General.

Major General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS,

No. 2.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee, March 27, 1906.

The attention of officers in the Florida State Troops is specially directed to the laws governing the execution of the sentences of courts-martial involving the imposition of fines; and company commanders are particularly admonished to heed the obligations imposed upon them by Sections 41 and 43 of the Florida Military Code, approved May 11th, 1903.

Recently the attention of this office has been directed to two instances in which the commanding officer of organizations have, either directly or indirectly, through a spirit of leniency or personal favoritism, attempted to negative or set aside the legal sentence of a summary court, which had been duly approved and promulgated, and of which, in accordance with law, they had been given the prescribed official notice. It is needless to say that any such action on the part of the immediate commanding officer of an enlisted man, who had been legally tried and sen-

tenced by a court-martial, is altogether wrongful and contrary to the spirit and provisions of the law above referred to.

The law is most mandatory in its specific provisions that the offender, after having been duly sentenced by the court and notified of the sentence, "shall have a period of ten days from such notification in which to pay to his immediate commanding officer the fine imposed by such court." The law further provides in the same section that "when such fines and fees are not paid within the time prescribed, said immediate commanding officer of the delinquent shall at once report the fact to the reviewing officer, and it shall be the duty of the reviewing officer to issue his warrant directed to the sheriff of the county where the offender is, commanding him to arrest the delinquent and keep him in custody in the jail of such county until the fines and sheriff's fees are paid, or until said delinquent has been kept in custody in said jail one day for each dollar of the said fine and fees."

In the instances brought to the attention of this office, wherein the immediate commanding officer failed to perform his prescribed duty as above set forth, the duly convicted and legally sentenced offenders were not only not required to pay the fines imposed, but their failure to pay the fines was not even reported until special inquiry was made in the case; and even then, one company commander so far forgot his military status as to submit an argument against the justice of the court's action and a criticism of the whole method in the case.

It goes without saying that this extraordinary action on the part of a company commander was clearly in violation of the law, and rendered the officer himself amenable to trial and punishment.

From this time on, officers in the Florida State Troops will be expected to study more closely than heretofore the provisions of the Military Law of Florida, and any company commander who attempts, either through a spirit of leniency or a disposition to befriend a convicted soldier, to postpone, delay, or defeat directly or indirectly the approved sentence of the court-martial will be dealt with summarily. The time when the company commander may legitimately help and befriend a member of his company, accused of crime or misbehavior, is before and during trial, and even while the case is being acted upon by the reviewing authority; but once the case is finally approved and duly promulgated, the company commander's sole duty in regard to it is to see that the sentence is duly executed according to the law.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General.

Major General F. S. T.

CIRCULARS,

No. 3.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Tallahassee,, June 8, 1906.

I. The following decision of the War Department is published for the information of the Florida State Troops:

"KIT TO BE WORN BY OFFICERS IN SKIRMISH FIRING.

Paragraph 6, General Orders, No. 44, War Department, March 1, 1906, is interpreted to require all officers in their skirmish firing, both instruction and record, to wear the same kit as is prescribed therein for enlisted men of their arm. So of all enlisted men permitted but not required to take the course. In the case of officers and enlisted men of the staff corps who are authorized but not required to fire at rifle range practice, they will wear the kit as prescribed for infantry or cavalry in paragraph 6, General Orders, No. 44, War Department, March 1, 1906, depending upon whether they are dismounted or mounted. *Decision of Assistant Secretary of War, April 20, 1906.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington,

June 1, 1906.

The Adjutant General,
State of Maryland,
Annapolis.

SIR:

Referring to the inquiries contained in letter of April 27th of Major Samuel J. Fort, Ordnance, officer, First Brigade. Maryland National Guard, forwarded by your indorsement of the fourth ultimo, relative to the pistol to be used in the National Pistol Match, and the use of the gun sling by competitors in other matches, I am directed by the Assistant Secretary of War to inform you as follows:

The pistol to be used will be Colt or Smith & Wesson, caliber .38, the barrel six inches in length, trigger pull not less than four pounds, and sight similar to that on United States service pistols. Slight differences in the handle, such as its being checked, made of gutta percha, or square in shape, will be no cause for the rejection of the arm.

The use of the sling as an aid in steadying the piece in firing will be confined to such modifications as are permissible under the wording used under the heading "strap," on page 10, G. O. 56. War Department, current series; that is, competitors in the National Match will be permitted to use the gun sling, one end passed through the lower swivel and buttoned, the other passed

through the middle swivel and a loop formed, with the aid of the hook, for use over the arm.

Very respectfully,

W. P. HALL,
Military Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General.
Major General F. S. T.

THE SERVICE SCHOOL OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT.

CIRCULAR

Tallahassee, Fla., January 18, 1906.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS,
FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.

Pursuant to paragraph II, General Order No. 2, current series from the office of the Adjutant General of the State, the following course of instruction for the various officers designated, is prescribed for the quarterly study period ending March 31, 1906:

FOR ALL OFFICERS OF INFANTRY:

1. U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations, from page 9 to page 60 inclusive.
2. U. S. Manual of Guard Duty, from paragraph I, page 1, up to and including paragraph 213, page 37.
3. U. S. Firing Regulations for Small Arms, from the beginning up to and including page 44.
4. Regulations for the Florida State Troops (new issue), from the beginning of the book, commencing with "Military Discipline" and ending with the chapter entitled "Deceased Soldiers."
5. The Military Code of Florida (Published in the book containing the Regulations for the F. S. T.; also in G. O. No. 9, A. G. O., series of 1903, and in Chapter 5202, Laws of Florida).

Field officers of Infantry will, in addition to the foregoing prescribed studies, read and carefully study "Winthrop's Abridgment of Military Law" and will also pursue systematically a course of reading in Wagner's "Organization and Tactics" and "Security and Information."

FOR ALL OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.

1. U. S. Drill Regulations for Field Artillery, from beginning of the book to such paragraph as may be designated by the Commanding Officer of Artillery.
2. U. S. Manual of Guard Duty, the same as prescribed for Infantry officers:
3. "Hand Book for Light Artillery" (Dyer), chapters 1 and 2 of Part II.
4. "Horses, Saddles and Bridles" (Carter), Chapters VI and VII, covering the subjects of "Bits" and "Bitting and Training."
5. Regulations for the Florida State Troops, the same as prescribed for Infantry officers.
6. The Military Code of Florida, the same as prescribed for Infantry officers.*

The field officer of Artillery will, in addition to the foregoing subjects, prescribed for all officers of Field Artillery, pursue the systematic course of reading and study prescribed above for the field officers of Infantry.

FOR ALL QUARTERMASTERS:

The U. S. Quartermaster's Manual.*

FOR ALL COMMISARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

1. The U. S. Subsistence Manual.
2. The U. S. Army Ration Issue and Conversion Tables.*

(*Note: All officers appointed or detailed as Quartermaster or Commissary will, in addition to the course of study prescribed for all officers of their particular arm of the service, apply themselves studiously to a full comprehension of the manual of the staff department in which they may be serving, describing and setting forth their various duties. They will also study carefully those paragraphs of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops governing property and money accountability, as well as all other paragraphs relating directly to their respective departments.)

FOR ALL OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

1. U. S. Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps, commencing on page 5 and up to and including paragraph 49 on page 33.

2. Regulations for the Florida State Troops, the same as prescribed for officers of Infantry; but officers of the Medical Department will especially devote themselves to careful study and understanding of the chapter entitled "Physical Examination of Recruits."
3. The Military Code of Florida, the same as prescribed for Infantry officers.

All officers of the Medical Department will read carefully the U. S. Manual for the Medical Department, with special reference to the matter bearing upon the subject of the organization and equipment of a regimental field hospital and to the Supply Tables setting forth the constituent parts expendible and otherwise, of the various units composing the equipment of a regimental field hospital.

In general all officers of the Florida State Troops are enjoined to bear constantly in mind the important fact that whatever be the course of prescribed study, each officer's improved efficiency must depend largely upon his own conscientious and resolute purpose to learn and comprehend the laws governing his official status, and the rules, regulations and orders prescribing his official duties. Officers are, therefore, reminded that a mere perfunctory compliance with this order will not meet fully its exactions or its object. The conscientious and ambitious officer will do more than confine himself to fixed lessons. He will endeavor to comprehend the full scope of his military duty, whatever may be his rank or position, and will, as a matter of self pride and professional esprit, make it an obligation of individual honor under his oath of office to learn fully every duty that is likely to fall upon him in the military service.

J. A. DAPRAY,

Major, U. S. Army, Retired.

On duty with the Organized Militia of Florida.

THE SERVICE SCHOOL OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS. OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT.

CIRCULAR

No. 2.

Tallahassee, Florida, March 22, 1906.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, SECOND QUARTER OF 1906.

Pursuant to paragraph II, General Orders No. 2, current series, from the office of the Adjutant General of the State, the following

course of instruction for the various officers designated, is prescribed for the quarterly study period ending June 30th, 1906:

FOR ALL OFFICERS OF INFANTRY:

- I. United States Infantry Drill Regulations, from page 61 to page 140 inclusive.

Note: Captains and Lieutenants will, in addition to close study of the School of the Company, apply themselves to a thorough understanding of the School of the Battalion in both close and extended order. Field Officers will not only master all the details of the Schools of the Company and Battalion in both close and extended order, but will study carefully the Evolutions of the Regiment in both close and extended order, and will familiarize themselves as well with maneuvers of the Brigade both in close order and in battle formation.

2. U. S. Manual of Guard Duty, from paragraph 214, page 37, to the end of the book, omitting the portion contained in the paragraphs from 389, page 73, to 429, page 80 inclusive.

Note: All officers are enjoined to give special attention to the requirements and instructions pertaining to sentinels on post.

3. U. S. Firing Regulations for Small Arms (1904), Parts III and IV.

4. Regulations for the Florida State Troops (new issue) the same as prescribed for the first quarterly period, viz.: from the beginning of the book, commencing with "Military Discipline" and ending with the chapter entitled "Deceased Soldiers."

Note: On account of complications in the establishment of the printer charged with the preparation of the book containing the new "Regulations for the Florida State Troops" the expected issuance of the book has been delayed, and for that reason there is a reassignment for the second quarterly study period of the subjects originally assigned for the first quarterly study period.

5. The Military Code of Florida (Published in the book containing the Regulations for the F. S. T.; also in G. O. No. 9; A. G. O., series of 1903, and in Chapter 5202, Laws of Florida).

6. U. S. Manual for Courts-Martial, etc. (1901). This book will be sufficiently studied to familiarize all officers in a general way with the subjects of

military courts and boards, and of proper procedure under Military Law, careful attention being given in particular to the Articles of War and the methods and forms of preferring charges and specifications under them, especially for offences triable by the Summary Court.

Note: Field officers of Infantry will, as prescribed for the first quarterly study period, in addition to the foregoing prescribed studies, read and carefully study "Winthrop's Abridgment of Military Law," and will also pursue systematically a course of reading in Wagner's "Organization and Tactics," and "Security and Information," as well as "Field Service Regulations of the U. S. Army," which should be regarded as the paramount authority governing all field service in time of war.

FOR ALL OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY:

1. U. S. Drill Regulations for Field Artillery, from the beginning of the book to such paragraph as may be designated by the Commanding Officer of Artillery.
2. U. S. Manual of Guard Duty, the same as prescribed for Infantry officers, except that there will be included in addition thereto the portion under the caption "Battery Stable and Park Guard" from paragraph 422 to 329 inclusive.
3. "Hand Book for Light Artillery." (Dyer) the same as prescribed for the first quarterly period, viz.: Chapters I and II of Part II (from page 72 to 107), and in addition thereto chapter XI from page 373 to 391 inclusive.
4. "Horses, Saddles and Bridles" (Carter), Chapters IX and XI, covering the subjects of "Seats" and "Transportation of Horses by Rail and at Sea."
5. Regulations for the Florida State Troops, the same as prescribed for Infantry officers.
6. The Military Code of Florida, the same as prescribed for Infantry officers.
7. U. S. Manual for Courts-Martial, etc. (1901), the same as prescribed for Infantry officers.

Note: The field officer of Artillery will, in addition to the foregoing subjects, prescribed for all officers of Field Artillery, pursue the systematic course of reading and study prescribed above for the field officers of Infantry.

FOR ALL QUARTERMASTERS:

The U. S. Quartermaster's Manual.*

FOR ALL COMMISARIES OF SUBSISTENCE:

1. The U. S. Subsistence Manual.
2. The U. S. Army Ration Issue and Conversion Tables.*

*Note: All line officers appointed or detailed as Quartermaster or Commissary will, in addition to the course of study prescribed for all officers of their particular arm of the service, apply themselves studiously to a full comprehension of the manual of the staff department in which they may be serving, describing and setting forth their various duties. They will also study carefully those paragraphs of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops governing property and money accountability, as well as other paragraphs relating directly to their respective departments.

Officers commissioned as quartermaster or commissary in the General Staff, and, therefore belonging permanently to one of those staff departments, will study the subjects enumerated 2, 4, 5, and 6 for infantry officers. They will also carefully read "Winthrop's Abridgment of Military Law," and the "Field Service Regulations of the United States Army."

FOR ALL OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

1. U. S. Drill Regulations and outlines of First Aid for the Hospital Corps, commencing at paragraph 50, on page 33, and including the balance of the book.
2. Regulations for the Florida State Troops, the same as prescribed for officers of Infantry; but officers of the Medical Department will especially devote themselves to careful study and understanding of the chapter entitled "Physical Examination of Recruits."
3. The Military Code of Florida, the same as prescribed for Infantry officers.
4. U. S. Manual of Courts-Martial, as prescribed for Infantry officers.

All officers of the Medical Department will read carefully the U. S. Manual for the Medical Department,

with special reference to the matter bearing upon the subject of the organization and equipment of a regimental field hospital and to the Supply Tables setting forth the constituent parts expendible and otherwise of the various units composing the equipment of a regimental field hospital.

It is proper in this connection to announce that while there has been more or less general compliance with the requirements of General Order No. 2, above quoted, and Circular No. 1, from this office, the reports thus far received are not altogether satisfactory, and indicate lack of initiative on the part of some officers upon whom rested the responsibility of inaugurating at certain posts the newly prescribed system of military instruction for the troops in this State. Officers need hardly be reminded that luke-warmness or laxity on the part of a few may tend to embarrass or handicap a whole regiment when assembled either at the camp of instruction or for military duty elsewhere, and in such event it would become the duty of the regimental commander to make special report in the matter.

Officers are informed of the fact that the annual encampment of the troops this year will probably occur during the closing month of the second quarterly study period, and they are further enjoined that in order to meet the standard that will be applied at the annual encampment to test their professional qualifications they should not confine themselves exclusively to the course of study outlined in orders, but should inform themselves generally of all duties which, by reason of their military service, they are already officially presumed to know fully and to be able to perform practically.

J. A. DAPRAY,

Major, U. S. Army, Retired.

*On duty with the Organized Militia of Florida,
Commandant.*

THE SERVICE SCHOOL OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT.

CIRCULAR

No. 3.

Tallahassee, Florida, June 23, 1906.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS,
THIRD QUARTER OF 1906.

Pursuant to paragraph II, General Order No. 2, current series from the office of the Adjutant General of the State, the following course of instruction and application for all officers of the Florida State Troops is prescribed for so much of the next (third) quarterly period of study as may be embraced in the time after June 30, 1906, preceding the date to be hereafter

officially set for the next annual encampment of the Florida State Troops—namely, a careful and thorough review of each and every study and subject of reading required by Circulars Nos. 1 and 2, heretofore duly issued from this office, prescribing the first and second quarterly study periods.

The object of this review will, of course, be manifest. The establishment of the Service School for the Florida State Troops was for the purpose of increasing the military knowledge and soldierly efficiency of all the officers in the military examination and to prepare them, one and all, for the annual examination heretofore duly prescribed in orders from the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

This annual examination, on account of existing conditions, can be best conducted—this year at least—during the period of the annual encampment, with as little interference as possible with regular routine duties or the special methods prescribed for camp instruction to be governed by the official orders hereafter to be issued by competent authority, setting forth the manner and method of examination.

All officers are enjoined to prepare themselves carefully and fully for this test of their military knowledge and efficiency. The object of the examination, so far as the Commandant of the Service School is concerned, will be to determine in a brief, practical way whether or not officers have properly heeded the requirements of the official circulars heretofore issued from this office setting forth the course in military instruction in the initial year (beginning in January last); and, if after realizing what was required of them, they went diligently to work, resolved faithfully and conscientiously to meet official exactions.

Officers who have done this need have no fear of the examination, which will be purely practical and largely elementary, and only such as every officer in the military service should be able to pass satisfactorily even if he had been left to his own conscience and pride, and the Service School had never been established.

J. A. DAY

Major U. S. Army, Retired,

*On duty with the Organized Militia of Florida.
Commandant.*

APPENDIX N.

DIRECTORY

OF THE

Florida State Troops

AND

REGISTER

OF

Commissioned Officers.

Compiled in the
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
January 1, 1907.

Errors and Omissions should be immediately reported to the Adjutant General of the State.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS

**COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
Governor Napoleon B. Broward.**

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
State Capitol, Tallahassee.**

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE	ADDRESS.
	PERSONAL STAFF Aids de Camp.	
C. H. B. Floyd.....	Colonel	Apalachicola.
Richard M. Cary.	Colonel	Pensacola.
William B. Young.....	Colonel	Jacksonville.
Alexander R. Merrill...	Colonel	Jacksonville.
S. C. Boylston, Jr.....	Colonel	Jacksonville.
John W. Henderson...	Colonel	Tallahassee.
Tracy L. Acosta.....	Colonel	Jacksonville.
George G. Brooks.....	Colonel	Key West.
Felix C. Brossler.....	Colonel	Key West.
Thomas J. L. Brown...	Colonel	Tampa.
.....	Major and Mil. Sec....	Vacant.

GENERAL STAFF.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

J. Clifford R. Foster..	<i>Rank of Major-General.</i> Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.	Tallahassee.
Raymond Cay.....	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Assistant Adj. Gen.	
.....	<i>Rank of Lieut. Colonel.</i> Assistant Adj. Gen.	Jacksonville.
.....	.....	Vacant.
ATTACHED.		
John A. Dapray.	Major U. S. Army. On duty with the Organ- ized Militia of Flor- ida; General In- structor and Inspec- tor.	

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Walter P. Corbett.....	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Inspector General.....	Jacksonville.
.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Inspector General.....	Vacant.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Samuel T. Shaylor....	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Judge Adv. General...	Jacksonville.
.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Judge Advocate.....	Vacant.

GENERAL STAFF—CONTINUED.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE	ADDRESS.
Wm. A. MacWilliams..	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Quartermaster General.	St. Augustine.
.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Quartermaster.	Vacant.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Harry M. deMontmollin	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Commissary General	Palatka.
.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Commissary	Vacant.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Henry Bacon	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Surgeon General.....	Jacksonville.
.....	<i>Rank of Lieut. Col.</i> Surgeon	Vacant.
Abraham D. Williams..	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Surgeon	First Infantry.
Louis S. Oppenheimer.	Surgeon	Brigade Staff.
John B. Maloney.....	Surgeon	Second Infantry.
Edward E. Philbrick..	<i>Rank of Captain.</i> Assistant Surgeon....	First Infantry.
William T. Elmore....	<i>Rank of 1st Lieutenant.</i> Assistant Surgeon....	First Infantry.
McR. Winton.....	Assistant Surgeon....	Second Infantry.
James E. Rawlings....	Assistant Surgeon....	Second Infantry.
.....	.....	Vacant.
.....	.....	Vacant.
.....	.....	Vacant.
.....	.....	Vacant.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Detachment attached to 1st Infantry.....	Jacksonville.
Detachment attached to 2nd Infantry.....	Tampa.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

George E. Porter.....	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Chief of Ordnance.....	Live Oak.
.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Ordnance Officer.....	Vacant.

INSPECTOR OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Robert P. Carleton	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i>	Fernandina.
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PAY DEPARTMENT.

.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Paymaster	Vacant.
.....	<i>Rank of Captain.</i> Paymaster.	Vacant.

ENGINEER OFFICER.

.....	<i>Rank of Major.....</i>	Vacant.
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SIGNAL OFFICER.

.....	<i>Rank of Major.....</i>	Vacant.
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NAVAL SECRETARY.

John H. Bland	<i>With Naval Rank of</i> <i>Captain.</i>	Jacksonville.
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FIRST BRIGADE.**Brigadier General and Staff.**

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Corner Forsyth and Market Streets, Jacksonville, Fla.)

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE	ADDRESS.
John W. Sackett.....	Brigadier General.	Jacksonville.
L. S. Oppenheimer....	Major and Surgeon...	Tampa.
B. B. MacDonell.....	Capt., Asst. Adj. Gen.	Jacksonville.
Harvey R. Payne.....	Capt., Asst. Q'm'r.....	Jacksonville.
.....	Capt., Commissary.	Vacant.
James G. Coxetter....	1st Lieut., A. D. C.....	Tampa.
.....	1st Lieut., A. D. C.....	Vacant.

FIRST INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Corner Forsyth and Market Streets, Jacksonville.)

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE	ADDRESS.
Field and Staff.		
John S. Maxwell.....	Colonel	Jacksonville.
Alfred Boyd Small....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Vacant.
Dominick Brown.....	Maj., Com. 2nd Bat...	Lake City.
William LeFils.....	Maj., Com. 3rd Bat...	Apalachicola.
A. D. Williams.....	Maj., Com. 1st Bat...	Jacksonville.
William C. Croom....	Major, Surgeon.....	Jacksonville.
James Y. Wilson.....	Capt., Commissary....	Tallahassee.
E. E. Philbrick.....	Capt., Adjutant.....	Jacksonville.
George H. Weller....	Capt., Asst. Surgeon..	Tallahassee.
L. Fitz-James Hindry.	Capt., Quartermaster..	Jacksonville.
William T. Elmore....	Chaplain, with rank of Captain.	St. Augustine.
Byron McG. West....	1st Lieut., Asst. Sur.	Jacksonville.
J. Farley Warren.....	1st Lieut., Adj. 1st Batt.	Jacksonville
.....	1st Lieut., Adj. 3rd Batt.	Apalachicola.
Lynne F. Beerbower..	1st Lieut., Adj. 2nd Batt.	Vacant.
Gray Thomas Jarrell..	2nd Lieut., Quartermaster and Commissary, 1st Batt.	Jacksonville.
Bennett I. Solomon....	2nd Lieut., Quartermaster and Commissary, 2nd Batt.	Lake City.
	2nd Lieut., Quartermaster and Commissary, 3rd Batt.	Apalachicola, Fla.
COMPANY "A."		
Cromwell Gibbons....	Captain	Jacksonville.
Aubrey G. Sawyer....	First Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
Calvin E. Oak.....	Second Lieutenant....	Jacksonville.
COMPANY "B."		
James E. Calkins.....	Captain	Fernandina.
Hall T. Capers.....	First Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
	Second Lieutenant....	Fernandina.
COMPANY "C."		
	Vacancy.	

FIRST INFANTRY.—Continued.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE	ADDRESS.
COMPANY "D."		
S. C. Harrison, Jr.....	Captain	Jacksonville.
Robert F. Metcalf.....	First Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
Daniel G. Wheeler.	Second Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
COMPANY "E."		
.....	Captain	Vacant.
Archie E. Leslie.....	First Lieutenant.....	Live Oak.
.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
COMPANY "F."		
.....	Captain	Vacant.
Wm. D. Vinzant, Jr....	First Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
George J. Garcia.	Second Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
COMPANY "G."		
Vacancy.		
COMPANY "H."		
James W. Stephens....	Captain	Lake City.
Lyman Helvenston.....	First Lieutenant.....	Lake City.
Abner G. Withee.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Lake City.
COMPANY "I."		
Vacancy.		
COMPANY "K."		
Wm. W. Flournoy.....	Captain	DeFuniak Springs.
John M. Flournoy.....	First Lieutenant.....	DeFuniak Springs.
Donald S. Gillis.....	Second Lieutenant.....	DeFuniak Springs.
COMPANY "L."		
Joseph P. Hickey.....	Captain	Apalachicola.
.....	First Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
Joseph T. Zingarelli..	Second Lieutenant.....	Apalachicola.
COMPANY "M."		
Charles O. Andrews..	Captain	Marianna.
George C. Horne.....	First Lieutenant.....	Marianna.
William D. Barnes....	Second Lieutenant.....	Marianna.

SECOND INFANTRY.

(Headquarters Volusia County Armory, Daytona.)

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE	ADDRESS.
FIELD AND STAFF		
Charles M. Bingham..	Colonel	Daytona.
.....	Lieutenant Colonel...	Vacant.
Frank X. Schuler.....	Major, Com. 1st Bat...	Orlando.
John B. Parkinson....	Major, Com. 2nd Bat..	Daytona.
Albert H. Blanding....	Major, Com. 3rd Bat..	Gainesville.
John B. Maloney.	Major, Surgeon.....	Key West.
Harry P. Bava.....	Captain, Adjutant	Tampa.
Charles S. Noble.....	Captain, Commissary...	Montclair.
B. C. Abernethy.	Captain, Quarterm'r...	Orlando.
William W. DeHart....	Chaplain, with rank of Captain	Tampa.

SECOND INFANTRY.—Continued.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE	ADDRESS.
Augustus V. Long....	1st Lieut., Adj. 3rd Batt.	Starke.
Henry N. Dickson....	1st Lieut., Adj. 1st Batt.	Orlando.
McR. Winton	1st Lieut., Asst. Sur.	Tampa.
James E. Rawlins....	1st Lieut., Asst. Sur.	Daytona.
William F. Jibb.....	1st Lieut., Adj. 2nd Batt.	Daytona.
Harry E. Waters.....	2nd Lieut., Quartermaster and Commissary, 1st Batt.	Orlando.
William L. Wall.	2nd Lieut., Quartermaster and Commissary, 3rd Batt.	Starke.
H. B. Yarborough....	2nd Lieut., Quartermaster and Commissary, 2nd Batt.	Daytona.
COMPANY "A."		
George A. Nash.....	Captain.	Ocala.
John M. Graham.....	First Lieutenant.	Ocala.
Joseph Bell	Second Lieutenant.	Ocala.
COMPANY "B."		
F. C. W. Kramer, Jr..	Captain.	Leesburg.
A. Forrest Burns....	First Lieutenant.	Brooksville.
Frank A. Taylor, Jr..	Second Lieutenant.	Leesburg.
COMPANY "C."		
Richard M. Hudson...	Captain.	Orlando.
John T. Hammond....	First Lieutenant.	Orlando.
Preston Ayres.....	Second Lieutenant.	Orlando.
COMPANY "D."		
Guy B. Reynolds.....	Captain.	Fort Myers.
Edward J. Johnson...	First Lieutenant.	Fort Myers.
Frank Kelow.	Second Lieutenant.	Fort Myers.
COMPANY "E."		
Ruric C. Helberger...	Captain.	Starke.
Otto D. Goff.	First Lieutenant.	Starke.
Herbert A. Ross.	Second Lieutenant.	Starke.
COMPANY "F."		
M. Henry Cohen.	Captain.	Tampa.
Max P. Moritz.	First Lieutenant.	Tampa.
James W. Dyke.	Second Lieutenant.	Tampa.
COMPANY "G."		
.....	Captain.	Vacant.
Horace Williams	First Lieutenant.	St. Petersburg.
Cramer B. Potter.....	Second Lieutenant.	St. Petersburg.
COMPANY "H."		
.....	Captain.	Vacant.
John W. Blanding....	First Lieutenant.	Gainesville.
Allen Graham.....	Second Lieutenant.	Gainesville.
COMPANY "I."		
Samuel J. Wolf.....	Captain.	Key West.
.....	First Lieutenant.	Vacant.
Louis Louis.....	Second Lieutenant.	Key West.

SECOND INFANTRY—(Continued.)

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE	ADDRESS.
COMPANY "K."		
J. D. C. Morris.....	Captain.	Daytona.
Elton M. Rich.....	First Lieutenant.	Daytona.
Neville H. Clark.....	Second Lieutenant. ...	Daytona.
COMPANY "L."		
James F. Jaudon.....	Captain.	Miami.
G. Duncan Brossier...	First Lieutenant.	Miami.
Napoleon D. Coates...	Second Lieutenant. ...	Miami.
COMPANY "M."		
Estevan A. Moreno...	First Lieutenant.	Tampa.
Charles A. Phillips....	First Lieutenant.	Tampa.
.....	Second Lieutenant. ...	Vacant.

Distribution of Regiments and Battalions

FIRST INFANTRY.

Band.....Jacksonville.

Attached Detachment Hospital Corps, Jacksonville.

FIRST BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Jacksonville.)

Company "A," Jacksonville.

Company "F," Jacksonville.

Company "D," Jacksonville.

SECOND BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Lake City.)

Company "B," Fernandina.

Company "H," Lake City.

Company "E," Live Oak.

THIRD BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Franklin County Armory, Apalachicola.)

Company "K," DeFuniak Springs.

Company "M," Marianna.

Company "L," Apalachicola.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Band.....Tampa.

Attached Detachment Hospital Corps, Tampa.

FIRST BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Orlando.)

Company "C," Orlando.

Company "G," St. Petersburg.

Company "F," Tampa.

Company "M," Tampa.

SECOND BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Volusia County Armory, Daytona.)

Company "D," Fort Myers.

Company "K," Daytona.

Company "I," Key West.

Company "L," Miami.

THIRD BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Gainesville.)

Company "A," Ocala.

Company "E," Starke.

Company "B," Leesburg.

Company "H," Gainesville.

(Platoon of Company "B," at Brooksville.)

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

NAME AND GRADE.		OFFICE.	Date of Rank.	Commission Expires.	Ex-
MAJOR GENERALS.					
Foster, J Clifford R.....	1	Adjutant General.....	July 29, 1901	March 6, 1909	
BRIGADIER GENERALS.					
Sackett, John Warren	1	Commanding Brigade.....	Feb. 28, 1906	May 18, 1907	
COLONELS.					
Bacon, Henry.	1	Surgeon General.....	April 5, 1899	Jan. 6, 1909	
Shaylor, Samuel T.	2	Judge Advocate General.....	June 22, 1896	Jan. 6, 1909	
Cay, Raymond	3	Asst. Adjutant General.....	Feb. 4, 1897	Jan. 6, 1909	
deMontmollin, Harry M.....	4	Commissary General.....	Jan. 8, 1901	Jan. 6, 1909	
MacWilliams, William A.....	5	Quartermaster General.....	Aug. 1, 1901	Jan. 6, 1909	
Floyd, Charles Henry Bourke.....	6	A. D. C.	May 20, 1903	Jan. 3, 1909	
Carleton, Robert	7	Inspector Small Arms Prac.....	June 12, 1903	June 11, 1907	
Porter, George E.....	8	Chief of Ordnance.....	June 23, 1903	June 22, 1907	
Cary, Richard Miles	9	A. D. C.	July 13, 1903	Jan. 3, 1909	
Young, William B.	10	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909	
Merrill, Alexander R.	11	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909	
Boylston, Samuel Cordes, Jr.	12	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909	
Henderson, John Ward.....	13	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909	
Acosta, Tracy L.....	14	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909	
Brooks, George G.	15	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909	
Brossler, Felix Clement	16	A. D. C.	March 6, 1905	May 20, 1907	
Brown, Thomas J. L.	17	A. D. C.	March 6, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909	
Corbett, Walter Provost	18	Inspector General.....	Aug. 5, 1905	Jan. 6, 1909	
Maxwell, John Stevens	19	1st Infantry.....	Feb. 28, 1906	May 20, 1909	
Bingham, Charles Mortimer	20	2nd Infantry.....	July 17, 1906	July 16, 1910	

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

1
2
3

MAJORS.

Schuller, Frank Xavier	1	2nd Infantry	May 20, 1903	May 19, 1907
Smail, Alfred Boyd	2	1st Infantry	June 23, 1903	June 22, 1907
Brown, Dominick	3	1st Infantry	March 20, 1904	March 19, 1908
Williams, Abraham D.	4	Surgeon	June 29, 1904	June 28, 1908
Oppenheimer, Louis Sims	5	Surgeon	June 30, 1904	June 28, 1908
Parkinson, John B.	6	2nd Infantry	March 6, 1905	Aug. 21, 1907
Maloney, John B.	7	Surgeon	Dec. 8, 1905	Dec. 7, 1909
LeFils, William	8	1st Infantry	March 7, 1906	May 20, 1907
Blanding, Albert H.	9	2nd Infantry	June 25, 1906	Aug. 21, 1907

CAPTAINS.

Kramer, Frederick C. W., Jr.	1	Co. B, 2nd Infantry	Oct. 31, 1899	Oct. 30, 1907
Nob'e, Charles Samuel	2	Com 2nd Infantry	Oct. 1, 1901	Sept. 30, 1909
Nash, George Albert	3	Co. A, 2nd Infantry	Nov. 5, 1901	Nov. 4, 1909
Croom, William Church	4	Com. 1st Infantry	March 2, 1902	March 1, 1910
Hudson, Richard M.	5	Co. C, 2nd Infantry	March 17, 1902	March 16, 1910
MacDonell, Braxton Bragg	6	Asst. Adj't. Gen.	Nov. 6, 1902	Nov. 5, 1906
Wilson, James Young	7	Adj. 1st Infantry	March 5, 1903	March 4, 1907
Philbrick, Edward Edwin	8	Asst. Surg'n	March 7, 1903	March 6, 1907
Abernethy, Benjamin Cheny	9	Q. M. 2nd Infantry	May 25, 1903	May 24, 1907
Jaudon, James Franklin	10	Co. L, 2nd Infantry	Dec. 5, 1903	Dec. 4, 1907
Cohen, Moses Henry	11	Co. F, 2nd Infantry	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 7, 1907
Wolfe, Samuel J.	12	Co. I, 2nd Infantry	July 27, 1904	Aug. 9, 1908
Hindry, L. Fitz-James	13	Chaplain 1st Infantry	Feb. 20, 1905	Feb. 19, 1909
Payne, Harvey R.	14	Q. M. 1st Brigade	Aug. 9, 1905	March 5, 1907
DeHart, William W.	15	Chaplain 2nd Infantry	Aug. 11, 1905	Jan. 7, 1908
Flournoy, William W.	16	Co. K, 1st Infantry	Aug. 14, 1905	Aug. 13, 1909
Weller, George Heber	17	Q. M. 1st Infantry	Sept. 22, 1905	Dec. 19, 1907
Heiberger, Ruric Cordary	18	Co. E, 2nd Infantry	Sept. 23, 1905	March 23, 1908
Andrews, Charles O.	19	Co. M, 1st Infantry	Oct. 10, 1905	Feb. 6, 1909
Hickey, Joseph P.	20	Co. L, 1st Infantry	Feb. 6, 1906	Feb. 26, 1908

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.—(Continued.)

NAME AND OFFICE.		OFFICE.	Date of Rank.	Commission Expires.	Ex-
CAPTAINS—(Continued.)					
Harrison, Samuel Charles, Jr.	21	Co. D, 1st Infantry	March 13, 1906	June 8, 1907	
Yerkes, Fred G.	22	Co. F, 1st Infantry	March 20, 1906	Feb. 14, 1908	
Morris, John Donald Cameron	23	Co. K, 2nd Infantry	March 23, 1906	March 17, 1909	
Gibbons, Cromwell	24	Co. A, 1st Infantry	March 22, 1906	March 21, 1910	
Calkins, James E.	25	Co. B, 1st Infantry	March 29, 1906	Aug. 16, 1909	
Stephens, James Westley	26	Co. H, 1st Infantry	June 11, 1906	Feb. 14, 1909	
Reynolds, Guy B.	27	Co. D, 2nd Infantry	June 26, 1906	June 25, 1910	
Baya, Harry Porcher	28	Adjutant 2nd Infantry	July 24, 1906	Sept. 22, 1907	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.					
Long, Augustus V.	1	Batt Adj. 2nd Infantry	June 25, 1901	June 24, 1909	
Moreno, Estevan Alexander	2	Arty Corps	July 19, 1901	July 18, 1909	
Blanding, John William	3	Co. H, 2nd Infantry	July 30, 1902	July 29, 1910	
Dickson, Harry Nelson	4	Batt. Adj. 2nd Infantry	May 25, 1903	May 24, 1907	
Moritz, Max Paul	5	Co. F, 2nd Infantry	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 7, 1907	
Graham, John Marsdell	6	Co. A, 2nd Infantry	July 2, 1904	July 1, 1908	
Groff, Otto D.	7	Co. E, 2nd Infantry	Aug. 10, 1904	Aug. 15, 1908	
Elmore, William Taylor	8	Asst. Surgeon	Aug. 28, 1904	Aug. 30, 1908	
Coxetter, James G.	9	A. D. C., 1st Brigade	Jan. 6, 1905	Jan. 5, 1909	
Horne, George C.	10	Co. M, 1st Infantry	Feb. 6, 1905	Feb. 5, 1909	
Brossier, G. Duncan	11	Co. L, 2nd Infantry	June 10, 1905	June 9, 1909	
Flournoy, John Moss	12	Co. K, 1st Infantry	Sept. 27, 1905	Sept. 26, 1909	
Jibb, William F.	13	Batt Adj. 2nd Infantry	Jan. 6, 1906	Jan. 5, 1910	
Hammond, John T.	14	Co. C, 2nd Infantry	Feb. 10, 1906	July 13, 1907	
Helvenston, Lymann	15	Co. H, 1st Infantry	March 2, 1906	May 18, 1908	
Vinzant, William D.	16	Co. F, 1st Infantry	March 20, 1906	June 23, 1907	
Metcalf, Robert Floyd	17	Co. D, 1st Infantry	March 21, 1906	Sept. 8, 1909	
Williams, Horace	18	Co. G, 2nd Infantry	April 4, 1906	April 3, 1910	
Rich, Elton M.	19	Co. K, 2nd Infantry	April 25, 1906	Jan. 25, 1908	
Winton, McR.	20	Asst. Surgeon	June 21, 1906	Aug. 15, 1908	

Rawlings, James E.....	21	Asst. Surgeon.....	June 22, 1906	Aug. 14, 1908
Johnson, Edward John.....	22	Co. D, 2nd Infantry.....	June 26, 1906	June 25, 1910
Burns, A. Forrest.....	23	Co. B, 2nd Infantry.....	July 12, 1906	July 11, 1910
Leslie, Archie E.....	24	Co. E, 1st Infantry.....	Oct. 27, 1906	July 12, 1907
West, Byron McG.....	25	Batt. Adj. 1st Infantry.....	July 13, 1906	July 12, 1910
Sawyer, Aubrey G.....	26	Co. A, 1st Infantry.....	July 18, 1906	Jan. 12, 1907
Warren, J. Farley.....	27	Batt. Adj. 1st Infantry.....	July 19, 1906	Aug. 15, 1908
Phillips, Charles A.....	28	Co. M, 2nd Infantry.....	Dec. 6, 1906	Dec. 5, 1910

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Ross, Herbert A.....	1	Co. E, 2nd Infantry.....	May 29, 1903	May 28, 1907
Taylor, Francis A., Jr.....	2	Co. B, 2nd Infantry.....	June 5, 1903	June 4, 1907
Waters, Harry E.....	3	Batt. Q. M. and Com. 2nd Inf...	May 4, 1904	May 3, 1908
Louis, Louis.....	4	Co. I, 2nd Infantry.....	July 27, 1904	July 26, 1908
Wall, William L.....	5	Batt. Q. M. and Com. 2nd Inf...	May 30, 1905	May 29, 1909
Graham, Allen.....	6	Co. H, 2nd Infantry.....	July 27, 1905	July 30, 1906
Cook, W. Lee.....	7	Co. M, 2nd Infantry.....	April 6, 1905	June 7, 1907
Bell, Joseph.....	8	Co. A, 2nd Infantry.....	Sept. 11, 1905	July 28, 1908
Dykes, James W.....	9	Co. F, 2nd Infantry.....	Sept. 16, 1905	Aug. 8, 1907
Coates, Napoleon D.....	10	Co. L, 2nd Infantry.....	Sept. 18, 1905	March 15, 1908
Capers, Hall T.....	11	Co. B, 1st Infantry.....	Sept. 21, 1905	Aug. 25, 1908
Gillis, Donald Stuart.....	12	Co. K, 1st Infantry.....	Sept. 27, 1905	Sept. 26, 1909
Barnes, William D.....	13	Co. M, 1st Infantry.....	Oct. 24, 1905	Aug. 28, 1908
Clark, Neville H.....	14	Co. K, 2nd Infantry.....	Feb. 10, 1906	Dec. 12, 1906
Yarborough, Howard Burt.....	15	Batt. Q. M. and Com. 2nd Inf...	Feb. 14, 1906	June 12, 1907
Ayers, Preston.....	16	Co. C, 2nd Infantry.....	March 24, 1906	July 27, 1907
Zingarelli, Joseph F.....	17	Co. L, 1st Infantry.....	March 25, 1906	July 4, 1909
Garcia, George John.....	18	Co. F, 1st Infantry.....	March 29, 1906	March 28, 1910
Potter, Cramer B.....	19	Co. G, 2nd Infantry.....	April 4, 1906	April 3, 1910
Solomon, Bennett Irwin.....	20	Batt. Q. M. and Com. 1st Inf...	April 10, 1906	April 17, 1908
Wheeler, Daniel G.....	21	Co. D, 1st Infantry.....	May 2, 1906	Oct. 15, 1909
Jarrell, Gray Thomas.....	22	Batt. Q. M. and Com. 1st Inf...	June 7, 1906	June 15, 1910
Beerbower, Lynne Forrest.....	23	Batt. Q. M. and Com. 1st Inf...	June 13, 1906	June 20, 1907
Withee, Abner G.....	24	Co. H, 1st Infantry.....	June 24, 1906	Aug. 12, 1908
Kellow, Frank.....	25	Co. D, 2nd Infantry.....	July 9, 1906	July 20, 1910
Oak, Calvin Edward.....	26	Co. A, 1st Infantry.....	July 19, 1906	Sept. 2, 1907

(NOTE—The names of officers who have been placed on the Supernumerary List, awaiting the settlement of their property accounts, are not given in this Register.)

RETIRED LIST—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

NAME AND GRADE.	Date of Rank.	Date of Retirement.	ADDRESSES.
BRIGADIER GENERALS.			
Lovell, Charles P.....	May 18, 1903	Feb. 28, 1906	Jacksonville, Fla.
COLONELS.			
Kessler, Thomas V.....	Feb. 23, 1897	Jan. 24, 1905	Pensacola, Fla.
Lambeth, John E.....	Feb. 27, 1897	July 13, 1903	403-11 Empire Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Webster, Irving E.....	Aug. 18, 1899	May 21, 1903	Gainesville, Fla.
Bradshaw, John Nell.....	May 20, 1903	March 6, 1905	Cameron, Tex.
MAJORS.			
Gumbinger, Jacob.....	Aug. 17, 1899	May 29, 1906	Jacksonville, Fla.
Stewart, E. L.....	Aug. 25, 1899	Aug. 22, 1903	Daytona, Fla.
Howatt, Frank J.....	May 20, 1903	Feb. 7, 1906	St. Augustine, Fla.
CAPTAINS.			
Jewell, Wilson L.....	Dec. 8, 1899	Dec. 15, 1903	Tampa, Fla.
Lyle, William H.....	Oct. 1, 1900	Feb. 7, 1906	Live Oak, Fla.
Massey, John.....	July 13, 1903	Aug. 11, 1904	Pensacola, Fla.
Moore, Thomas J.....	May 26, 1904	Dec. 20, 1905	Apalachicola, Fla.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
Benedict, Walter N.....	Sept. 7, 1899	June 23, 1903	Gainesville, Fla.
Caldwell, Fred James.....	Sept. 10, 1899	Feb. 28, 1906	Daytona, Fla.
Keller, J. R.....	Oct. 10, 1899	Aug. 31, 1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Jenks, Benjamin D.....	Oct. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1904	Key West, Fla.
Sharit, Walter G.....	Feb. 6, 1906	July 9, 1906	Apalachicola, Fla.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

O'Brien, Charles.....	Aug.	8, 1900	Aug.	11, 1904	Key West, Fla.
Briggs, Thomas S.....	Oct.	8, 1902	Aug.	31, 1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Canfield, LeRoy.....	Jan.	15, 1903	May	11, 1906	St. Augustine, Fla.

ENLISTED MEN.

SERGENATS.

Touart, John G.....	Aug.	22, 1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Stephens, Olin W.....	Oct.	20, 1903	Daytona, Fla.
Jenks, Alexander C.....	Feb.	20, 1904	Key West, Fla.
Wigg, C. H.....	May	24, 1906	Palatka, Fla.

STATIONS OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

POSTS.	GARRISONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.
Apalachicola.	Headquarters 3d Battalion and Company "L," 1st Inftry..	Major Dominick Brown.
Brooksville.	Platoon of Company "B," 2nd Infantry.	First Lieut. A. Forrest Burns.
Daytona.	Headquarters 2nd Battalion Company "K," and Headquarters 2nd Infantry.	Colonel Charles M. Bingham.
DeFuntak Springs.	Company "K," 1st Infantry.	Captain William W. Flournoy.
Fernandina.	Company "B," 1st Infantry.	Captain James E. Calkins.
Fort Myers.	Company "D," 2nd Infantry.	Captain Guy B. Reynolds.
Gainesville.	Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company "H," 2nd Infantry.	Major Albert H. Blanding.
Jacksonville.	Headquarters 1st Brigade, Headquarters 1st Battalion, Band, Companies "A," "D" and "F" and Headquarters 1st Infantry and Detachment of Hospital Corps attached to 1st Infantry.	Colonel John S. Maxwell.
Key West.	Company "I," 2nd Infantry.	Captain Samuel J. Wolf.
Lake City.	Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company "H," 1st Infantry.	Major Alfred B. Small.
Leesburg.	Company "B," 2nd Infantry.	Captain F. C. W. Kramer, Jr.
Live Oak.	Company "E," 1st Infantry.	First Lieut. Archie E. Leslie.
Marlanna.	Company "M," 1st Infantry.	Captain Charles O. Andrews.
Miami.	Company "L," 2nd Infantry.	Captain James F. Jaudon.
Ocala.	Company "A," 2nd Infantry.	Captain George A. Nash.
Orlando.	Headquarters 1st Battalion and Company "C," 2nd Infantry.	Major Frank X. Schuller.
Starke.	Company "E," 2nd Infantry.	Captain Ruric C. Helberger.
St. Petersburg.	Company "G," 2nd Infantry.	First Lieut. Horace Williams.
Tallahassee.	General Headquarters.	The Governor.
Tampa.	Companies "F" and "M," 2nd Infantry, and Detachment of the Hospital Corps Attached to the 2nd Infantry.....	Captain M. Henry Cohen.

